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7th. Where letters are endorsed by the receivers and the date of their delivery specified, these endorsements are to be recorded.

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LETTERS AND PAPERS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,

OF THE REIGN OF

HENRY VIII.

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LETTERS AND PAPERS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,

OF THE REIGN OF

HENRY VIII.

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JAMES GAIRDNER,

ASSISTANT KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS,

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PREFACE.

At the close of the year 1532 the position in which Henry stood in the eyes of all Europe was as follows: he was under citation to appear at Rome, and the Pope had warned him by three separate briefs not to attempt a second marriage until his cause had been decided there. The Pope, moreover, had received information long before that not only had Henry put away his Queen, and caused her to live at a distance from him, but that he was actually cohabiting with Anne Boleyn, though it was not even pretended that he was married to her at that date. Two of His Holiness's admonitions were accordingly addressed to this particular scandal; the King was warned to dismiss Anne Boleyn and take back his wife on pain of excommunication; but not the slightest respect, apparently, was shown to either direction. Katharine was still kept at a distance from Court; Anne Boleyn's position, to all appearance, remained the same as ever; and the King himself not only maintained his obstinate refusal to obey the citation to Rome, but even justified his disobedience by complaints of the Pope's conduct in refusing an audience to his "excusator," Carne, who would have pleaded the privileges of the kingdom.

But these papal briefs had been granted with extreme unwillingness, especially the last, which was dated 15th November 1532, just after the interview between Henry and Francis I. at Calais. The repeated threats

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of England to cast off allegiance to the See of Rome might no doubt have been regarded as empty vapour if no other European potentate had shown any disposition to keep Henry in countenance. But the support that he had all along received from the French king, and the evidence now given of a strong and cordial alliance between the two Sovereigns, filled the Pope with the most serious apprehensions as to the issue of a case which, from the beginning, had been so mismanaged. For more than two months before the last brief was issued the Imperial agents had petitioned for it in vain, his Holiness always finding excuses to put them off, and finally consenting to pass it, only with a stipulation that it was not to be used immediately. Nor would he, to all appearance, have issued it at all, had not Dr. Ortiz been very persistent in demanding it, first from himself, and afterwards from his secretary, to whom he was referred by His Holiness, and finally from himself again. Every artifice was used for delay; but there was no excuse for not ultimately conceding what was asked; and Ortiz only regretted that the brief was not issued in time to exercise some influence on the meeting between the two Kings at Calais.*

That which apparently had most influence in extorting from the Pope this slight concession to justice was the expectation of a speedy meeting with the Emperor in person. For Charles had seen clearly the necessity of counteracting the effects of the Anglo-French interview by arranging another between himself and Clement at Bologna. Among the many considerations which impressed him with the expediency of this arrangement his desire to protect the interests of his aunt, the Queen

* Vol. V., 1,291, 1,324, 1,364, 1,532, 1,567.

of England was probably not without its influence. But there were political reasons, apart from this, which naturally took precedence with him, even of the great question of Henry VIII.'s divorce. The invasion of the Empire by the Turks, the spread of Lutheranism in Germany, and the proposed convocation of a general Council to redress the evils of Christendom, were matters which, in magnitude, overshadowed all private causes, even of the most illustrious. Yet questions of heresy and the defence of Christendom were in themselves most closely connected with the maintenance of the Church's authority; and a demand for simple justice to Katharine would have been evidently irresistible when her nephew came to discuss with Clement things relating to the peace of Europe.

The actual results of the interview, however, were very slender. Nothing, in fact, seems to have come of it beyond a determination to summon a general Council, for which Clement actually sent out briefs, desiring the coöperation of the different princes of Europe.* As regards their real objects, the Pope and Emperor had very little in common; and, so far as concerned the interests of Queen Katharine, the personal influence of Charles could do no more than the repeated solicitations and importunities of his agents had done at Rome. The French and English kings, on the contrary, found their interests for the present to coincide; and the Pope had this in common with both of them—that he was anxious from the bottom of his soul to avoid the meeting of that Council which the Emperor had induced him to convoke. Under these circumstances the support given by Francis to Henry's suit

* Nos. 11–13.

for a divorce had an influence on the mind of Clement that the Emperor could not effectually counteract. Cardinals Tournon and Grammont were despatched to His Holiness by Francis immediately after his interview with Henry, with instructions to represent, in the strongest possible manner, the danger of giving offence to two such powerful Kings, and losing the allegiance of one half of Christendom.* They arrived at Bologna in January, while the Emperor was still with the Pope, and their arrival at once produced a very marked impression. The Pope immediately came to a secret agreement to hold a meeting with Francis as soon as the Emperor left Italy; and many points which, in his negotiations with the Emperor, he had all but conceded, he now positively declined to yield.† His Holiness was sanguine in his belief that all difficulties could be cleared away, even in the complicated tangle of the divorce question, and that he could settle the matter so that the King of England should have no reason to complain.‡

This naturally made Henry bolder than he had been before. His ill-used Queen, in her seclusion at Hertford, had been cherishing very different expectations. Her spirits had been raised at first by the concession of the brief at last obtained from the Pope, and by the news of the coming interview at Bologna. She seemed even to think that these things had affected the King's conduct; for it was believed that Henry regretted sending her away so far, and she began to entertain some slight hope, as Chapuys reports, "that "God had inspired him to acknowledge his error." Chapuys himself was not so deceived. He felt sure

* Vol. V., 1541. † Nos. 38, 91. ‡ Nos. 38, 91, 92.

that the King's repentance arose simply out of his fear of the people, and a dislike of the expense of keeping up so many households. Perhaps it was also influenced at first by some apprehension of a sentence; but any such apprehension very speedily passed away.*

As for the brief which had been conceded with so much unwillingness, it was of no great value after all. "The Pope," wrote Chapuys, "might have given sentence, "but has preferred to decree this brief, so that he can "revoke it at his pleasure, which would not be the case "with the sentence."† It had been delivered to the Imperial ambassador just before Clement left Rome for Bologna under a pledge that no use should be made of it till the Nuncio had spoken with the King of England.‡ What took place at the Nuncio's interviews with the King is not recorded; but from his conversations with Chapuys it would appear that he was far more bent on preventing matters from coming to an extremity than on acting the part of Pandulf in King John's day. For a whole year, as he confessed to Chapuys, the English had been offering him bribes to favour the divorce.§ It was something, perhaps, that he did not suffer himself to be so allured, but still he took no pains to avoid temptation. He held conferences freely with some member of the Council who was eager to promote a compromise—though Chapuys suspected he himself was the chief mover. That Councillor had at first proposed that the hearing of the case and even the definitive sentence should be delegated away from Rome. Afterwards he had changed his tune, and thought the definitive sentence might still be reserved to Rome. He would, however, take time to consider the matter. He did not think the

* No. 19. † No. 89. ‡ Vol. V. 1567. § No. 142.

case could very well be heard at Cambray, for that was within the Emperor's dominions. Some place in France, he thought, would be more suitable; in fact, it was pretty evident to Chapuys they would acknowledge none but French judges as neutral. All this was only to put off the inevitable sentence, which the King, the Pope, and the Pope's agents alike knew must ultimately be given in Katharine's favour.*

The Pope, in fact, under the influence, no doubt, of Cardinals Tournon and Grammont, had revived an old suggestion once made by the latter,† that the cause should be tried in some neutral place. Sir Gregory Casale was the person who at this time suggested it to His Holiness as an expedient that might smooth away a difficulty; and Clement showed himself not unwilling to entertain the idea as an overture from Henry himself. Henry in his reply expressed himself much gratified to learn that His Holiness, "savouring the justice of his cause," was prepared to make some concessions, but he denied that he had given Casale any authority to make such an overture in his name. Still, he hoped that His Holiness was at length going to bring the matter to a more speedy conclusion. For the case, as Clement could not but see, concerned the security of the succession and the tranquillity of the kingdom, as well as His Majesty's own peace of mind; and until Henry could obtain "sincere peace in his own heart," it was utterly impossible that he could pay due consideration to the Pope's suggestion of a general truce in Christendom. At all events, he must consult his good brother the French king, without whose full and perfect coöperation he could take no step in a matter of such importance. But

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* No. 89. † Vol. V. 255, 275.

the passage which must have come home to the Pope with most significance had reference to the proposed General Council. The King, for his part, saw many reasons to think such a council necessary; and had no doubt (so he pretended) that his cause, if referred to it, would very soon be decided quite in accordance with his own view of the case; but as he was now encouraged to hope that the decision would be remitted to England, where the proceedings first commenced, he would for the present suspend his consent to the convocation of such a council, which was only solicited by the Emperor in consequence of the pressure put upon him by the Lutherans.*

In short, as the French ambassador, Montpesat, wrote to his sovereign, the King of England was "determined "to entertain the Pope with good words until he saw "how he would conclude his affair."† Besides his pretended plea of justice Henry had one particular favour to ask of His Holiness at this time—that he would pass Cranmer's bulls for the archbishopric of Canterbury without insisting on his paying first fruits. The request was backed up by a practical argument, which was certainly not without weight. In the beginning of the previous year an Act had been passed in Parliament against the payment of first fruits to Rome by any future bishop at all. Parliament had discovered that those payments constituted an enormous injustice and abuse which the King was bound as a Christian prince to terminate; but though Parliament had discovered this early in the year 1532, and had enacted that such payments should accordingly cease, it enacted at the same time that the statute should have no further validity than the King saw fit to declare by letters patent

* No. 102. † No. 110.

which he might issue at any time before Easter 1533, or before the next meeting of Parliament.* The question was still accordingly an open one, and the English ambassadors could quietly insinuate to the Pope that if he would only speed Cranmer's bulls free of cost, the King might be disposed to let the Court of Rome continue in the enjoyment of the first fruits of fat English livings for the future, just as it had done in times past. But if there was any delay about the passing of the bulls, or any attempt to insist on the ordinary charges, the King would undoubtedly, by a stroke of his pen, deprive the Roman treasury of English first fruits for ever after.†

The demand occasioned much perplexity to the Pope and cardinals at Bologna. The annate of Canterbury amounted to 10,000 ducats. "They have been sore "cumbered," reported Hawkins, "with debating of this "matter, whether they should remit anything or no." But on the 21st of February, Campeggio "proponed" the vacation and obtained bulls for the elect; and on the following day Hawkins was able to report that the matter was practically settled for a douceur of 1,500 ducats to Campeggio, and that there would remain only some small payments to the Pope's officers (which, however, would amount altogether to between 3,000 and 4,000 ducats), and at least 1,000 ducats for the Archbishop's pall. "This pall," says Hawkins, "is a piece of white "cloth, made of the wool of certain lambs, which the "Pope halloweth, and consecrate by the Pope, and laid "upon St. Peter his sepulchre."‡

The elevation of Cranmer to the vacant archiepiscopal throne was clearly of very great importance to the King's purpose. Cranmer had as yet held no promotion higher

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* See Stat. 23 Hen. VIII. c. 20. † No. 101.

‡ No. 177. State Papers, VII. 425.

than that of an Archdeacon, and, but for the distinction conferred upon him a year before, in having been sent Ambassador to the Emperor, he would probably have been little known. He was, in fact, or had lately been, a domestic chaplain in the service of the earl of Wiltshire's family.* But whatever payments the Roman Court insisted on the King himself was quite ready to advance, so that there should be no delay in completing the appointment, and that he actually sent the archbishop-elect a sum of 1,000*l.* appears by a warrant under the sign manual.†

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* He was clearly so when he wrote the letter in Vol. V., App. No. 10, and this agrees with the received story of his early years. But I think the surmise of my predecessor, Mr. Brewer, must be a mistake, that Cranmer was the chaplain of the earl of Wiltshire (then lord Rochford) who was sent to Italy in December 1527 (*see* Vol. IV., Nos. 3638, 4167, and Introd. cccvi. note). The mention of his name in the corn survey at Aslacton, in Nottinghamshire, where he was born, in January 1528 (Vol. IV. 3819), may not, perhaps, imply residence but only proprietorship; but it is clear from No. 3749 that the chaplain despatched to Italy bore the name of Barlowe, who, it may be added, was rewarded on his return by a gift of the benefice of Sundridge (No. 4647, App. 197). And though certainly wrong in some particulars, I think there must be substantial truth in the story of Cranmer's meeting with Fox and Gardiner "at one Mr. Cressie's house," at Waltham Abbey, in August 1529 (*see* Strype's Cranmer, 5, 6), and propounding to them the plan of consulting the Universities. It may be observed that the King was at Waltham in the first week of August 1529, having come thither from Greenwich; and he went on to Barnet, Tittenhanger, Windsor, Reading, and Woodstock. The story does not speak of the King being at Waltham, but says that Foxe and Gardiner mentioned Cranmer's opinion, "within two days after at Greenwich," and that the King thereupon sent for him to court.

I find, moreover, another error in the Index to Vol. IV., in which it is taken for granted that the Barlow above referred to was the notorious William Barlow, afterwards bishop. The progress of the Calendar has since proved that it was his brother John (see Vol. V., p. 317, and No. 533); and the following references, erroneously set down under the name of Cranmer in the Index to Vol. IV., ought to have appeared under his name:—"p. 1633 note; p. 1834 note, 4167."

† No. 131.

Nor was the Pope himself ignorant of the reasons which must have influenced Henry's selection of a person to fill the office of primate; for Benet, with a zeal quite untempered by modesty, had been but a fortnight before urging His Holiness to suffer the new Archbishop to pronounce a definitive decision in the divorce cause. Clement was naturally indignant at the proposal; or, if not indignant, was at least bitterly annoyed. He was nearly becoming intractable once more. But he had gone too far already in compliance with the King's wishes to express his own opinion freely. He merely said he could not grant such a thing in the face of the clamor which would be raised against it. In fact, the Emperor had obtained of him an inhibition against any such proceedings two years previously, having some apprehension even then (which, as Benet knew was not without foundation), that Henry intended having the case tried by Archbishop Warham.*

Meanwhile, whatever the world at large may have thought of Henry's conduct to his Queen, no one could very well have anticipated the actual crisis towards which affairs were drifting. The King had not only a cordial ally in Francis but his friendship with the Emperor was unbroken, and to all appearance he had the best possible understanding with the Pope himself. The papal Nuncio was received at court with all imaginable honor; and though his proposals were met with delays and evasions, so that he himself was utterly persuaded of the inutility of his own mission—at least in relation to its ostensible object—his presence in England and the deference shown to him served rather to keep up the belief that Henry was incapable of any act likely to create a final rupture. Of this feeling the

* No. 139.

King was glad to take advantage by inviting him to be present at the opening of Parliament; and the Nuncio appeared before the assembled peers seated at the right hand of royalty. If there had been the smallest apparent evidence that the relations between Henry and the Pope were getting strained on account of the divorce question it is not improbable that the popular feeling would have manifested itself in a manner by no means agreeable either to the King or to Anne Boleyn. A sentence, Chapuys declared, was the only sovereign remedy; and the Papal Nuncio himself had confessed that was his opinion also. But of anything so decisive there was as yet no appearance whatever.*

As the Nuncio's presence in the House of Lords had produced its intended effect, the King soon after improved his advantage by persuading him to witness a sitting of the House of Commons also. He was asked to go thither in company with the French ambassador, Montpesat, then about to return home, and of his successor, Dinteville, who had just arrived. The Nuncio had very little mind to comply, fearing that it was intended to bring on some measure derogatory to the Holy See, to which he might seem to lend some sanction by his presence; but he was assured by the duke of Norfolk that this would not be so, and as he at the same time received letters from the Pope requiring him to exhort the King to study the general good of Christendom, he did not feel at liberty to decline. He went and found the Commons discussing a measure for depriving thieves of the right of sanctuary—not a very serious encroachment on the Church's privileges, and certainly not an unwarrantable one. He staid but a short time, was feasted along with the other ambas-

* No. 142.

sadors by Fitzwilliam, and would have sought an interview with the King the same afternoon, but was put off till next day. The great object, as Norfolk frankly confessed to him, was that he should be seen continually at court that all the world might be assured of the perfectly good understanding which prevailed between England and the Holy See. And it seems the plan was successful; for, strongly as the people disliked the King's proceedings, they durst not utter a syllable, fearing to go against the Pope. The repeated papal briefs were now effectually neutralised. The fact that they had ever been issued was concealed, and though the execution of the last in Flanders could not be altogether kept quiet, those who dared to speak of it were menaced with the severest penalties.*

Meanwhile Anne Boleyn was declaring confidently—not that she was now actually married to the King, but that she knew she should be very shortly. Her father, too, said that the King would have no more dilly-dallying;—he would complete the marriage, and when it was once ratified by Parliament, all objections could easily be overborne.† Before the end of February it was reported that Cranmer had actually married, or at least betrothed, his master to the lady; and the rumor appeared all the more probable because he—an elect Archbishop of Canterbury—had ventured to say openly that he would maintain, on pain of being burned, that the King was free to marry her. The opinion became general that Henry was only waiting for the Archbishop's bulls to celebrate his marriage in the face of day; and apparently there was no power strong enough, either within England or without, to avert so great a scandal. The Church at home was

* No. 160. † Ibid.

already muzzled by the royal supremacy, even if the bishops and clergy could at any time have ventured to interpose without assurance of support from Rome.* As for the Papal admonitions, it is enough to say that Katharine was at this time suddenly removed further from the court than ever; while Anne Boleyn, though only known as yet by the title of marchioness, was openly occupying her place and giving sumptuous entertainments to the King and the nobility.†

In the middle of March Anne Boleyn's brother, Lord Rochford, was sent to the French King to tell him in very particular confidence—what the world was not to know till Easter—that Henry and the lady were by this time actually married, and that there was already a fair prospect of issue. It was somewhat curious, to say the least, that two such pieces of information should have been communicated at the same time, especially as in conveying them the envoy was instructed to justify the step that Henry had taken, as done in conformity with the French king's own advice given during their interview at Calais. To no one but his very dear brother and ally was Henry at all willing even now to make known such an important secret; but it seems he had not ventured to confide it, even to so cordial a friend, until he could inform him that besides having married the lady there was a distinct prospect of her giving him a child. The King, however, appealed to the friendship of Francis, now that the matter had gone so far, and hoped he would, like a true friend and brother, maintain the validity of what had been done and the legitimacy of his coming offspring. He hoped particularly that Francis, who knew how insolently the

* No. 180. † No. 212.

Pope had refused to admit his "excusator" at Rome, would tell His Holiness distinctly that he would not countenance any further proceedings on his part in the matter of his brother of England's divorce until the excusator was admitted; and further, that unless this was done he (Francis) would never consent to the proposed marriage of the duke of Orleans with Clement's niece. Of course, Henry quite relied upon the friendship of Francis that no attempts to alienate him on the score of this marriage would be successful, but that if any such persuasions were made to him he would maintain the King's cause to be just and his proceedings perfectly legitimate.*

This was imposing a very considerable burden upon a friendship which, however ostentatiously paraded by both parties and however really necessary to France, was based upon considerations of mere policy after all. It is not wonderful that Francis declined to send exactly such a message to the Pope as his good brother desired. It would scarcely indeed have served the interests of Henry himself unless he proposed to embroil all Europe. It would have simply broken off the intended interview of Francis with His Holiness, put an end to the match between the duke of Orleans and the Pope's niece, and thrown Clement into the arms of the Emperor, who was even then in Italy. Francis pointed out that when they met at Calais, Henry himself had advised his having an interview with the Pope, which was now in the fair way of being arranged, and his honor would not permit him to go back upon what he had done. Nevertheless he sent a letter to Cardinals Tournon and Grammont, at Rome, going as far in the direction of

* No. 230.

the King's wishes as could reasonably have been expected. They were to urge strongly the admission of the excusator, and beg the Pope at least not finally to reject him until the meeting with Francis took effect; pointing out, that the two Kings were so united in their aims and interests that any displeasure done to the one must necessarily be felt strongly by the other also.*

Henry had the good sense to see that Francis had done all that he could reasonably expect.† Meanwhile to pave the way for coming disclosures at home, he got a priest to preach before him and Anne Boleyn, that all the while he had lived with queen Katharine he had been guilty of adultery, and that all good subjects ought to pray God to pardon their King's offence and advise him at once to take another lady! This, the preacher maintained, was a thing that the Lords of the Council ought to press upon him in spite of any papal censures, as it was a case in which the King ought to obey God rather than man; and he went on even to suggest that he might do well to take a wife of humble condition in consideration of her personal merits. Never, surely, had anything so scandalous been uttered from a pulpit since that famous Paul's Cross sermon, which paved the way for the usurpation of Richard III. The audience in this case were no doubt more select, and most of them not particularly squeamish; but the friends of Katharine were utterly shocked and dismayed, and she herself, who had endured with so much patience hitherto, now began to despair of retrieving her position without assistance from the Emperor her nephew.‡

The bulls of Canterbury arrived in the end of March, and the king lost no time in bringing the subject of his

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* Nos. 254, 255. † No. 282. ‡ No. 235.

divorce before Convocation, in which no one ventured to speak against his wishes except the bishop of Rochester.* Resistance seemed to be completely overthrown, and those who would have upheld the laws of morality in the hope of ultimate support by the Emperor or the Pope, were now thoroughly convinced that even these supports would fail them in the end. The granting of Cranmer's bulls, however much a matter of course under ordinary circumstances, could not but be of evil omen when the object of his promotion was apparent to everyone who cared to see; and as to interference by the Emperor it was not clear that it would be politic without cordial support at Rome. "There is not a lord in this court," said Chapuys, writing at this time to the Emperor, "either on the King's side or the Queen's, "who does not say publicly that His Holiness will "betray your Majesty." The bold strong policy of Henry VIII. was carrying everything before it. Yet some misgivings as to the future certainly entered the mind of the great autocrat himself, and he neglected no act or device which would have enabled him to carry out his purpose without finally casting off the Pope's authority. His language was beginning to assume a tone that made the Nuncio remonstrate. What would the world think of a king who had so distinguished himself by his writings in defence of the Papal authority, now going against the very doctrine he had so zealously maintained? Henry's reply was that it was quite true

* No. 296. Although Fisher was the only one who spoke in opposition to the King's wishes, it is satisfactory to find that 18 others voted along with him, though against an overwhelming majority. No. 311. There is a strange discrepancy, however, between the numbers as given in the notarial certificate and those in the Convocation register printed by Wilkins from Heylin's notes. *See* No. 317.

he had written books in favour of the Pope, but he had studied the question more deeply since, and found the contrary of what he had written to be true. But he intimated that he was still open to conviction, and that it was quite possible even now the Pope might give him occasion to study further still and reconfirm what he had written at the first.* A singular example, truly, of a mind free from prejudice and self-will!

Parliament, however, was not a little alarmed at the demands made upon them by the King and the course to which he was committing the whole kingdom. The Commons at first positively refused to pass any measure against the Pope's authority, alleging that if England were once declared schismatic and cut off from intercourse with other nations, the wool trade with the Low Countries would be at an end, and the loss of such an important traffic might cause tumults which would lead to civil war.† But their remonstrances were overruled, and they were compelled to pass the measures devised by the King to cut off papal interference in the matter of his divorce and marriage. It was enacted that appeals to Rome in ecclesiastical causes should no longer be allowed. All processes, whether relating to marriage or other matters, were to be settled within the kingdom, and anyone who brought in bulls of excommunication was to be subject to the penalties of *præmunire*.‡ The Queen was then informed that she might consider her case as virtually settled, for the King had already married another lady, and she must content herself with the title of Princess Dowager. Her defender, good Bishop Fisher, was at the same time made a prisoner

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* No. 296. † Nos. 296, 454.

‡ Stat. 24 Hen. VIII., c. 12.

on the ground that he had said some things about the object of Rochford's mission to France, which were highly unbecoming. The people, who sympathised strongly with Katharine, were everywhere awed and silenced; and Anne Boleyn arrogantly boasted that ere long she would make the Princess Mary serve her as her lady's maid.*

It was now close upon Easter; beyond which time, as the King himself had foreseen,† it was impossible to keep his second marriage a secret from the multitude. Accordingly on Good Friday the 11th April, Cranmer, who had by this time been consecrated Archbishop, wrote a very humble letter to the King, beseeching his Majesty to allow him to determine his great cause of matrimony, as the fact that it had remained so long undecided gave rise to injurious reports among the common people.‡ Next day the King wrote a very gracious reply declaring that it was impossible to be displeased at a suggestion which was evidently prompted alike by zeal for justice and for the quiet of the kingdom; and though Henry recognised no superior on earth he would gladly submit his cause to the "principal minister of his spiritual jurisdiction." A commission to try it was accordingly given to the Archbishop under the King's Seal;§ but a month had still to elapse before the desired result could be obtained and a formal sentence could be pronounced, even by Cranmer, as to the nullity of the marriage with Katharine of Arragon.

Yet during all that month—so confidently was the effect of the sentence anticipated—Anne Boleyn openly

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* No. 324. † No. 230.
‡ No. 327. § No. 332.

assumed the name of Queen, and preachers were even found* to offer prayers for her as such. On Easter eve she went to mass in Royal state, and from that day her new title was recognised at Court,† "All the world," writes Chapuys, "is astonished at it, for it looks like a dream, "and even those who took her part know not whether "to laugh or cry." The King watched with grave anxiety the way in which she was received, and continually solicited the lords to go to pay their respects to her. It had already been determined that she should be crowned with the least possible delay; but as the King had not, as yet, produced any evidence that he was married to her at all, and no tribunal had even declared his former marriage null, it was clear that some weeks must still elapse before the ceremony could be accomplished.‡ Meanwhile who can wonder that the servants of Katharine of Aragon still persisted in calling their old mistress Queen in spite of royal orders to the contrary? Who can wonder that the most subservient nobleman selected to intimate these orders and to see them carried out, was heartily sick of the task?§

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* Dr. Browne, prior of the Austin Friars in London, led the way in this matter; but when in his sermon he recommended the people to pray for Queen Anne almost every one abruptly took his departure; on which, as Chapuys informs us, the King sent for the Lord Mayor and bade him to take order that nothing of the kind should happen again! The mayor accordingly, assembled the different City Companies and commanded them on pain of the King's indignation, not only to refrain from murmuring at his marriage, but to prevent their apprentices from doing so, and, more difficult still, their wives. (No. 391.) Human nature was to be thoroughly subdued to Royal authority.

† No. 351. Compare Hall, who, it must be remembered, is a consistent upholder of all King Henry's acts:—"The King, perceiving his new wife "Queen Anne to be great with child, caused all officers necessary to be "appointed to her; and so on Easter Eve she went to her closet (*i.e.*, her "pew in church), openly as Queen."

‡ No. 351. § Nos. 352, 391.

On receiving the King's commission to try the cause, Cranmer cited Katharine to appear before him at a spiritual court to be held in the monastery of Dunstable — a place particularly chosen as being remote from London or any considerable town, so that the affair might be managed as quietly as possible. Katharine was at first perplexed; but by the advice of the Imperial ambassador, as the proceedings were clearly invalid on sound principles of canon law, she determined to ignore them.* Cranmer accordingly had an easy task. On Saturday the 10th May he opened his Court at Dunstable and pronounced Katharine contumacious for non-appearance.† A week later, the court having held two further sittings,‡ all was ready for a final sentence to be pronounced on the following Friday, the 23rd. All was ready; but for the satisfactory accomplishment of the matter it was to be hoped Katharine herself would not change her policy and put in an appearance at the very last moment, for that would occasion some unwelcome delay. The Archbishop accordingly wrote to Cromwell advising strongly that the matter should be kept as secret as possible; "for," he writes, "if the noble lady Katharine should by the bruit "of this matter in the mouths of the inhabitants of the "country, or by her friends or council hearing of this "bruit, be moved, stirred, counselled, or persuaded to "appear before me in the time, or afore the time of "the said sentence, I should be thereby greatly staid "and let in the process."§ The spectacle, happily, is not a common one of an archbishop and a spiritual judge expressing so great an anxiety lest the party against

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* Nos. 391, 465.
† Nos. 469, 470.
‡ No. 497.
§ No. 496.

whom he was going to give sentence should actually take cognizance of what he was doing.

All was accomplished, however, without let or hindrance. On the 23rd May sentence was formally pronounced by Cranmer against the validity of the King's marriage with Katharine.* According to this decision it was clear that the King had been all along free to marry someone else. But a further decision was now required to show that in the exercise of this liberty he had actually married Anne Boleyn, and that the marriage was a legal and a binding one. For this a delay of a few days more was requisite, but the process was immediately devised, and the King was assured that a sentence should be given before Whitsunday, the day he had appointed for her coronation.† It was actually delivered at Lambeth on the 28th, in the presence, apparently, of some very select witnesses, the principal of whom was Thomas Cromwell. What evidences were produced and what witnesses were called to the fact we cannot tell; nor were the circumstances set forth in the decree; but it was found by judicial authority that the King had contracted a valid and a legal marriage with Anne Boleyn, who was therefore his lawful wife.‡

The circumstances were evidently such as would not bear the light. Even the date of the alleged marriage was a mystery. To all appearance the exact day was not ascertained, even by the court which examined the validity of the act. Cranmer himself, writing three weeks later to Hawkins an account of Anne Boleyn's elevation, says only that the marriage took place "about" St. Paul's day, and that even he, the old friend and chaplain of the

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* Nos. 525–9. † No. 525.

‡ Grants in June, No. 7. *See* the record at full in Rymer.

family, had known nothing about it at the time. This he thought it right to state in consequence of a prevailing rumor that he had been himself the priest who officiated at the ceremony.* The imputation was of course intolerable that a bishop should have sat in judgment on the validity of his own act; but even apart from this it was disagreeable; for assuredly whoever may have performed the rite, no clergyman would willingly have acknowledged his responsibility for a marriage that was clearly uncanonical. Care was therefore taken to suppress the name of the priest and also the names of all who were present on the occasion. The Court at Lambeth sat with closed doors merely to ascertain the fact whether the King was actually married or not; and having ascertained it, the conclusion was made known to the world, but all else was involved in darkness and remains darkness to this day.†

Thus was Anne Boleyn at length elevated to the position to which she had for many years been encouraged to aspire. It seemed incredible; but in spite of common expectation, in spite of Pope and Emperor, in spite of the strong feeling of the people against her, Anne Boleyn was now actually queen. Even the nobility had not

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* No. 661.

† Two different dates were assigned to the marriage after it was divulged. Hall expressly says that it took place on St. Erkenwald's day (14th November) just after the King's return from Calais in 1532. If so, it must have taken place at Dover the day after he landed. This date would undoubtedly reflect a degree more honour on the birth of Elizabeth, which took place on the 7th September following. But in itself it is highly improbable; and it is clear both from Cranmer's statement and from that of Chapuys (No. 465) that the time officially given out as the date of the marriage was about the day of the Conversion of St. Paul (25th January), when Bonner had just returned from Rome bringing news that the Pope was much more pliable and hoped to arrange everything to Henry's satisfaction.

favored her promotion; and if Norfolk told the truth to Chapuys, both he and her own father had opposed it.* The King's strong will had prevailed, and he had kept his word to make her his wedded wife. Not, indeed, that he had married her in the light of day, as she herself at one time had vainly hoped. But whatever was lacking in the ceremony of the marriage, was made up for by the splendor of the coronation. The account of her progress up the river from Greenwich to the Tower, accompanied by the blowing of trumpets, the playing of shalms and sackbuts, the firing of ordnance, her riding two days later through the streets of London, and the great ceremony at the Abbey the day after, with the banquet in Westminster Hall, has been preserved in the pages of the contemporary historian, Hall, and is tolerably familiar. Other accounts, both official and unofficial, will be found in the present volume.† But with all the undoubted display and magnificence faithfully chronicled by official reporters, one element seems to have been lacking to complete success. The King could command everything except popular enthusiasm. If we may believe the anonymous writer of No. 585, the crowd could not be persuaded to take off their hats and cry "God save the Queen!" And it is a point of no small significance under such a government as that of Henry VIII., that the Duchess of Norfolk, whose husband the King had just sent over on a mission to the French King, actually refused to appear at the ceremony, although she was Anne Boleyn's aunt.‡

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* No. 556, p. 243. † Nos. 561–3, 583–5.

‡ That the coronation evoked no real enthusiasm was evidently the opinion even of Shakspeare, who certainly had no desire to depreciate the honors paid to the mother of Queen Elizabeth. Not a word is uttered by the bystanders in the play to indicate any deeper feeling than admiration of a beautiful face, accompanied by a broad grin at the King's conscience.

One thing still remained to be done in connection with the marriage that in all its domestic bearings the act might be complete. A deputation, headed by Lord Mountjoy, was sent to Katharine, to intimate that, as the King had been formally divorced and married again, she must now content herself with the name of Princess Dowager, else Henry would be compelled not only to punish her servants, but even to withdraw his affection from her daughter. She was told further—what somehow does not appear by the statutes of this year—that the whole of the King's proceedings had been ratified by Parliament, and that it would be absolutely useless to protest against them. This message was delivered to her on the 3rd July, at Ampthill, where the Commissioners found her lying on a pallet, in consequence of a slight accident to her foot, and distressed with a severe cough. She answered, however, with becoming dignity, refusing to pass a stigma upon her past married life, or to acknowledge the jurisdiction of Parliament in a cause which she considered could only be determined by the Pope; and when the Commissioners had drawn up a report of their interview, she demanded to see it, and struck out with her own hand the name "Princess Dowager," wherever it had been inserted.*

But whatever the King might do to compel due respect being paid to his second marriage, it was not respected after all. So great was the outcry against it, that rewards were offered to informers who should denounce those who spoke against it; and it was suggested that Cranmer should draw up a little book in vindication of his own proceedings, with directions for the clergy in their sermons to preach against the papal jurisdiction, and make the people think it an oppression which they should be glad

* Nos. 759, 760, 765.

to be rid of.* But in spite of all that could be done, feelings of disloyalty and discontent made themselves at this period peculiarly obnoxious.†

Nor was this by any means wonderful. What prospect such a marriage disclosed for the future tranquillity of the country—what promise it gave, even at the time, of real happiness to the King himself—we might imagine without corroborative evidence. But we can scarcely pass by unnoticed a singularly significant incident which occurred within little more than three months of Anne Boleyn's coronation. The King had already given his new queen sufficient cause for jealousy; and words had passed between them in consequence. Anne probably believed that her position was now more secure than it had been, and she did not refrain from giving vent to her feelings. But she soon discovered her mistake. Henry himself was, perhaps, by no means well assured that he would not have to retrace his steps; and he could not help making a reflection which speaks volumes as to the moral estimates he had formed of his first and second wives. He told Anne bitterly that she ought to shut her eyes and have patience, "as her betters had done;" and that she should know it was in his power to humble her more effectually even than he had raised her. For two or three days after it was remarked that Henry forbore to speak to her.‡

That Henry, even in the very moment of victory, when his self-will had triumphed over every obstacle, was not without misgivings as to the false position in which he had placed himself, and could throw out hints even then

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* Nos. 541, 738.

† Nos. 790, 964. Even the prophecies of Mrs. Amadas (No. 923) have their significance.

‡ No. 1069.

of another act of injustice to cancel the first,* is surely a very remarkable piece of information. As a matter of fact, the dangers of his headstrong course had almost seemed to vanish as he faced them. The Emperor, in spite of Chapuys's solicitations, had not thought it prudent to declare war with England, and, on full consideration of the case, simply determined to pursue his old policy, ignoring the new marriage altogether, and persisting in his demand for justice at Rome.† The chief danger abroad was that the French king might cool in his repeatedly-expressed devotion to the interests of his much-beloved brother, and that the vaunted indissoluble alliance might gradually melt away; for though Cardinal Tournon was most assiduous in endeavouring to patch up matters at Rome, anything that Francis had done hitherto in these matters had always been with a view to reconciliation between England and the Pope. Even if Henry's vagaries were to lead to a formal sentence of excommunication, Francis would still do the utmost he could for him, and would gain him as much time as possible to make his peace with the Father of Christendom. But as to throwing off the Pope's authority altogether, Henry could scarcely expect him to abet an act like that. At the utmost, he would, when the Pope came to visit him in France, make all possible intercession for the scapegrace; and when his Holiness told him he could not overlook the affront Henry had given to the Holy See, he would tell the King of England he must now make his peace with the Church, or their friendship would be at an end.‡

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* At a later period we find it recorded that Henry had threatened, if abandoned by Francis, to take back his first wife for the satisfaction of the Emperor, and keep the other as his mistress. P. 637.

† No. 523. ‡ No. 557.

Such was the view Francis took of the matter, not doubting but in the last resort Henry would find it impossible to remain isolated from the whole of Christendom. But the course of events went somewhat beyond his expectation.

That sentence should be passed against Henry at Rome was now a matter of course. Not even the most timid and the most temporising of Popes could overlook the flagrant contempt of Papal authority shown by the King in his marriage with Anne Boleyn. Sentence of excommunication was pronounced against Henry on the 11th July, and his divorce and re-marriage were declared of no validity. But the King was still allowed sufficient time for repentance, and if before the end of September he put away his new queen and took back his old, the sentence was not to be openly declared.* It remained to be seen whether the mediation of Francis could procure him easier terms. September was the month to which the interview between the Pope and the French king, arranged in the spring, while the Emperor was still in Italy, had latterly been deferred. But Henry, even before the Papal sentence, was indignant that Francis should ever think of mediating for him at all. He was sorry that his good brother was so eager for a meeting with one who seemed determined on doing him an injury; and he hoped particularly Francis was not seeking it on his account. For he protested he cared not a straw what the Pope could do against him; but if his Holiness took the step which seemed to be impending, could Francis reconcile it with his avowed friendship for Henry to meet with him at all?†

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* Nos. 807–810, App.

† Nos. 614, 641.

Much in the same tone were Henry's instructions to the duke of Norfolk, just before the sentence had been received in England. If the Pope would insist on proceeding against Henry, what good could come of his interview with the French king? Henry endeavoured to show that he had been entirely guided by Francis himself in the steps he had taken in divulging his second marriage, and Francis ought to consider himself in honor bound not to allow the Pope to impugn it. If, as Henry suspected, his real object in meeting the Pope was for the marriage of his son, the duke of Orleans, to the Pope's niece, Katharine de Medicis, Norfolk should remind him that he once said he would never conclude that marriage except for Henry's benefit; but of course he, the Duke, could not interfere with it, and could only lament that he must return to England, as he could not look with patience on his master's enemy: Brian and Wallop would go with Francis to the interview, but would take care never to present themselves to his Holiness. In taking leave, however, Norfolk might say that if Francis must needs accomplish the interview, he could do nothing so acceptable as to persuade Clement to pronounce the marriage with Katharine null and void.*

Remonstrances like these had very little influence on Francis, who, no doubt, regarded Henry's angry and defiant expressions towards Clement as mere bluster; and to some extent he was right. The King was simply making frantic efforts to neutralise the effect of the coming sentence by defiant language. When it came it really sobered him for a time; but after consultation with his lawyers he took courage once more.†

* No. 954. † No. 1018.

The interview, however, after a little further delay, took place at Marseilles in November, and Henry found it advisable somewhat to lower his tone. Since it was to come off after all, it was no use saying that the English ambassadors in France should avoid the presence of the Pope. On the contrary, although Henry had recalled the ambassadors whom he had at Rome, he now found it advisable to send new ones to the Pope himself at Marseilles. Those he selected were bishop Gardiner, Edmund Bonner (who had already, in the past year, shown himself an able diplomatist at the papal Court), and the Pope's collector in England, Peter Vannes. Such a mission, as Chapuys could not help believing, was a sign, whatever the King pretended, "either that he had some hopes of reconverting his "Holiness, or that he was in very great fear."* That Henry, in point of fact, viewed the crisis with extreme anxiety there can be no reasonable doubt.† But there was a further object in this embassy, which the Imperial ambassador does not seem to have divined. Even as early as the 29th June Henry had, in anticipation of the Pope's sentence, drawn up a formal appeal against it before witnesses;‡ and when the sentence had been actually pronounced, the King's mind was just so far apparent that Chapuys spoke of an appeal to the future Council as being then in contemplation.§ But the idea that an embassy should be sent to intimate such

* No. 1222.

† In June the Council had been considering the propriety of prohibiting the assemblies of armed men, which usually met on the eves of St. John and St. Peter, for fear of a revolt, p. 319. Perhaps even the Council thought Elizabeth Barton's prediction not unlikely to be verified, "that if the King married another woman than Katharine he "should not reign one month after." No. 1,470.

‡ No. 721. § No. 975.

an appeal to the Pope when he was not at Rome, but at Marseilles, the guest of a king whose friendship and devotion to England had been so repeatedly vaunted, and who was even then endeavouring to mediate for Henry with his Holiness, was an outrage upon common civility for which Francis himself was unprepared, and which Chapuys could hardly have anticipated. The order, however, was given to Bonner,* and how he executed it Bonner himself reports at considerable length.†

Meanwhile Anne Boleyn had given birth to a child on the 7th September; and that child, to the King's great disappointment, was a daughter. As to the fact itself we have nothing new to tell; but we are now more fully acquainted with the impression it produced at the time. To Chapuys the birth of the future queen Elizabeth appeared a matter of very little consequence. The King's mistress had been delivered of a bastard, that was all—a thing he seems scarcely to have thought worth writing but for the unexpected opportunity of a courier. But the mortification of the King and Anne Boleyn may be imagined when we read of the flattering assurances given beforehand by physicians and astrologers that the child was to be a boy. The disappointment of these confident predictions, however, was not more bitter to the King himself than it was a source of unalloyed delight to the King's subjects generally, who now began to entertain a hope that the princess Mary would not be so completely set aside in the succession as they had begun to fear.‡

The King and Anne Boleyn, however, had determined otherwise. Within a fortnight after the birth of Eliza-

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* No. 998. † No. 1425. ‡ Nos. 1069, 1112.

beth, lord Hussey was despatched to Beaulieu, in Essex, where the princess Mary was staying, to inform her that she must be content with a diminished household and give up the name of Princess. Mary could not but express astonishment at such a message—all the more as it was only delivered by word of mouth. She protested that she was the King's legitimate daughter and heir, and refused to believe that the King intended "to diminish her estate" until she received a written intimation of it from himself. Her servants, at the same time, while they expressed their perfect readiness to obey the King without offence to their own consciences, declared that they could not regard a mere oral message as sufficient warrant for addressing their mistress in a totally different style from that to which she had been accustomed.* Lord Hussey had accordingly to report that his mission was a failure. Letters appear then to have been written to Mary in the King's name by Sir William Paulet, controller of the household, which met with equally little attention; and after that the King despatched the earls of Oxford, Essex, and Sussex to remonstrate with her on her disobedience.† Mary replied with dignity to the Commissioners and also wrote to her father, that he should have from her the most perfect filial obedience,—indeed, she would obey him like a slave; but she had no right to deny her birth and would do nothing either expressly or tacitly, in prejudice of her own legitimacy.‡

Even without an evil genius by his side, whom he had himself chosen to rule his destinies, Henry was not the man to put up with this rebuff. The next step was to break the spirit of the Princess by dismissing

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* No. 1139. † No. 1186. ‡ No. 1249.

the whole of her servants and compelling her to go and attend on the new born babe as a lady's maid in the establishment about to be assigned to her. When it was known that this had been resolved on, Chapuys sent privately to Mary a protest by which she might prevent her submission, if it was found unavoidable, being turned to her future prejudice; while he himself used every effort to remonstrate openly with Cromwell against the indignity to which the King was subjecting his own daughter. Cromwell, however, kept judiciously out of his way as much as possible, and remonstrances were all in vain. On the 2nd December it was determined in Council that the new Princess should be conveyed to Hatfield on Wednesday in the following week and that Mary's household should be finally broken up. The duke of Norfolk was entrusted with the execution of both commissions, and after he had conveyed Elizabeth to Hatfield, went and waited upon Mary to tell her her father desired her to go into "the Princess's" service. Mary replied that that title belonged only to herself; but when she saw no remedy, obtained leave to retire for half an hour into her chamber, where she executed the protest sent her by Chapuys, and then placed herself submissively under the Duke's protection. On her arrival at Hatfield a similar scene took place, in which she refused to acknowledge any one as Princess but herself, and in the end retired weeping to her chamber.*

But as it would have been useless to break the spirit of Mary without breaking that of her mother also,† it

* Nos. 1392, 1486, 1501, 1510, 1528, 1558.

† The comfort Katharine gave to Mary in anticipation of this trial is very beautifully shown in No. 1126.

was determined at the same time to reduce Katharine's household and remove her from Buckden, where she was then staying, to Somersham, in the Isle of Ely. The duke of Suffolk, accompanied by the earl of Sussex, Sir William Paulet, and Richard Sampson, dean of the Chapel Royal, consented to be the instruments of this barbarity. They repaired to Buckden, dismissed several of Katharine's servants, and committed others to prison for refusing to be sworn to her as Princess of Wales when they had already been sworn to her as Queen. But in their efforts to remove her they were foiled. Somersham was a more unhealthy situation even than Buckden, which was unhealthy enough, and the Queen refused to stir. In fact, it was impossible to avoid the suspicion that the real object of the removal was to kill her indirectly. For six days the Commissioners remained with her, hoping that the loss of her servants, her own helplessness, and their rough menaces would finally change her purpose; but they were disappointed. Katharine locked herself up in her own chamber and told them through a hole in the wall that if they wanted to take her away they must break open the doors and carry her off by force. This they durst not do for fear of the people, and Suffolk and his colleagues had to depart with their commission only half fulfilled. Yet in spite of all excuses, they had to submit to Henry's displeasure for their want of thoroughness.*

The reproach was scarcely warranted; but it must be said, for the credit of humanity, that even Suffolk did not love the task on which he was engaged. "The duke of Suffolk," writes Chapuys, "as I am informed "by his wife's mother, confessed on the Sacrament,

* Nos. 1486, 1541–3, 1558, 1571.

" and wished some mischief might happen to him to
" excuse himself from this journey. The King, at the
" solicitation of the lady, whom he dares not con-
" tradict, has determined to place the Queen in the
" said house, either to get rid of her, or to make sure
" of her, as the house is strong; and besides she is
" seven miles from another house situated in a lake,
" which one cannot approach within six miles, except
" on one side; and the King and the Lady have agreed
" to seek all possible occasions to shut up the Queen
" within the said island, and failing all other pretexts,
" to accuse her of being insane."*

Another subject arising out of the progress and settlement of the divorce question now claims a few words of notice. It is in the July of this year 1533 that we first find the attention of the authorities seriously directed to the rhapsodies and trances of Elizabeth Barton, known in history as the Nun of Kent. In the beginning of August she was examined by Cranmer,† when as reported by Gwent, the dean of the Arches, " she confessed to many mad follies." Her courage had perhaps been already somewhat abated by the failure of her own prophecies and the fact that the King had not been prevented from marrying Anne Boleyn by the ill concealed indignation of the people. Her repute for holiness, however, was still high with the multitude; nor had she even yet come to the end of her revelations, and Cranmer

* No. 1558.

† No. 967. Cranmer himself writes to Hawkins in December (No. 1546) that he had sent for her about Midsummer, but his memory seems to have carried him a little too far back. It was while he was staying at Otford in July that he wrote to the prioress of St. Sepulchre's to bring her before him (No. 869).

allowed her to go back to Courtop Street and have another trance that he might see what she would be inspired to say about the marriage as an accomplished fact. As yet there was no intimation that she was to be severely dealt with. Cranmer himself while he examined her, pretended to listen to her outpourings as a devout believer, and encouraged her to commit herself in every possible way.* But after he had extracted all he could from her confessions he sent her to Cromwell, who examined her further, while the attorney general made inquiries touching her adherents at Canterbury.† In November she and a number of others were arrested and sent to prison. She appears to have made a confession of her imposture, and every effort was used to make her criminate queen Katharine and her adherents as her accomplices. No evidence however was extracted to show that she had any communication with Katharine.‡ But on Sunday the 23rd November she and those arrested along with her were placed on a high scaffold at St. Paul's, and Salcote, abbot of Hyde, who had just been nominated to the vacant bishopric of Bangor, preached a political sermon, declaring how she and her superstitious friends had seduced a number of the King's subjects to take the old Queen's part against his Highness.§ The object apparently was to produce an impression that the whole agitation against the King's proceedings was a factious one, proceeding from a few disloyal hearts and one distempered brain.‖ Nor is it by any means improbable that in this way the Nun's confession did

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* No. 967. † Nos. 1148–9, 1336.

‡ Nos. 1419, 1422, 1433, 1438, 1445. § No. 1460.

‖ Salcote in his sermon actually went so far as to say that it was by the Nun's machinations that Wolsey had been prevented giving sentence in the King's behalf four or five years before..

the King some real service. It might perhaps have done him even more if the exposure of the Nun's hallucinations had not been accompanied by a display of fierce vindictiveness on the King's part which showed that he relied more upon terror than upon reason to save him from general obloquy. It appears that pressure was put upon the judges to find the Nun and her adherents guilty of treason for not having revealed what concerned the King; but as the Nun herself had declared everything a year before to the King in person, the judges refused to comply. The full punishment of the victims was accordingly reserved till Parliament met early in the following year; and what ordinary law could not effect was effected by an Act of Attainder.

To turn once more to the political situation: At the end of the year Henry's position was extraordinary and unprecedented. A few months before he and his good brother Francis had been assiduously endeavouring to win the Pope's friendship in opposition to the Emperor, and Clement had been anxious to make every possible concession in the way of procrastination and delay of the censures, in order to avoid the bitter pill of a General Council. Henry and Francis, he knew, desired a Council as little as himself; indeed Henry had reason to dread it more than anyone. But since Clement had felt himself compelled to pronounce sentence the matter presented itself to Henry in quite a different aspect, and he met the threat of excommunication by intimating his appeal. Worst of all, he did this at a time when the Pope was at Marseilles, the guest of that fraternal ally whose indissoluble amity he had so constantly paraded before the Pope's eyes, and whom on this particular occasion he had not chosen to make acquainted with the step

he had resolved on taking. Francis very naturally felt indignant at finding himself befooled and his hospitality violated by the agents of a King whom he was doing so much to serve; and though he did not like to give full effect to his resentment he could not forbear from showing Gardiner plainly what he thought. "As "fast as I study to win the Pope," he said, "ye study to "lose him; and of such effect as in your intimation now "made, yet to the worst purpose that could be devised; "which, if I had known before, ye should never have "done it. I went," quoth he, "to the Pope to take a "conclusion in your matters, and when I came I found "one making the intimation; which, when the Pope told "me of what sort it was, I was greatly ashamed that I knew "so little in it. And the Pope, whom I had handled "before and brought to so good point that I could not, "for shame, desire any more."*

Then reflecting on the complete change of policy on Henry's part, he added, bitterly: "Ye require a General "Council, and that the Emperor desireth, and I go about "to bring the Pope from the Emperor, and you to drive "him to him. And can my brother call a Council "alone?" quoth he, "Ye have clearly marred all. And, "wringing his hands, wished that rather than a great "deal of money he had never meddled in that matter." No words could express the situation better than these in which Gardiner himself has reported the deep mortification of Francis.†

Henry had certainly changed his policy altogether. Hitherto he had remonstrated with the Pope and threatened and bullied him to do his will; and if he had been able to outrage the feelings of nearly all his subjects, it

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* No. 1427. † Ibid.

was the respect felt for Papal authority that had in all probability prevented serious outbreaks. But nothing succeeds like success. The King had carried his point, and the archbishop of Canterbury had done what Rome declined to do for him. The next step was to destroy the effect of Papal censures by an appeal to a General Council, not likely to be very soon assembled. The appeal being made, Henry no longer felt himself as one who stood under the condemnation of the Church; and meanwhile it might be shown that a Papal sentence did not possess unimpeachable authority. The King's Council were called together in the beginning of December, and determined among other things that the bishops should be severally examined, "whether he that "was called the Pope of Rome was above the General "Council, or the Council above him; or whether he has, "by the law of God, any more authority within the "realm than any other foreign bishop."* There could be no doubt what was expected as the result of such an inquiry. The bishops, indeed, were not so unconscientious as readily to fall in with the King's wish. They had each taken an oath of obedience to the Pope on being promoted to their sees, and Cranmer was the only one of them who consented to the abrogation of Papal authority.† But his acquiescence, joined, perhaps, to some concessions of the others on the subject of a General Council, seems to have been held sufficient. A book of nine articles was drawn up and circulated at Christmas to justify the King's second marriage in opposition to Papal authority.‡ Orders were given that none should preach at Paul's Cross who would not set forth that the Pope had no more jurisdiction than any foreign bishop. The

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* No. 1487. † No. 1510. ‡ P. 634.

heads of the Four Orders of Friars received similar injunctions; and very special monitions were sent to the Observants that it was the only condition on which anyone should be allowed to preach at all. Finally, that the language of the Court itself should be made to correspond with their new-fangled theory, a new title was devised for the Pope. He was henceforth to be recognised officially only as "Bishop of Rome."*

I have no space left to do more than glance at a number of other subjects of high importance illustrated by the papers in this volume. The domestic history of this particular year is of such absorbing interest that it would have been unpardonable to pass by in silence facts hitherto quite unknown on which the fullest information is now for the first time attainable. But it would be clearly impossible, without transgressing the limits laid down for editorial prefaces, to take any particular notice of affairs in Scotland, in Ireland, or in foreign countries. The reader must therefore be left to investigate for himself the story of French mediation between England and Scotland, and of the truce concluded on the 1st October; the recall of the earl of Kildare from Ireland; the very remarkable report of what passed in the Emperor's Council Chamber on the news of the King's marriage with Anne Boleyn;† the despatches of imperial agents at Rome watching over the interests of Katharine; the fragments of news from Hungary and about the Turks; the relief of Coron; and a multitude of other subjects of scarcely inferior interest.

But there are still one or two topics to which I must briefly call the reader's attention before I conclude. The

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* Nos. 1487, 1510. † No. 568.

change in the Government of Calais by the death of lord Berners and the appointment of lord Lisle as deputy* introduces what may be called a new element into these state papers; for though some of the Lisle correspondence is of earlier date, and one or two letters have been noticed in previous volumes, their combined domestic and political interest begins now to claim attention in a way it never did before. This correspondence, it may be observed, was seized by the King's officers when lord Lisle was committed to the Tower in 1540, and besides papers of a purely official character, such as the deputy's correspondence with the governors of neighbouring fortresses in France or Flanders, it contains a remarkable number of particularly interesting private letters, many of them addressed to lady Lisle about the education of her daughters in France; and others from confidential servants in England, about the private interests of the family at home.

In the history of religion there are important papers relating to Latimer and his dispute with Hybardine at Bristol; also to Tyndale, Joye, and Frith, as well as about Peto and the friars; all which can be easily referred to by the index. As regards remarkable men, besides the leading statesmen and reformers, we have letters from Sir Thomas Elyott, Wynter, Starkey, and Edward Hall the Chronicler. Of Sir Thomas More we have a touching notice in a letter from Fitzwilliam, showing how his influence had declined since his resignation of the Chancellorship, and how he was glad to use the services of a mediator to obtain Cromwell's protection against a gentleman who had illtreated him.† Early notices will also be found, both in this volume

* Nos. 238, 240, 243, 267, 300 (21). † No. 762.

and last, of Sir John Mason, afterwards of some celebrity as an ambassador, at this time a young man studying at Paris under royal patronage.

With regard to local history, it is only necessary to say that this volume is as full of matter as its predecessors.

I have now only to perform the pleasing duty of acknowledging assistance rendered to me in the progress of this work. Mr. Friedmann's interesting contributions of documents from Paris have been duly noted in their respective places both in this and in the previous volume. But there is one paper in particular (No. 1572) which, though he had it transcribed for purposes of his own, he was good enough not only to place in my hands but to compare carefully in many places with the original, —a rough draft in Cardinal Du Bellay's handwriting— thereby elucidating several obscurities which at one time were almost hopelessly perplexing. As a clearsighted contemporary statesman's view of the crisis between England and Rome, the document is certainly of very great interest, and the historical student will not fail to estimate his obligation to Mr. Friedmann accordingly.

I have further to repeat my acknowledgments to Mr. Charles Trice Martin for his continued and steady coöperation in the work. The index has been made under my direction and is mainly the work of Mr. Brodie of this office.

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LETTERS AND PAPERS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

HENRY VIII.

A.D. 1533.

1. Sir Thos. Elyott to Cromwell.*

Harl. MS. 6989, f. 33. B. M.

I send a little treatise which I lately made in eschewing idleness, for the comfort of myself and others of equal debility. If you have leisure, I doubt not your good wit will find more fruit than you would have looked for in anything passed from my foolish head; but, as the old Greek proverb is, it is sometimes good to hear the poor gardener. In this work I have done nothing but bring to men's remembrance what natural reason hath taught them, without desire of reward or glory; for, according to your wise and friendly answer to me, I cannot compel men to esteem me as I would that they should, that is (as I say) benevolent unto my country and faithful unto him that will trust me; for nothing else good is there in me. Yet my endeavour shall be to set forth the little knowledge I have. The matter in this book is of such importance that it requires a quiet lesson (*i.e.*, reading), a pregnant judgment, and a stable remembrance; to help which, I have purposely used repetitions, so that the matter seems longer, but, being read diligently and well concoct, it will not seem tedious to those who are apt to receive good counsel. I pray you take it in good part, and defend your friend in his true meaning against those whose minds have such a fever continual, that every good counsel is in their taste unsavoury and bitter. If it shall please you to recommend one of these books to the King when you shall find opportunity, I conform me to your pleasure, since this is the last English book which I purpose ever to make, unless the desire of some special friend compel me. Notwithstanding, if I may in this poverty be suffered to live in quietness, I trust to be so occupied as neither God nor honest man shall have cause to blame me for consuming my time. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Cromwell, treasurer of the King's jewels.

2. Sir Thomas Audeley to Cromwell.†

R. O. St. P. I. 388.

Has been sore troubled with the stone. Is sorry he has had no leisure to speak with him on the matter proposed by the King. Is in debt since he

* This letter was probably written in the early part of the year 1533; but it cannot be referred to any precise date.

† This letter must have been written before the 12th Jan. 1533; it may belong to the latter part of the preceding year.

1533.

2. Sir Thomas Audeley to Cromwell—*cont.*

came to the office, for purchase of house, plate, &c., and is sore troubled, but dares not ask the King for anything. Would like to have that poor house lately belonging to Christchurch, with land and pastures, a little from London; and if the King would pay him 100*l.*, due to him from the Parliament, and lend him 600*l.* on good security, he would then trust to bear the charges at his Grace's commandment. Further details of the state of his property. Intends on the 12th to wait upon the King. Begs his advice at his coming from Court. *Signed:* Thomas Audeley, k., custos sigilli.

Hol. Add.: Mr. Cromwell, Esq. *Written on the flyleaf of a letter addressed to himself as* "my lord Brodeseale," *which address is struck out.*

3. W. Thynne to Cromwell.

R. O. As I am informed you will find an office of the lands of Christchurch to the King's use, I beg that my indenture of the parsonage of Lesones and Erith, dated 2 Feb. 22 Hen. VIII., at the rent of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, shall be found in the said office. Eltham, this Thursday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

4. W. Thynne to Cromwell.

R. O. When you make your book of the whole value of the lands of Christchurch, I beg you to value the parsonage of Erith and Lesones at 10*l.* I shall not be the gainer, as I have to pay yearly for alms corn 60*s.* Saturday. The breach is inned.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

1 Jan. **5.** Tower of London.

R. O. Abstract of work done by carpenters, masons, and other workmen.

i. Carpenters.*—In the tower in the King's garden next the wardrobe of robes, a roof of timber and board made complete with a somer and joists with joll pieces and platts; also two turrets made with a roof and joists to the same tower, one of them with an altar. The second floor to the same tower was boarded; the nether floor new joisted and new boarded. A roof made with a cross somer and joists in the tower at the east end of the King's long gallery in the garden; second and nether floor new boarded, &c. Four types made on the top of the White Tower "with their ordinances about them," *i.e.*, joyll pieces and bolls to the top of them, and a floor, level with the platts joisted and boarded. Trymers made round the same types to keep the water off the walls. "And thus the carpentry work of the said types being finished was a chargeable work to do." A pair of gates, grated, which hang next St. Thomas's Tower, and a pair of stairs going down to the water from the said gate; and piles driven that the stairs stand upon. In the King's great chamber, laying in of platts and joyll pieces under the old roof, all the length of the said chamber; work done by two men for six days stopping the "rystes" (rifts?) in the roof "for colors laying, and more the said roof set ashore unto such time as the said roof was done and made." A halpas made before the chimney in the same chamber. In the round tower in the north-west end of the King's garden, a roof made to the turret with a round corb, &c. Great gutters made, being bridged and boarded, on the ends and sides of the Queen's great chamber. A great gutter made along one side of the King's watching chamber.

A false floor made over the King's closet and over the chamber where his Grace doth make him ready. A floor made in Henry VII.'s Council Chamber with somers and joists. A floor made in the chamber sometime called Henry VII.'s bed-chamber. Made anew in the Queen's dining chamber a great carrall window on the west side, with new leaning

* Apparently the document is imperfect at the beginning, as there is no heading to this as to the other sections.

1533.

places, and a halpace underfoot, new made. Two new leaning places in the window on the east side of the same chamber. A great piece of timber laid over the carrall window to bear the roof, with joists, &c., and a halpace before the chimney. Three great planks laid over a window next the Queen's dining chamber to bear the roof, &c. A new clerestory made in the west end of the great chamber in the entry next to the closet, the breadth of the house, with a penthouse over it for the weather. A partition made between the said entry and chamber, with a clerestory in the upper end and a door to it. "A paper wall set up new in the same chamber at the east end, with a door to the same to lay in fuel." A leaning place new made in the window, &c. A jakes made in the inner chamber within the said great chamber, &c. A leaning board laid in the chamber window, and 12 puncheons set between the gutter and the chamber.

A false roof made to the King's closet above head, "to batten upon." Another, to the chamber where the King makes him ready. A halpas made in the King's bedchamber before the chimney. A new door made going into the King's watching chamber ward; and a new board made to the leaning place of the bay window within the same door; with 8 puncheons set up over the door to enclose the gutter and the roof. 23 steps with 2 halpaces in the King's garden set about the new bridge. A new bridge made without the Tower, next St. Katherine's, which comes into the Queen's garden, with 6 posts embowed. Piles driven that the said bridge standeth on, which was chargeable; and 6 fanes set on the bridge. A partition made with a great door and a bar going down into the King's cellar; and a window at the end of it. Another partition next to the same, which is a little chamber on the right with a door. Another chamber on the left; door frame set in a stone wall for a jakes, and door made for it, with stool to jakes. These two chambers stand beneath the little yard next the King's cellar. In the King's cellar two square stairs with 8 steps. Dressing boards laid round about the King's privy kitchen. Gutters on the back of the houses of office, being 7 chambers next the great kitchen behind the chimneys. Four partitions, otherwise called paper walls, under the said 7 chambers, to divide the houses of office, with a door new made in each, and in one partition a stool made to a jakes. A partition made to the forebreast of the same jakes, with a clerestory therein to give light to the same jakes. A new door under the stairs to give light to the houses of office. Planks new laid over the top of the window last made in the new wardrobe. Two new bay windows in the little chamber under the gallery going into the Queen's garden. New floor to the said chamber, with jakes, roof, and other alterations, specified. Frames made under the arches where Gyllard's wine lies, with iron bars, &c. Plating and shoring the wardrobe next the King's garden, where the robes do lie. A window made in the Tower at the east end of the Queen's garden to set in the stone work. A halpas made in the Council Chamber next the King's gallery. A man's work, two days, making a seat within the Tower gate. Blocks cut by the carpenters for laying into the walls to nail the joyll pieces unto. Making a frame for a bell in the White Tower to call workmen to and from work. A false floor made in the chamber in which Henry VII. lay, for the battens to be framed unto overhead. Two lyntons made for the two windows in the same chamber, &c. A false floor made in the chamber underneath the Council Chamber in the King's garden, &c. A dresser made in the King's privy kitchen. A door made through the wall into the pantry with 5 steps to it. A larder house under the houses of office. In the Lords' kitchen 4 racks and 4 posts made. Seven halpas, one in the chamber underneath the Council Chamber in the King's garden, and 3 in the old lodgings of the Queen's side, one in the chamber that Henry VII. lay in, and 2 in the great chamber next the privy closet. Two trymer pieces set up under the 2 windows in the chamber in the King's garden going into the Queen's garden, and a door made for a partition in the same chamber. A jakes made at the north end of the Queen's dining chamber. A great beam fetched from Stratford-Bowe to set in the White Tower; 3 carpenters felling and hewing it two days. A door made for a jakes under the great chamber next the privy closet. A door and frame made in the Tower where Gyllard lyeth, in the garden. A new frame at St. Thomas' tower. A long gallery with 7 chambers on the north side next to the kitchen, 118 ft. by 21 ft. "A new frame now made a wardrobe for the King," 101 ft. by 24 ft.

1533.

5. TOWER OF LONDON—*cont.*

A frame now appointed for the Queen's great chamber, 59 ft. by 26 ft. Two frames appointed for 2 chambers next the King's closet, one chamber being 52 ft. long by 18½ ft. broad, the other within the same 23 ft. long by 16 ft., and the little entry 23 ft. long by 11⅓ ft. Scaffolds made out of the long gallery for the tilers, plasterers, and painters to work upon about the gallery and Council Chamber. Two little frames of boards "to close in the great fanes that came from Elysys the painter, for hurting of the gilding." A floor made and ready framed for the Round Tower on the White Tower, which is not yet set up. Seven sawpits made by the carpenters for the sawyers.

ii. Bricklayers.—Heightening the four types on the White Tower, each a yard high. The battlements to the White Tower with brick "for the masons to coppe upon," and rough casting the types. A little house made within Colharbarow going up into the seven houses of office, and various alterations specified about these houses. A new oven, 10 ft. broad, made in the house next the great kitchen. Ranges and hearths in the Lords' kitchen and the old kitchen. The jewel house rough cast round about, and the making of both sides of the stairs going up to it with brick. The underpinning of the new made wardrobe. "Item, in the same frame at the gable end on the north side, the bringing up with ragstone and brick." Underpinning the wardrobe with robes. Pargetting and mending 3 chimneys and their halpaces in the Queen's three old chambers. Various repairs specified in the Queen's dining chamber, the King's watching chamber, the King's dining chamber, the great chamber next the closet; in the Council Chamber of the Round Tower where the King's lodging is; in the chamber new made under the Council Chamber in the King's garden; in Julius Cæsar's Tower, and the tower north of it; in the tower north of the Queen's lodging; in the payhouse and Robyn the Devil's Tower.

iii. Tiling of the long gallery, &c.

iv. Lime for these works, estimated at 25,000 loads besides sand.

v. Plasterers.—Work in the long gallery, the King's privy chamber next the water side, the entry east of the same chamber, two chambers next the privy closet, "in Sherys frame called the houses of office," the Lord's kitchen, the King's privy kitchen, the four types on the White Tower and the wardrobe. Four gable ends plastered, the one in King's frame, 2 in the new wardrobe, and the other in the Norres' chamber. Roof of the chamber where Henry VII. lay, the King's dining chamber, the Council Chamber in the Round Tower, the Queen's dining chamber and four chambers north of it; and the chamber in the King's garden going into the Queen's.

vi. Plumbers.—Taking down the four types on the great White Tower, and casting and chasing the same. Two cisterns on the White Tower, west side. Taking up and laying the roof of the new wardrobe. Covering the heads of four turrets, "the wyndelesses, that is to say, in Bowyar's Tower and Burbegge Tower, next unto it, and one small roof unto Bowyar's' Tower." Repairs on the tower at the north-east end of the King's garden, at the gallery end east, in the Cradle Tower within the Queen's garden, on the Round Tower of the Council Chamber, roof of the King's closet, Walker's frame, the Queen's lodging, Hall and Kyng's frame, the chamber underneath the Council Chamber in the King's garden, Sherys new frame, St. Thomas's Tower and Robyn the Devil's Tower.

vii. Freemasons. — In the water-gate on either side the long arch two pillars to strengthen it, "at both ends in compass bowte either of the pillars 17 foot apiece, and in height 13 foot, and not yet all finished." The wall new made on the west side of the water-gate with hard ashler of Kent, 140 ft.; "and more from the buttress next the bridge 20 ft., and in hard ashler of Kent 110 ft.; and more the wall south and east the grate unto the pillar, in hard ashler of Kent 300 ft.; and more upon the long arch new repaired for the frame to be set upon with ashler of Caen," 60 ft. A buttress made with ashler of Kent, 50 ft., "and in Caen ashler a skew, 6 foot;" the height of the buttress being 15 ft.; a new wall north of the same wall, in rag 2 tons, the foundation with hard stone of Kent, 7 ft. high, in length 48 ft. "and in hayth 10 foot" (*sic*); and in the same wall 3 loppys made with Caen ashler 2 ft. broad, and in height 4 ft., and the compass of the same wall with Cane askew and crested, being 144 foot Canestone." A stair within Colharbarow

1533.

going up to the 7 new chambers, "whereas the houses of office be under," made with hard ashler of Kent, 16 steps, each 4½ ft., total 80 ft. (*sic*), with coping of the wall and setting 7 "parells" in 7 chimneys of the said chambers of Rygate stone, each "parell" 5 ft. wide. In the high White Tower the coping of 48 "coppys" on the west side, and so to the south side, with spaces between 6 ft. and some 7 ft. long, and 6 ft. high, and on the east side with spaces 7 ft. and 7½ ft. between, "every space 23 fote quynys of Cane ashler," and on the west and south side 54 ft. "quynys" Cane ashler, and on the east side 60 ft., and on the north 40 ft.;" and further particulars.

Repairs specified in like manner at the Jewel-house door, the New Wardrobe, the tower on the N.E. of the Queen's lodging, the wall on the Queen's lodging to the long gallery on the east side. In the King's dining chamber 3 windows, "2 of them with 4 lights new made from the transam upward in height 6 foot, and in brede the 2 windows 4½ ft., and the middle window 7 ft. The stone amounteth unto the same windows unto 110 ft., and the chimney new parreled 12 ft. wide." Also the two windows on the side underneath the watch-chamber to give light to the cellar, being in height 3 ft. and in breadth 13 inches Also in the same cellar and the battlement over the King's privy chamber, in the Council Chamber in the Round Tower, in the chamber where Henry VII. lay, the chamber where the King maketh him ready, the closet and the great chamber next the closet; the chamber underneath the inner chamber next the privy closet; the King's privy kitchen; the payhouse; the Queen's dining chamber; the two chambers north of the Queen's lodging; the new bridge in the King's garden; the tower at the east end of the long gallery, and the tower where Gyllard lieth. The measurements and construction of the windows made are all specified.

viii. Joiners.—In the King's dining chamber a mantle of wainscot with antyk set over the chimney; new wainscot on ceiling, &c. In the King's closet an altar wrought round about the edges with antique, and a coffer with tills thereto for the priest to say mass on; new wainscot panel on the east and south sides, &c. Panels and crests of wainscots in various other chambers, which have been already mentioned.

ix. "The remains of certain provisions and stuff within the King's Tower of London, le first day of January a° R.R. H.VIII. xxiiij., estimated by the workmen," viz., poles for scaffolding, lath, plaster, tiles, lime, and stone.

Pp. 21.

1 Jan. R. O. **6.** ANNE BOLEYN.

Warrant under the King's sign manual to Cromwell, master of the Jewels, to deliver to the lady of Pembroke these parcels of gilt plate, late of Sir Henry Guldeford, controller of the Household:—2 gilt pots with round knobs behind the lids, which came to Sir Henry as executor to Sir William Compton, weighing 133 oz.; a pair of gilt flagons with the arms of France, 147 oz.; 6 gilt bowls without a cover, 200½ oz.; 3 gilt salts with a cover "of "Parres touch," which belonged to Sir Will. Compton, 77 oz.; 12 gilt spoons with demi-knops at the end, 18 oz.; a pair of parcel-gilt pots, 99½ oz.; another, 97¾ oz.; another, 71 oz.; 6 parcel-gilt bowls without cover, 199¼ oz.; the cover of the same, 19¾ oz.; a basin and ewer, parcel-gilt, 77 oz.; another basin and ewer, parcel-gilt, 64 oz.; 11 white spoons with roses at the ends, 20¼ oz.; 4 candles, white, with high sockets, 86½ oz.; "a round bason of silver for a chamber, and a silver pot to the same, weighing together 138½ oz."; and a chafing dish, parcel-gilt, 39¾ oz. "And that ye make entry of the foresaid parcels of plate into our book of Extra for the rather noticing the same hereafter." Greenwich, 1 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII.

1 Jan. R. O. **7.** SIR EDW. GULDEFORD to CROMWELL.

I thank you for your manifold kindness. As you wrote to my cousin Darell for such fowl as could be had, I have caused search to be made; but the moon is so light, and the weather so ill, that there is very little to be got.

1533.

7. Sir Edw. Guldeford to Cromwell—*cont.*

I send, however, 6 curlews, 6 partridges, and 6 teals, though I am ashamed to send so little. Alen Ryse has written to me several times to send you a doe, but there is none in these parts I would send to any friend. I thank you also for my neighbours, John Andrew, and Nic. Whyte, to whom I pray you be good master; and, if possible, let Whyte come home on surety, for he has great reckonings of account for marsh work in these parts, and has lost 7*l.* or 8*l.* a year by salt water by the "bracke" at Rye. Halden, New Year's Day. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful. *Endd.*

1 Jan. **8.** Gardiner to Sir Thos. Audeley.

R. O. St. P. iv. 631.

He is to make a commission under the Great Seal for the earl of Northumberland, warden of the East and Middle Marches, against Scotland, to levy as many of the King's subjects as he shall think proper for defence or annoyance of the Scots during the King's pleasure. Greenwich, New Year's Day.

Add.: Sir Thos. Audeley, Knight, lord keeper of the King's Great Seal.

Hol. Add. Endd.

1 Jan. **9.** Sir Will. Parre to Cromwell.

R. O.

My nephew Will. Parre has bought of the King Norton Woods, in the forest of Whittilwod, for 250*l.*, to be paid at sundry times, and for that purpose has begun to make a sale within the said wood. But as the King is minded to make another sale there, it will be prejudicial to both. The said sale is procured by one Mallory, lieutenant of the forest, who pretends he shall have the said sale because the King owes him 40*l.*, whereas the contrary is the case. Horton, 1 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

10. Sir John Nevill to Cromwell.

R. O.

Whereas I wrote to you concerning the searching of ships at certain creeks called Turnbrege, Knottingley, and Beall, "as they lie to Humber, and from Usebridge to Humber," where the King is wholly defrauded of his customs, I have since learned it is true. If you will give me authority to search the said creeks, I shall bring the King before Midsummer 300 marks; and what I shall get you shall have part of all the days of my life. I have nothing to send you but a steel dagger. From the Cheyt.

Concerning the King's New Year's gift, which I and my wife have every year, viz., a pot of the King's, till of late that Mr. Amadas was master of the Jewel house, my wife desires me to write to you.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful. *Endd.*

2 Jan. **11.** Clement VII. to Henry VIII.

Raynald, xiii. 282. Pocock, ii. 365.

As the Emperor found it impossible at the diet of Augsburg to repress the Lutheran heresy, the Pope had resolved, upon the advice of his Cardinals, to hold a General Council in Italy, a remedy desired by the Lutherans themselves; but his proceedings were interrupted by the preparations of the Turks. Now, after a conference with the Emperor at Bologna, who says this matter has been further urged upon him by the diet at Ratisbon, thinks it right to summon a Council for the extirpation of error, and begs the King to join in the proceedings. Bologna, 2 Jan. 1533.

Lat.

1533.

2 Jan. **12.** CLEMENT VII. to FRANCIS I.

Camusat, 29. To the same effect as the preceding. Hopes, therefore, that Francis—"*qui primus ab ipso Cæsare serenissimoque fratre ejus affinibus tuis jam in hoc unanimiter concordibus*,"—will consent to the convocation of the Council, and be present at it, if possible, in order that the Pope may proceed to the indiction thereof, according to the unanimous desire of the Emperor, Francis, the King of the Romans, and others to whom the Pope is writing, and none of whom, he believes, will be absent if Francis be present. The papal ambassador in France will explain more fully. Bologna, 2 Jan. 1533.
Lat.

13. THE PROPOSED GENERAL COUNCIL.

R. O. After much deliberation with the College of Cardinals and with other learned men respecting a remedy for the evils prevalent in Germany, and in the whole Church, the Pope at length decided that a General Council would be the best; and therefore having written, three years ago and recently, to the king of England,* and others, and given them notice of the Council, he has now decreed its convocation, especially because the Emperor, in his own name and that of his brother the king of the Romans, at the earnest desire of the Germans, has often urged him to do so, formerly by letters, and now at this congress at Bologna. He has therefore arranged that the Council shall be indicted six months after he receives answers from Henry and other kings respecting the under-written articles, and that it shall commence within a year after the end of the said six months. He has also sent nuncios to Henry and others. Without the following articles the Council cannot be hoped for:—That the Council shall be free, and of the usual character: that those who take part in it shall promise to obey its decrees: that those who cannot take part in it shall send procurators: that the Germans may innovate nothing, and their controversy shall rest, till the decision of the Council: that all shall be agreed as to the place in Italy where the Council is to be held: that the Pope may hold it, although some princes should refuse to be present: that if any presume to impede it, not to obey its decrees, to desert the Pope, or to oppose him, the rest shall assist the Pope to the utmost of their power.
Lat., pp. 3.

2 Jan. **14.** THOMAS BAGARDE to CROMWELL.

R. O. I am afraid you are displeased that I have not written a long time. As soon as I had heard that you had returned from beyond sea, I wrote to you by Dr. Bell, and afterwards again; but now for this month I sent no letter, because my friend, Dr. Bonner's servant, who usually despatches my business, is out of London for his master's affairs. I thank you for your goodness, especially for my last promotion to the office I now hold through your favor, and I trust to satisfy your expectations in it. The people of this country resort to me for justice. Worcester, 2 Jan. *Signed.*
P.S. in his own hand, on a separate slip: Will send Cromwell the horse he promised him, or else the price of the same.
Pp. 2. *Add:* One of the King's Council. *Endd.:* Sir Thomas Bagard, chancellor. *Endd.*

2 Jan. **15.** For HENRY EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

S. B. Power to array the lieges in the East and North Ridings of Yorkshire, and to lead them, when necessary, against the Scots. Houxston, 2 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII.

* A similar paper, addressed to Francis I. in the same terms, is printed in Camusat, 30.

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2 Jan. R. O. **16.** Sir George Lawson to Cromwell.

Is anxious to know the King's pleasure on the subject of his late letters to Cromwell. Master Vice-Chamberlain* can inform you of the King's affairs in these parts, and of the great need of money, "as the garrisons shall continue." Will do his utmost for provision of corn, as the King may command him. The King should send a strait letter to my Lord Warden and the Council here to muster all the garrisons and every man's retinue from time to time, and see that none are absent, and that each captain of the said garrisons of 2,500 men take as few Northumberland men into wages as possible. Some they must have for scourers and guides, but the northern men in their "rodes" spoil and keep no order. Sir Thos. Wharton, who is comptroller with my lord of Northumberland, does the King great service with his wise counsel and experience. Advises that the King should send him a letter of thanks. Newcastle, 2 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell.

2 Jan. R. O. **17.** Sir Thos. Wharton to Cromwell.

Cromwell does not require to learn the news from him, as they are always fully reported by my lord his master (Northumberland) and the Council here. The coming of the Vice-Chamberlain into these parts has been much to the King's honour, as showing the friendship between the two noblemen here, and the King's "most gracious tender zeal" in these troublous affairs. Newcastle, 2 Jan. *Signed:* "Thomas Whartton."

P. 1. *Add.:* "Master Cromwell, one of the King's most honourable Council." *Endd.*

3 Jan. R. O. **18.** Roger Wigston to Cromwell.

I am informed that there are certain busy people, to the number of five or six, in Coventry, who have confederated themselves against the monastery there, the mayor and others. They have sent up a bill of complaint to the King, pretending the common weal. The "vaunt parlar" is one Reynolds, who laboured to get himself into the King's service, to be exempted from civic offices. Another is Foster, serjeant of the City. A similar confederacy was formed very lately by such persons, who did much mischief. If it comes before you, give it no credence till you have heard the truth. Coventry, 3 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor. *Endd.*

3 Jan. Vienna Archives. **19.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Received, three days ago, the Emperor's letters of 7 Nov., with postscripts of 16th Nov. and 6th Dec. Informed the Queen of the good news therein, which was the most agreeable New Year's present she could have. She will write herself at the first opportunity.

Has not been able to find out more about what was done at the interview between the two Kings.

The Scotch ambassador,† who is of his master's council and chamber, and a man of sense and virtue, discovered that the intention of the English was merely to amuse them with a show of peace, and thus gain time for preparations, and therefore returned home eight days ago. He is very ill pleased, not so much at his failure to conclude peace, and obtain the reparation for which he asked, as because, notwithstanding the King's promise that the English should not invade Scotland, the earl of Northumberland, the earl of Douglas (Angus), and his brother, all made raids on the same day, burning and

* Sir John Gage, who was sent into the North on the 28 Dec. See Vol. V. p. 761.
† Thomas Scot of Pitgorno, *See* Vol. V. 1558, 1633.

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killing, and carrying off many cattle and prisoners. When the Ambassador complained of it they said the raid had occurred before the captain had received the orders. The Ambassador was not contented with this excuse, and would not stop longer. At his departure the King made use of harsh language and threats; to which the Ambassador replied, coldly and discreetly, that he had not come to bandy words; that it was clear it was not right, but the confidence given by the new alliance with France and the earl of Douglas, which caused the King to leave the straight road of friendship. The Scotch were not rich in goods, but they were rich in courage, and had not given France an occasion to break so good and sincere a friendship for one which was patched up and new; even if it were so he trusted that they would defend themselves well. Every one considers these words a declaration of war. Hears on good authority that the King is determined on war if the French will not interfere. His pretext is to replace the earl of Douglas, so that he may cause discord among the Scotch, and prevent their injuring him now that he is going to complete the folly of his new marriage.

Did not dare to send his men to visit the Ambassador, and therefore sent to him by a Scotch physician to say that he was sorry there was no opportunity of their seeing and entertaining each other, considering the friendship between their masters and the new brotherhood by reason of the order. He took this well, and offered to visit Chapuys, but he would not receive his visit. The Doctor said that the Ambassador did not think that the French would help them, but he did not care much for that, as generally the aid of the French did more harm than good.

The English on the borders who made the last raid are 15,000 in number. The expense must be great. Hears from a man who saw the money prepared, that the King, soon after his return from Calais, sent them 100,000 cr., and eight days afterwards 40,000.

The King sends a doctor of low quality to the king of Denmark and Hamburgh, but only on the affair mentioned in his last letter.

The Queen has been informed that the King repents having sent her away so far, and thinks God has inspired him to acknowledge his error. But she is quite wrong, for the repentance is only caused by the infamy and the murmurs of the people, and principally by the expense of keeping so many houses. He continually complains of this, and has already begun to diminish the expense of his retinue. Perhaps also the repentance is caused by fear that when the Pope is at Bologna with the Emperor he will give sentence against him, or at least decree a brief ordering him to take back the Queen. He fears having an adverse sentence shortly, and thinks of having another passed by his estates, or at least of appealing to a Council, which will never be held. He despairs of his case at Rome, and shows this by not wishing to give audience to the Nuncio. Though he said he would send for him, he has not done so.

At this feast the Queen's chaplain,* who was imprisoned for writing and preaching in her favor, has been liberated on condition that he neither writes nor preaches till a fortnight after Easter. The jewels which the Queen lent the King have not been returned. Asks the Emperor to consider his private affairs, of which Grandvelle will inform him. London, 3 Jan. 153[3].

Pp. 4. *Fr. From a modern copy.*

4 Jan. Faustina, C. VII. 203. B. M.

20. The TOWN AND UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD to FITZWILLIAM and CROMWELL.

We have received from you instructions concerning surrenders to be made to the King of our liberties, privileges, &c., and that we should soon after this feast repair to the King that he may put an end to the controversies

* Thomas Abel.

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20. The Town and University of Oxford to Fitzwilliam and Cromwell—*cont.*

which depend upon them, and which have for a long time been a great hindrance to both parties. Some of our friends have advised us to have an amicable communication, and open our minds friendly to each other before we go to the King. We desire to know whether this will please the King, and, if so, to have licence therefor. Oxford, 4 Jan. *Signed:* William Tresham, commissary ther—John Pye, mayre ther*—Thos. Knolles, president of Magdalen college†—John London, warden of the New College—Joannes Claimondus, Eucharistiæ servus‡ — John Austen — Myghell Hethe — Wyllyam Flemyng—Wyllm. Freur.

P. 1. *Add.:* To the worshipful master, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliams, knight of the King's most honorable Order, and to Master Thos. Cromwell, one of the King's most honorable Council.

5 Jan. R. O.

21. The Mayor of Oxford and others to Cromwell.

We have been advertised to have communication with the University of the matters in variance between us. We have spoken with the Commissary and divers heads of the University, and have agreed to commune, if we can obtain the King's licence. The University and we have written to Mr. Treasurer and you to know the King's pleasure. Oxford, 5 Jan. *Signed:* John Pye, mayor — John Austen — Myhell Hethe — Wylliam Flemyng, "and Wylliam Freur."

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Endd.*

[5 Jan.] Vit. B. xiii. 144. Pocock, ii. 367.

22. Augustine to [Cromwell].

Wrote on the 12th and 17th Oct. and —— of the last month. Complains of his poverty. Was unwilling to leave, although it is now six months since he heard of the state of his affairs. Can obtain nothing from Frescobald or Pommeraye. All the world is against him. Will pass through France to England at the commencement of the spring. Will not write again, as he is not sure how Cromwell will receive his letters, and because he cannot fail to have heard of him by Bonner. *Signed:* A. A.

Hol., Lat. Mutilated. Dated in margin in a modern hand before the Fire: Bononia, 5 Jan. 1532.

5 Jan. R. T. 145. No. 5, § 33.

23. Charles V. to his Ambassador in England.

Informs him of the expedient proposed by Henry to the Pope, viz., that the affair should be judged at some secure place, as Cambray, out of Italy. To which the Pope consents. Does not altogether oppose it, but puts forward these three conditions:—First, that this change should not be made without the approval of the Queen: second, that the bull ordering matters to be restored to their original state till a definite sentence be given should be punctually executed in England: third, that Henry, together with Francis, should solemnly promise to do nothing prejudicial to the authority of the Holy See. Bologna, 5 Jan. 1532.

P. 1. *From a French catalogue of papers at Brussels, now lost.*

6 Jan. Vit. B. xiv. 83. B. M.

24. Fr. Paulus [Parmensis], General of the Minorites, to ———.

" In Crist . . . . . .
minorum . . . . . .

* According to the list of mayors given in Peshall's "Antient and Present State of Oxford," he filled the office from 1532 to 1534.

† President of Magdalen College from 1527 to 1533.

‡ Does this mean president of Corpus Christi, which office he held, 1517–37?

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minister . . . . . .
cum ex . . . . . .
jure astri . . . . . .
sui spiritus su . . . . . .
tuæ justæ petic[ionis] . . . . . .
quod valeas in com . . . . . .
situato per moram de . . . . . .
transferri per inf[eri]orem . . . . . .
specialem sibi concessero facultatem . . . . . .
senectus majoribus, ratione dictante, v . . . . . .
et gratiis maxime qui morum gravitate præditi . . . . . prædecessoris mei adhærere vestigiis ex speciali [gratia] et favore, tibi concedo quod possis vigore præsentium . . . . . ex nostro ordine fratrem qui vices meas gerens poss[it in] omnibus casibus mihi reservatis te absolvere et pe[nitentiam] salutarem injungere. Volo insuper pro majore præf[ati tui] conventus consolatione ut gratia singularis tibi conc[essa] qua possis sacros calices attrectare, confirmetur, [et] in suo vigore permaneat, eaque possis uti li[benter.] Et ne subreptitie hæc videatur obtenta, aut fur[tim], declaro hanc diligentius visitasse et præfatas omnes . . . . et singulas tibi liberaliter concessisse, nolens ut aliq[uis ho]mo inferior de hujusmodi gratiis audeat imminuer[e vel] detrahere, quia volo quod talibus gaudeas, donec per [meam] revocationem in scriptis habitam de opposito constet. [Vale] in Christo Jesu, et ora pro me. Datum in nostro con[ventu] Pontizaræ,* A.D. 1533, mensis Januarii s[exto]."†

Signed: "Fr. Paulus [Parmensis] . . . . . Minorum generalis . . . . . [ma]nu pro[pria] . . . . . .

Seal at f. 86 *b.*

6 Jan. R. O. **25.** Sir George Lawson to Cromwell.

Received at York on the 5th, Cromwell's letter, dated London, 28 Dec. Has received of Richard Cromwell 2,034*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* by indenture. The payment of next month's wages of the first 1,000 men will expire on 5 Feb. Will pay the other garrison of 1,500 men from the day of their last payment, by advice of my Lord Warden, as far as the money will extend. More money must be sent in time, if the King wish the garrisons to remain. Next time he sends money, begs that Cromwell will write to him beforehand to Berwick or Newcastle what day his servant is to be at York, for this hasty riding in post will kill Lawson.

Hopes the Vice-chamberlain has reported about everything in these parts. Repeats his suggestion that the King should write to my Lord Warden and the Council here for the muster of the garrisons. Has little money if further provision of corn be required. If the war continue, the brewhouses, &c. at Berwick and the Holy Island must be repaired. The implements, viz., "fattes, cowlebakkes, conduites," &c., are very rotten. Sent his account of monies to the King and Cromwell ten days ago. Understands that Thos. Barton is gone up with Master Wynter's money, for not a penny has come to his hands; and if it had, it would have been sent to Cromwell ere this. As for money to be sent to my son, I paid Master Wynter before his departure, and since to his servants, money to the full amount of his charges for this year, and at my coming to London I shall prepare money for him for that purpose. York, at my departure northwards, this Twelfth Day. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, Esquire, and of the King's most honorable Council.

* Pontoise. † Supplied from modern marginal note.

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7 Jan. **26.** Bishop of Auxerre to Montmorency.

Camusat, 117 b. B. M.

The cardinals of Tournon and Grammont arrived on the 3rd. The next day, Saturday, the Pope held a Consistory expressly to receive them, and the day after they visited the Emperor. Both received them graciously, but the Pope more so than the Emperor.

The Venetians refuse to enter the League because Doria has made war on the Turks, their ally, and the Pope gave the Emperor to understand that, as the Venetians refused, it would be difficult for him to enter. Wrote on the 2nd that the Pope had found a way to delay the cause of the king of England without prejudice to appeals. The English ambassadors consequently send the bearer, an English doctor, to their King. The Cardinals have spoken about his affairs to the Pope, and will write to him. Doria ought to have been at Rome by the 4th inst., and is travelling in a litter. The Emperor is said to have written to the Empress to be at Barcelona by the end of February. The Doge of Venice is dangerously ill. Cardinal Trivolce is still ill. Bologna, 7 Jan. 1533.

Fr.

7 Jan. **27.** Francis I. to the Bishop of Auxerre.

Camusat, 118 b.

Has received his letter of the 13th ult., with news of the arrival of the Emperor at Bologna, and further letters about what was done there, the Pope's apparent desire to wait for the arrival of the cardinals of Tournon and Grammont, who will probably be in plenty of time, as they wrote from Vauguieres on the 17th ult.; the Bishop's proposal to the Pope touching the powers which his Holiness desired the kings of England and France to send to their ambassadors there; and his Holiness's reply. * * *

7 Jan. 1532.

Fr.

8 Jan. **28.** [Hacket] to [Norfolk].

R. O.

Wrote last from Mons in Hynnegow, 13 Dec.

By letters from Italy, the Emperor arrived at Bollogne la Grace on the 14th, where the Pope received him with great honor. The Emperor with great humility kissed the Pope's foot, "happy hit was not in no nother place;" and the Pope took him up in his arms, and kissed him on the cheek, at their first meeting. The Emperor had there tidings that Andrea Doria and his galleys had arrived at Naples. Here they say he has done much harm in the Turk's countries and the frontiers of Greece; but I am informed he keeps possession of no place but the haven of Coron, which he left furnished with victuals, artillery, and 3,000 Spaniards only for eight months. How long he can keep it without new succours I am not sure.

The Queen here has received letters from the Emperor ordering that the retinue of his bastard daughter, whom they called the duchess of Xen (?) and of Florence, in going to Italy shall be increased to 120 or 130 horse. It is expected she will leave before the end of the month, accompanied by the bishop of Tournay, the earl of Fawkemberghe, and others. The Three Estates of Brussels have been declared by the Emperor to deserve severe punishment for suffering the late commotion, and he has left it to his sister, the Regent, to correct them, who, after taking away one of their principal privileges, has admitted them to pardon.

Wind and water have created more havoc in the Low Countries this winter than the Turk has done in Hungary. Evidently a Superior Power suffers the visible Turk to make war on the one brother, and the invisible wind on the other. As to the Emperor's departure towards Spain, we have not heard for certain whether he will embark at Genoa or at Naples. Some say he does not mean to depart before the middle of March, and means to see Naples; others, that the Pope does not desire his coming to Rome.

1533.

The Queen Regent lately sent the French king a terzelet and a fair white girfalk, with which he was much pleased; and he has now sent her by a gentleman named Mons. de ——— six fair sacris and one sacret; of which she was very glad, for if she be four days without hunting or hawking she thinks herself unwell. I have been with her in the fields both hunting and hawking in Hynnegow, and he must be well horsed "and hartyth" that will follow her day by day. She shows me great honor for the King's sake, inviting me to dinner and supper with her. So I frequently have the duke of Sor, marquis of Arskot, Mons. de Sampy, Berghes, Molombaix, and Palermo to dinner or supper with me, and for lack of silver I serve them with pewter vessels.

Letters from Italy state that when the Emperor leaves for Spain, Mons. le Grand Maitre, De Prate and Norcarme, will come to reside in the Low Countries, and after their arrival Nassau will follow the Emperor into Spain. Brussels, 8 Jan. 1532.

Nassau has not been in Court since he came from Germany, having been troubled with gout; but he hopes to be here in five or six days.

As to the late diet at Calais between us and the Imperialists, I think neither the Queen nor her Council desire "to letige with us" thereupon; and unless moved by the Grand Master and De Praet when they come, it is like to sleep a long while; and I trust if they move it they will gain as little honor as last time, either making no conclusion or one to the King's advantage.

Pp. 4. *Headed in Hacket's hand:* [C]hopie.

9 Jan. R. O. **29.** Sir George Lawson to Cromwell.

Came to Warkworth to my Lord Warden on the 8th with the money sent by Cromwell. Makes payment accordingly upon the musters of the garrisons. Sent accounts of all the money in his hands before the receipt of this last. The first garrison of 1,000 men being paid to the 5th of February next, and the supplement of 1,500 men to the 14th inst., there will remain in his hands 106*l.* Begs him to send more in time, as the wages of the 1,500 men will soon expire. There is great grudge about the money for their coats, and they imagine that it is in Lawson's hands. There will also be expenditure when roads shall be made in Scotland, for horses to convey artillery and labourers. My Lord Warden charges himself with the carriage of his own ordnance at his roads making. Master Vice-chamberlain has a bill of remembrances to be showed to the King about affairs in these parts. Warkworth, 9 Jan.

P.S. in his own hand:—Remember the King's letters about mustering the King's garrisons often, and having as few northern men in wages as may be. My Lord Warden is writing to the King of the coming in of the Scots near Warkworth, who have done little harm. In their going home 16 were taken, and four or five slain. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, Esquire, of the King's most honorable Council.

9 Jan. R. O. **30.** John Bunolt to Cromwell.

Thanks him for the trouble he has taken in "ordering of your benefice of Olderkerke to my profit." Cromwell knows that the plaintiff has no just claim, as he has written to Clarencieux. Your table candles came today. Sorry they have been so long. Clarencieux will present them to you with a case of carving knives. Calais, 11 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. [Cr]umwell, councillor to the King's highness and master of his Jewels' House. *Endd.*

1533.

9 Jan. **31.** ——— to CROMWELL.

R. O. Since I received the letters from you and my Lord Great Seal, to make friends in the country here to serve the King at this Parliament, I and my friends have essayed such as I stood in doubt of. They all replied that their promise to that effect had been given long before. Many even of my own friends had made like promise to Mr. Hall of Huntingdon, who, I understand, applied to all the friends he could. I am sorry to be thus prevented, but if the King and his Council will command Mr. Hall to forbear further labor in the matter, and give me the votes he has procured, no one will be more glad to serve the King. Ayelton, 9 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Master Cromewell, one of the King's most honorable Council.

10 Jan. **32.** The KING'S NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

R. O. Account of plate received of the following goldsmiths, and given away in New Year's gifts, 1 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII.:—

Of John Freman.—In gilt cups, &c. to Master Norres, lady Sandes, Sir Nich. Caroo, the bp. of Bath, the bp. of Lincoln, the abbot of Ramsey, the earl of Sussex, the bp. of Exeter, Sir John Aleyn, Ric. Gresham, the King's Almoner, the lady of Salisbury, the bp. of Durham, the bp. of York, the Lord Steward, the bp. of Carlisle, the earl of Northumberland, the Princess, Master Sydnour, the earl of Westmoreland, Master Comptroller, the abbot of St. M. Abbey, the earl of Worcester, Sir James Bulleyn, lord Darcy, the duke of Norfolk, the Lord Chamberlain, Sir Ric. Paige, Sir Will. Kyngeston, Sir John Gaige, Sir John Russell, Sir Geo. Lawson, Sir Thos. Nevile, lord Curson, lord Mountague, lord Zouche, lord Stafford, lord Powes, the old duchess of Norfolk, the Princess, the "lady marques" of Exeter, the countess of Worcester, Sir Edw. Seymer, Sir John Nevile, lady Fitzwilliam, lady Russell, wife of Sir John Russell, Dr. Lupton, lord Dawbenney, the old lady Guildford, the countess of Huntingdon, the "lady marques" of Dorset, Master Crumwell, lady Outhrede, Becket the King's master cook, lady Lucy, the earl of Northumberland, the countess of Westmoreland, lady Stanneope, the bp. of Exeter, the Lord Chamberlain, lord Awdeley, lady Nevile, wife of Sir Thos. Nevile, lady Kyngeston, lady Calthrop, lady Russell of Worcestershire, Geo. Lupkyn, —— Lee, gent. usher, lady Verney, the countess of Derby, Borrein Myllyner, the earl of Huntingdon, lord Morley, lady Mountegill, Master Treasurer, —— Parker, of the Robes and his wife, —— Hubbert of St. Katherine's, Luke Liark, gunner, Mayon Sagbut, Christopher Myllyner. Total, 1,550 oz. at 5*s.* 2*d.* the ounce, = 400*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

Of Corneles.—To the earl of Wiltshire, Thos. Hennage, the bp. of Ely, Sir John Daunce, Sir Francis Brian, —— Heywood, lord Dacris of the South, the earl of Oxford, the bp. of London, the bp. of Rochester, —— Layland a priest, Dr. Buttes, the bp. of Llandaff, lord Mountjoye, lord Hussey, the prior of Christchurch, Canterbury, Sir Edw. Nevile, Sir Ric. Weston, Fraunces Weston, Sir Edw. Baynton, John Sowle, of Smithfield, Thos. Warde, the marquis of Exeter, Master Tuke, Thos. Alverd, Master Crumwell, Roger Radclif, the earl of Essex, the earl of Wiltshire, Master Crumwell, Dr. Rawson, lady Wingfeld, Jenyns Jueller, the dean of St. Stephen's, Sir Edw. Guldeford, lady Broune, Anth. Cassidony, lady Powes, old lady Brian, Anne Joscelyn, Anth. Toote, graver, —— Vincent, clock-maker, Vincent Wolf, painter, —— Rawlyns of Calais, —— Blaknall of the Crown, —— Skydmor, gent. usher, the abbot of St. Albans, Master Hennaige, Sir Anth. Broune, the French queen, the duke of Suffolk, the earl of Derby, the abbot of Abingdon, lord Mountegill, Peter Vanne, secretary, the abbot of Peterborough, the abbess of Reading, the duke of Suffolk, the bp. of Hereford, Sir Thos. Palmer, Sir Brian Tuke, the young duchess of Norfolk, the earl of Rutland, lord Windessore, the dean of the Chapel, Master Sullyerd, the French queen, the lord of St. John's, the countess of Rutland, Geo. Ardison, the countess of Kent, Anne Savaige, Mistress Margery, lady Shelston, Thos. Alverd, Richard the King's "pullicer" of stones, the abbey of Westminster, Anth. Antonyes. Total, 1,560$\frac{3}{8}$ ozs. at 5*s.* 2*d.* the ounce, = 403*l.* 1*s.* 11$\frac{1}{4}$*d.*

1533.

Of Morgam Wolf parcels.*

* * * * * * * *

To the Jewel-house, Sir Hen. Wiat, Master Norres, lord Lisle, lord Rochford, —— Hasilwood of the Receipt, the young lady Guldeford, Sir Arthur Darcy, Gorron Bertinus Italian, to the christening of Sir Will. Pounder's son in May. Total, 348⅜ ozs. at 5*s.* 2*d* the ounce,=89*l.* 7*s.* 0¼*d.*

Of Will. Davy.—Parcels to Will. Lokke, Basterd Fawconbrige, John Cavalcant. 76½ oz. at 5*s.* 2*d.* the ounce,=19*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*

Parcels of plate new made and amended between the last day of Dec. 23 Hen. VIII. and the 1st of Jan. 24 Hen. VIII. by the King's goldsmiths, viz., (1). By John Freman, received out of the scullery, the pitcher-house; of Sir Francis Brian, the King's vessel that the arms of the said Sir Francis may be taken out, and the striking the same vessel with the arms of Master Wallop, who was deputed ambassador to the French king in April last; of the ewery, the cellar, the "chaundry," the jewel-house; for taking the Cardinal's arms out of plate and striking the King's arms in the same; for burnishing, &c. of plate given to the lady marques of Pembroke, received of Hen. Collyer, clerk of the Jewel-house. Received by the said Henry, for the Princess, of the said John Freman, a gilt cruse with a cover. Due to the said John Freman for a cruse silver and gilt, given by the King's command to Anthony, one of his minstrels, and not entered in the warrant of the New Year's gifts. Total of the same John Freman's parcels of mending stuff, 27*l.* 16*s.* 8½*d.*

(2). By Cornelis, received out of the pantry of the groom porter, out of the ewery, the "chaundry," the pitcher-house, for making a new sword of gold to the George of Diamantes belonging to the King's collar of gold, and garters for the same; received of Hen. Collyer, clerk of the Jewel-house; of the said Henry at the same time a pair of silver snuffers of the Princess; out of the Jewel-house in the Tower, for taking the Cardinal's arms out of various pieces of plate, of which curious descriptions are given, and striking the same with the King's arms; received at the Jewel-house at Calais, for making other plate with the King's arms, for striking the arms of the lady marques of Pembroke on various articles of plate, burnishing, &c. Delivered by the said Cornelis 40 amels of fine silver graven with my lady marques of Pembroke's arms, and set in several parcels of plate, making and burnishing of the same ammelles, &c. Total of Cornelys' parcels of mending stuff, 52*l.* 14*s.* 2½*d.*

Sum total of all the parcels in money, 993*l.* 3*s.* 5½*d.*; which sum Sir Brian Tuke is commanded to pay to the persons before written upon sight of warrant dated Greenwich, 10 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII.

Large paper, formerly a roll consisting of ten leaves written on one side only.

[10 Jan.†] **33.** MATTHEW KYNG to CROMWELL.

Vit.B.xiv.84. B. M.

"Right worshipful . . . . . commend me unto . . . . . daily prosperity . . . . . Moreover, plesi[th it] . . . . . as you were . . . . . Calis, then I was . . . . . which I owght unto . . . . . my whole estate and p . . . . . through the good h[el]p . . . . . would give me more for it, nor so much as . . . . . Being in such case and without friendship I was . . . . . then to avoid the danger of imprisonment I sought for ship[ping in] Fitzwilliam's ship, and a ship of Master Castelyn's ready [to sail] to these parties, and I come with them, having nothing, [so God] judge my soul, but v. pieces of kerseys, which Mr. Gr[esham gave me] for to help myself withal; in so much that w . . . . . in Myssyna on St. Andrew's Day last past both . . . . . safety, thanks be to God.

* Some leaves apparently are missing here.

† Modern marginal note "10 Jan. 1532, at Messina." The letter seems to have been dated by the writer at the top, but the date is lost.

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33. Matthew Kyng to Cromwell—*cont.*

Then immediately after our [arrival, as] my duty was, I certified your mastership by my letter written un[to you of such] news as I found here in these parties, which were as thu[s] . . . . . that Andrew Dorie was in Murria,† being chief admira[l] . . . . . of all the Emperor's armado by the sea, and won a . . . . . and another called Pytrasse, with divers other smal[l] . . . . . Then and at such time as he had news from Hunga[ry that] the Emperor was come back from Hungary into Italy th[e said Dorie] returned from Morria with all his navy, leaving the . . . . . appointed and the castle manned with xv^{c} Span[iards] . . . . . amounted in Poillia, and went to his principe which the Emperor . . . . . he went to Bolonya for to meet with the Emp[eror] . . . . . also the Pope and the Emperor be b . . . . . saying is here . . . . . themp[eror] * * * faith of a surety how . . . . . tyd great Turk and to . . . . . we stood here in great . . . . . we have better news . . . . . gle thitherward within . . . . . ayes of all such news . . . . . of the truth as nigh as . . . . . [A] t this present time I have . . . . . pray Jesu save your life in health . . . . . Written ut supra."

Is much grieved at having been unable to perform his promise to Mr. Alyn Kyng. Will pay him with the first money he gets, and desires Cromwell to tell him so.

f. 85. [P.S.]‡—"Wher as I w [rote] . . . . . for here is . . . . . truth he is . . . . . Dumfarnando . . . . . purpose no n . . . . . that it is for . . . . .

Hol. Mutilated. Add.: "A Molto Mag^{co} d . . . . . Tomaso Crommell . . . . . in Londres."

13 Jan. **34.** Thomas, Prior of Christchurch, Canterbury, to Cromwell.

R. O. Reminds him that this Convocation is prorogued to the 6th Feb. at St. Paul's, at which the Prior should be president, the see of Canterbury being void; but as he feels incompetent to keep that superior place among such reverend fathers, he desires to be absent, and commission some bishop agreeable to the King to act in his place. Canterbury, Monday, 13 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Councillor. *Endd.*

13 Jan. **35.** Thomas, Abbot of Crokesden, to Cromwell.

R. O. Has received his letter desiring him to "fett in to ferme" the grange of Musden to Francis Meverell. Begs to be excused, as, without the grange, neither God's service nor hospitality can be maintained. It has not been set to farm for 40 years. Crokesden, 13 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

13 Jan. **36.** Fr. Paulus Parmensis to Henry VIII.

The letter noticed in Vol. v., No. 715, is evidently of this year and in favor of John [de la Hay]. *See* No. 1471 of last volume.

† The Morea. ‡ Marginal note, 17 Januarii 1532.

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14 Jan. **37.** Sir Thomas Clyfford to Henry VIII.

R. O. Has often informed the King of the ruinous state of Berwick. Sir Christopher Mores, Master Candish, and others whom the King sent down to view it, will report in what case they found the town and castle. When Clyfford was with the King he delivered articles in writing on the subject. Since then the decays have greatly increased. The time of year is favorable to having them immediately repaired. Otherwise no defence can be made against an enemy, except upon "the high of the walls, for the bulwarks are clearly decayed, and the towers and murderers in such case as, for danger of falling of the same to the ground, there can none ordnance be occupied by the gunners within the most part of them." Berwick, 14 Jan. *Signed.*
Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

14 Jan. **38.** Benet to Henry VIII.

R. O. Cardinals Tournon and Grammont have arranged with the Pope that
St. P. VII. 407. he and Francis shall meet after the Emperor has left Italy; and the Pope has written to the latter that he will consent, hoping that Francis will direct the King's cause to some good end. For this purpose he desires you to send some honorable personages. These Cardinals think that the Pope should not enter into a league for the defence of Genoa, which the Emperor presses. They have also written to Francis to the same effect. The Emperor's army will leave Italy, with the exception of 3,000 men to remain at Naples. This will leave the Pope at liberty, which will be conducive to a good resolution in your cause, and therefore the Pope's entry into the League will be of little importance. This interview must be kept secret from the Emperor. They think it advisable in this state of things not to use threats but pleasant words to the Pope. Bologna, 14 Jan. 1533.
Hol. In cipher. Add.

R. O. 2. Decipher in Tuke's hand.
Pp. 3. *Endd.*

14 Jan. **39.** The City of Waterford to Henry VIII.

R. O. Desire his favor in consideration of their constant true service, for which the King, his father, confirmed their charter and enlarged their liberties. Hear that the earl of Kildare, the King's deputy, has labored for authority to keep a Parliament in Ireland. Desire letters of privy seal to the deputy and lords of the Parliament not to attempt anything against their charter; and also to the mayor and bailiffs to keep their revenues and grants. Waterford, 14 Jan.
Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

15 Jan. **40.** Richard Tracy to ———.

R. O. You know the great trouble I have had about my father's* testament, and "the great and abominable worldly shame done unto his kindred in burning his rotten bones," which was dishonorable also to the gentlemen of the shire, as he had been high sheriff, and had held commissions from the late and the present kings. Hears the principal actor will be punished for it, but there were other accomplices. If they are found guilty, the King will profit 1,000*l.* by revoking grants to them; and it will be a great benefit to Gloucestershire, as he can show Master Crumwell, to whom, as he hears, the King has committed the matter. Will not write about it, but will come to London within four days of Candlemas, and show the matter to Cromwell. Asks his correspondent, if he has such acquaintance with Cromwell, to stay the matter till then. Ex ædibus nostris, 15 Jan.
Hol., pp. 2. *Endd.*

* William Tracy. *See* Vol. v., 928.

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41. THEOLOGICAL.

R. O. A short treatise, tracing all the sins and confusions of the age to the neglect of the Scriptures and the indolence of the bishops in their ministry of the Word. The writer maintains that the King should endeavour to choose fit preachers of the Gospel, and that lawyers ought not to be made bishops.

Begins: Cum protervam impietatem ac enormitatem mundanam studioso animo complecterer.

Lat., pp. 7. *Endd.:* Richard Tracy's letter.

15 Jan. **42.** MONSIEUR DE MONTPESAT.

See GRANTS in January, No. 12.

16 Jan. **43.** HARRY LORD SCROPE to CROMWELL.

R. O. I received your letter dated 6 Dec., by which I perceive that you received from my servants, George Sulby and John Chaysye, the value of my manor of Pisshoo. You have been laboring to obtain an answer from the King what lands I shall receive in exchange. Let me know when the matter is decided. Such words as my servant said secretly unto you shall be remembered. Langley, 16 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Councillor.

16 Jan. **44.** SIR THOMAS CHEYNE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Two Flemings and an Englishman, mariners, have broken up the gate of the King's castle of Quynborow. They were taken and brought to the writer, who sent them to the mayor to keep till the King's pleasure were known, but they escaped next night to an Englishman's crayer, from which the mayor and his brethren recovered them after resistance by the master. Has, therefore, ordered the master also into custody, and his ship to be taken till further orders. At my poor house, 16 Jan.

The poor men suffer greatly from cold in prison, till he hear from Cromwell.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

16 Jan. **45.** JOHN LORD AUDELEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Thanks him for his gentle answer to his servant Will. Sembarbe. Is glad Cromwell approves the contents of his letter, and regrets he cannot reward him, except by thanks, till better times come. Relies entirely on Cromwell in his calamities. Thinks he may venture his life, honor, goods, and lands on this enterprise with only the King's favor and Cromwell's assistance; but it must be kept secret till it can be brought to perfection, when he has no doubt to do the King service, and justify the words in his other letters. The bearer, Sir Will. Davy, will explain more. Wade, 16 Jan.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* To the right worshipful and his most entire[ly] beloved friend, Mr. Croumwell.

16 Jan. **46.** [SIR] THOMAS ARUNDELL to CROMWELL.

R. O. Encloses 10*l.* from Hodder, whose prayer and service Cromwell shall always have, as he owes him both life and goods. It is not a little displeasure to those who were wont to have all he could get to see how good Master Cromwell is to him. I hope you have made an end with Watkyns, my father's suit lies so heavy on my shoulders; so if the bill cannot be obtained of the King, I pray you use some other means for the contenting of my poor father's mind, who will be as pleased as if you had given him an office of 100 marks a year. Symondsebrough, 16 Jan.

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Begs him to continue his good mind to lady Zouche of Willtun. "Your instrument, Mr. Benett, can perform that ye will have done."

P. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Mr. Cromwell of the King's most hon. Council. *Endd.*

16 Jan. R. O. **47.** CHRISTIANA GOLD.

Receipt by Cristyane Golde, widow of Mr. John Golde, of 44*s.* 5*d.* for a half-year's rent of her dowry from John Hyntley, of Weltone, by order of Ric. Catesby, Esq. 16 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII.

Sealed.

17 Jan. R. O. **48.** SIR WILL. FITZWILLIAM to the BISHOP OF LONDON.

The King is informed that the abbot of Walden, being now very aged and unwieldy, intends to resign. The King is patron by reason of the duchy of Lancaster, and has commanded me, as Chancellor of the duchy, to desire your Lordship immediately to send down officers to take his resignation. He intends to prefer a person of learning, virtue, and wisdom as abbot. Greenwich, 17 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.:* Lettres a° xxiiij° et xxv° R.H. VIII.

17 Jan. **49.** THOMAS and GREGORY CROMWELL.

See GRANTS in January, No. 13.

17 Jan. R. O. **50.** JOHN BUNOLT to CROMWELL.*

Sends a letter from Hacket, which he desired should be conveyed to Cromwell by a sure man. Desires him to certify Hacket of its receipt. Calais, 17 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Sir Thomas Crumwell, Knight, Councillor to the King's Highness and Master of his Jewels. *Endd.*

18 Jan. R. O. **51.** SIR GEORGE LAWSON to CROMWELL.

Received at Berwick, on Thursday the 16th, Cromwell's letter, dated London, the 10th. Came this night to Newcastle, and shall proceed with all diligence to York to receive of Thos. Barton the 500*l.* contained in Cromwell's letter for provision of victuals. A ship of Master Captain's has arrived at Berwick with beans and malt. Hopes to hear of more shortly. It is not true that there is such an extreme dearth of corn in these parts as the King has been informed. There is a marvellous sight of stacks of corn everywhere in Northumberland, unthrashed, which the people keep in fear of a dearth, and to make the price rise. As yet wheat is cheaper here than in the South, and malt at a reasonable price. The dearest corn here is oats, which are 3*s.* 4*d.* a quarter "of your measure;" which is not high, considering how long the garrisons have continued here with their horses. Hay is scanty both here and elsewhere, yet there come daily from Scotland plenty of horse-trusses of hay, straw, and oats. Has suggested to my Lord Warden that proclamations should be made throughout the country to thrash out their corn, and there should be enough for both the garrisons and the country. As to the report that Lawson has 500*l.* to provide corn for the frontiers, it is true there was delivered to him and Clifford at Easter last, when corn was scanty, 500 marks to provide for Berwick, which they were bound to repay at Christmas, as appears by obligations in Master Tuke's hands. The corn

* This letter may be of the year 1534. It is the first letter in our arrangement addressed to Cromwell as Knight, a dignity which apparently was never really conferred upon him, as he is distinctly called Esquire in all official documents till after his appointment as Lord Privy Seal in 1536.

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51. Sir George Lawson to Cromwell—*cont.*

was provided and came to Berwick, no orders being given at that time for laying a garrison on these borders. If it had been kept till now, there would have been a great loss by the fall of prices; nevertheless, has received but 200*l.* thereof in money, great part of which he has spent in corn now come to Berwick. The rest is delivered to soldiers upon their next half-year's wages, and part of the same corn remains at Berwick unsold.

Has often written about the sure mustering of the garrisons and the taking in of Northern men. Cromwell, in his letter, refers the matter entirely to himself. Has done the utmost in his power, but wishes Cromwell would move the King to address letters to Sir William Evers and Sir Ralph Ellercar to that effect. The captains now think it necessary to have more men in wages. Has paid the first garrison to the 5th Feb., and the supplement to the 14th inst.; so that there remains in his hands, besides this 500*l.* sent for provision of victuals, only 106*l.* The said supplement daily cry for wages, being as needy folks as ever I saw. A month's wages for all the 2,500 men will amount to over 2,500*l.* Will not depart from York till he hears from Cromwell, unless otherwise ordered. Begs him to move the King about the payment for the coats of the 1,500 men, for want of which there is great exclamation. Understands that Sir Ralph Ellercar is to remain here as one of the King's Council, having good experience on the Borders. Cromwell knows he is a younger brother during his father's life, and his lying here without some retinue will be costly to him. Suggests that a few of his men be allowed wages with the captains of the garrison. Begs him to remember Sir Thos. Wharton, in whose favor he wrote before.

Trusts that my Lord Warden, and others of the Council here, have written to the King of all the news. The earl of Murray came to Mewres (Melrose) Abbey, in Tevedale, on Friday night, the 10th, with 2,000 men, not 5,000 as the King is informed. On the Saturday following, Dand Carre, of Farnhyrst, with the sheriff of Ayr, and part of Murray's men, to the number of 300 or 400, came into England, and burnt in Brankstone, Learmouthe, Cornell, New Etall, and Heton, not all the towns or corn, but some houses and stacks in each place. On Sunday night, the 12th, my Lord Warden, with the garrisons, the earl of Angus, his uncle and brother, were minded to have made a great "rode" on the west march of Scotland, because the waters were up, and they could not conveniently ride in Tevedale; but hearing that Murray had come to the Borders, deferred that "rode." On Wednesday last Murray was at Home Castle with 800 men besides the country. A "rode" was appointed by Master Clifford, Mr. Darcy, Mr. Tempest, Mr. Evers, and George Douglas, on Thursday night last. God and St. George be their guides! For the convenience of the Council, my Lord Warden has left Warkworth, and gone to Alnwick. Thinks it would be better the King should command him to lie at Berwick or Holy Island for a season. Surely he is of a good courage, and has the best will to do the King service. Thinks that although great "rodes" cannot be made except in the full light of the moon, a privy "rode" might be made here and there, once a week or oftener, to burn some grange or homestead, so as to keep the Scots in fear, and weary them, and waste their victuals if they lay garrisons. It would also keep them from sowing their oats and barley this next seed time. Thinks a great part inwards of the Borders will be waste if "rodes" be made continually, especially if a great "rode" be made in Tevidale shortly. The earl of Angus and George Douglas say they have shown their minds to Master Gage in all such matters. Is grieved that the King should be charged to the sum of 7,868*l.*, besides this last 500*l.* for provisions and so little "rodes" made for it. Has urged my Lord Warden and the Council to invade as often as possible.

Desires two commissions by next post; the one for himself, and the other for his deputies, to provide grain, and take ships and mariners, with all other

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necessaries, at the King's prices. Advises that a ship of war be sent to this coast to protect the ships with corn. My lord of Northumberland intends to set one to sea at his own expense. Has just heard from a servant who was in Lincolnshire that one ship laden with beans has passed northwards. Hopes by this time it is at Berwick, and that more ships are lading to come forward. Newcastle, 18 Jan., at my going forward to York.

It would be folly for him to return from York to the Borders unless Cromwell send him money for further payment of the garrisons. Advises that the King should make a staple at York or at Newcastle of money to be had for these payments.

Cromwell can understand what pain and cost it is to ride so often from Berwick to York on short warning. *Signed.*

Pp. 6. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, esquire, one of the King's most honorable Council.

19 Jan. R. O. **52.** Bishopric of Coventry and Lichfield.

Account of Richard Strete, receiver-general of the bishopric of Coventry and Lichfield, of revenues due to the King by the vacancy of the see, for one year from 19 Jan. 23 to 19 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII.

Large paper, pp. 4.

19 Jan. Add MS. 28,585, f. 215. B.M. **53.** Dr. Ortiz to the Empress.

Has received her letter of 5 Jan. Sent by the last post a copy of the declaratory brief which was sent to Flanders to be published and printed. If the King do not obey it the Pope will deprive him of his kingdom, absolve his subjects from their oath of allegiance, and commit the execution to the Emperor. In this way the brief will be as good as a sentence.

Has begged the Emperor and his Council that the relation of the Rota may be referred, and the sentence given immediately, *por contradictas.*

As there is no one to reply for the other side, the sentence cannot be refused, nor can it be said that it is given by favor, as it should have been given long ago. However, past delays make him fear there will be more delay, especially after the Emperor's departure. The Queen has written to urge him to obtain the sentence, but it does not depend on him. Thanks the Empress for her kindness. Supposes the schedule of his provision ought to come with the letters of the secretary, his brother, but he has not yet received it. Bolonia, 19 Jan. 1533.

Sp., pp. 3. *Modern copy.*

19 Jan. R. O. **54.** Paulus Parmensis, General of the Minorites, to Katharine of Arragon.

Granting her the suffrages of the Order. Paris, 19 Jan. 1533. *Signed.*

Lat., on vellum.

R. O. 2. Modern copy of the preceding.

20 Jan. R. O. **55.** [Sir] Thomas Arundell to Cromwell.

Begs the continuance of his favor to these poor men of Lyme, in Dorsetshire, who have suffered so much from the late winter weather. Without the King's help the sea will eat and overwhelm the whole town, and the King will lose his customs. The men will see Cromwell's pains well bestowed. Symondisbrough, 20 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right hon. Mr. Cromwell, of the King's most hon. Council.

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20 Jan. R. O. **56.** Sir Will. Percy to Cromwell.

I have endured much trouble touching the wardship of my brother Josselyn's son,* and might have enjoyed him but for the labor of Sir Ric. Tempest and Thos. Waterton against me. My late brother was poisoned by three of his servants, Humph Snawdell, Will. West, and a maid-servant of their counsel. After his death they went to Thos. Waterton, and took with them my brother's goods. By consent of the sheriff they impannelled an inquest at York of their own friends, and for all the labor I took in that matter I was only awarded 40*l.*, of which 20*l.* is unpaid, which award was for the custody of the child. It has cost me 100 marks and much sorrow. Lately Thos. Waterton has purchased a privy seal against me to appear in London touching the lands. If any labor be made to you in the matter, I trust to your favor. Bishop Burton, 20 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

20 Jan. R. O. **57.** Thomas Barton to Cromwell.

On Monday, the 13th inst., your servant and I came to York, and immediately sent forth your letters to Mr. Lawson, who came not to York till the Sunday after. I have paid him 500*l.* in gold. I thank you for committing such a high trust to me. York, Monday, 20 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* One of the King's most hon. Council at London.

20 Jan. R. O. **58.** Ric. Long, Spear of Calais, to Cromwell.

Excuses himself for not having taken leave of Comwell before going to Calais. Was taken with a sudden fever, and hastened thither to recover his health. Begs Cromwell to help that his bill be signed, and to deliver it to Mr. Norres, or to my cousin Longe. Is well amended since coming to Calais. Calais, 20 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

20 Jan. R. O. **59.** Sir Ralph Fenwykk to Cromwell.

I beg you will remember my matter to the King for my "patten" of Hexham, and to help me to the forfeiture of Ansle's lands, called Schafto, to the value of 10 marks per ann. I will give you 5 marks yearly for the same. I beg also you will be my good friend in other matters the bearer will show you. Hexham, 20 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful. *Endd.*

20 Jan. R. O. **60.** Lady Lisle to Cromwell.

My lord and I thank you for your letters, which rejoice us more than I can express. We hope before Lent to remember you with such pleasures as may be got in this country. Be good master to this poor gentlewoman, the bearer, who is very ungently handled by your servant Laurence Courtney. Her late husband made her a jointure, but since his decease Courtney purchased a subpœna against her while she lay in childbed, and afterwards an injunction out of Chancery, to turn her out of her land, notwithstanding that the jointure was made by Courtney's father. She is also wrongfully vexed in the Exchequer by a writ of intrusion, for Courtney has taken all the profits since her husband's death. Porchester, 20 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Endd.*

* *See* Vol. v., No. 1327.

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20 Jan. R. O. **61.** KATHARINE BLOUNT to CROMWELL.

Desires a continuance of his good offices. After Cromwell had made an end between her and Mr. Kytson for 1,400 marks, the duke of Norfolk, who had her son in ward, indented with her to see Kytson paid at Lady Day in Lent, saying Kytson would be content to wait till then. "And so I bought my son of my lord, and must give him 100*l.*, to the intent that I would marry my son to his comfort." Has accordingly bargained with Sir John Talbott for her son, and has provided that the 400 marks shall be forthcoming at Lady Day, and the 100*l.* besides to my Lord. Has no penny of profit by her son's wardship, and now the Duke says Kytson will have his money at Candlemas or enter into the land. Kynlett, 20 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

21 Jan. R. O. **62.** JOHN SALYSBURY to CROMWELL.

I proceed in the indictments of the bp. of St. Asaph and Mr. Rob. ap Rice, although they have brought writs of *certiorari* out of the Chancery, which I do not execute; for which reason they are bringing a *subpœna* against me. I shall be glad to know from you how I am to proceed. Rice is indicted for extortions on the King's tenants; others of his affinity were indicted three years ago for maintaining thieves, and have not been punished, because the indictments were removed into Chancery. Denbigh, 21 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Privy Council.

21 Jan. Vit. B. XIV. 87. B.M. **63.** AUG. DE AUGUSTINIS to [CROMWELL].

"Humillima commendatione . . . . . .
fama in utraque h . . . . . .
multis habear . . . . . .
Magnificentiam vestram distinctius . . . . . .
de retroacta vita . . . . . .
viro gravissimi co . . . . . .
sui habitudine, prout . . . . . .
monibus interrogent q . . . . . .
perspicuas quasdam imagines . . . . . .
R^mum^ S. Eboracensem recolendæ memoriæ . . . . . cov . . . . . .
de quo Cæsar ipse dicere aliquando non abstinuit, se invenisse . . . . . .
viros certe quam plurimis notissimos ob administratam rerum su . . . . . .
potentissimos principes; quibus præterea Magnificentia vestra corporis h[abitudine] multum est absimilis: verum prudentia et rerum experientia sin . . . . . tum, et judicii soliditate, mea sententia, utrisque præferrendus . . . . . his duobus, aut fortuna aut hominum inclinatio sibi parti . . . . . hoc tamen uno illis utrisque extra controversiam antestare deb[et quod] nemo (quemadmodum ad nos perfertur) tam tristis tam amari an[imi ad eam] accedit, quin vel non obtenta gratia ab ea lætus recedat, ad . . . . . dexteritate omnibus satisfacit, et juxta Solomonis proverbium i . . . . . cunctis est æquanimis; 'Responsio' inquit, 'mollis frangit iram; [sermo du]rus suscitat furorem.' Hoc itaque solum suum est, hæ suæ partes . . . . . hocque totum sibi ipsi vendicat. Addo in expediendis negotiis inci . . . . . promptitudinem (sed hoc mea experientia verius loqui vellem) . . . . . optimo ad id dignitatis, et nominis provecta est. 'Vidisti [(inquit] Solomon) virum velocem in opere suo, coram regibus stabit, n[ec erit ante igno]biles.' Sed dicet forsan Magnificentia vestra quare ista tam frequenter . . . . . aliam certe causam (ita me Deus amet) quam quia mihi . . . . . scripsi, quodammodo particeps esse gloriæ suæ; utpote cum h . . . . . laudes in suos

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63. Aug. de Augustinis to [Cromwell]—*cont.*

clientulos, et servos soleant redund[are] . . . . . repeto, cum mihi eorum perjucunda sit recordatio, et re . . . . . vobis nihil prorsus haberem in * * * meis datis xiij. præsentis . . . . . aliquando aucupio, et . . . . . principium proximi mensis . . . . . hoc anno non iret in . . . . . ii videre videor maxi- . . . . . bonam Cæsaris fortunam. . . . . ebunt nova fœdera, aut con- . . . . . ducis, sed corpore inutilis ad . . . . . quocunque res cadat, Italia erit præ . . . . . sentio et forsan his qui se declarare nolunt, mani . . . . . et vereor ne iste ignis non solum in Italia sed alio orbe Chri[stiano e]xardeat et adeo exardeat, ut postea non sit in arbitrio autorum [illum ex]stinguere, utcunque initia dolorum sunt hæc.

[Orator i]lle regis Turcarum, qui Venetias venerat congratulatum de in . . . . . et felici reditu principis sui in patriam, quem etiam Cæsariani time . . . . . e Venetiis tanquam explorator permaneret, superioribus diebus illinc ad sua dis[cessit].

"[De Genera]li Concilio, quod jam biennium prædixi Magnificentiæ vestræ nunquam futurum, princi[pibus et] statibus Germaniæ responsum erit per quandam dietam in Germania co . . . . . prout eis Cæsar promisit in recessu Ratisbonensis, spatio vj. mensi[um] . . . . . fine belli Turcaici, cum pontificem allocutus fuerit. Hoc est, nunc conci[lium ten]eri non posse ob discordias principum, sic itaque causa rejicitur in . . . . . principes; contra illi coram Germanis rejecerunt, et rejicient in eos, ... [a]utem juste rejicit, opus esset petita et responsa principum super hac materia jam . . . . . [judic]io Magnificentiæ vestræ recensere, ac postea recto judicio judicare; quorum alterum . . . . . mum esset, nec literarum capax, alterum autem non minus difficile quam periculosum . . . . . Presbyteri Joannis tandem fide interveniente regis Portugalliæ . . . . . t a Pontifice, publico tamen consistorio non est exceptus, sicuti solent oratores . . . . . [p]rincipis excipi, sed ut magis ostendatur fastus et pompa Ecclesiæ . . . . . in proxima missa papali intererit, quæ erit in die Purificationis . . . . . inter cætera potissimum hoc petit, ut a Pontifice illuc mittantur . . . . . archibusarii, ad latius Christianum nomen propagandum contra . . . . . arbitror ad magis augendum monopolium aroma[tum] . . . . . puto hunc oratorem missum fuisse * * *

causa Ducis fer [rariæ ?] . . . . . .
sita: quæ etiam ips . . . . . .
ipsum huc veni . . . . . .
De rebus meis . . . . . .
necessitas ad id . . . . . .
pro sua humanitat[e] . . . . . .
divi Joannis ultimo . . . . . .
transmittendas, ut meæ . . . . . .
cum illa ser. Majestate compensat . . . . . .
futuram si Magnificentia vestra voluerit, cujus . . . . . .
ra ab ea possit obtinere, præcipere nunc vacant . . . . . .
eratus: ad quos qui promovebuntur more vestro et lauda . . . . . .
resignent sua beneficia. Interim ego (ut alias sæpius scripsi . . . . . .
discessu istuc me conferam, ut res meas egomet procure[m] . . . . . .
quin mihi videntur in nihilum redigendas. Bene valeat . . . . . .
humillime rogo atque etiam oro, ut res meas velit utcunque expedire: qu. . . . .

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servitus, et singularis mea in eam fides expostulat.—Datæ Bon[oniæ, M]DXXXII. die XXJ. Januarii."

Mutilated. Add.: " . . . . . Regis Angliæ . . . . . dignissimo domino meo . . . . . et observandissimo." *Endd.:* "[Ab] Augustino de Augustinis, medicus Venetus, Mantuanus."

21 Jan. Camusat, 2. **64.** The CARDINALS of TOURNON and GRAMMONT to FRANCIS I.

We have received five letters from you, dated on the 2nd, 4th, and 7th instant, with the power you have despatched, like that which the king of England has sent to his ambassadors, with whom we immediately communicated, to learn if we had omitted doing or could do anything for their master. All three of them have resolved that it is best not to do anything at present, and to let this Emperor pass out of Italy. Dr. Bennet especially is of this opinion, to whom alone we have spoken of the meeting, which he thinks is greatly advantageous for the affairs of his master. As to the powers, have shown the ambassador the second, but not the first. Will not use the powers except jointly, as Francis commands. If the ambassadors are as satisfied as they seem to be, they will have written nothing to their master but what pleases him. The Pope, the Emperor, and all others here must know that their masters are great friends. Believe they will have no great trouble in employing their powers, for the Emperor does not hasten to put anything forward; if he did, it would be something little to Francis' advantage. The Emperor, and those who conduct his affairs, seeing the Pope resolved to abide by his promise to Francis touching the marriage, dare not urge him to do the contrary, and say that the Emperor is too great a friend of the Pope to dissuade him from the marriage, which is very advantageous to him; but he states that he is assured that Francis does not desire it, and that, if the Pope do not take care, he will be deceived. The Pope confessed he is so greatly honoured by Francis that he cannot but be in doubt; but, till Francis fails him, he will not seek a marriage elsewhere. If he failed Francis, he would give him occasion for being displeased. To this the Emperor knew not what to answer. Next day his Holiness was told that if he wished to know whether what we say is true he should urge us to make the contract and articles of the said marriage. The Pope—who dared not acknowledge that the articles were already made, because he thought that those which Francis sent by Grammont contained the secrets which Grammont conveyed to Francis on his part concerning certain towns—pretended to agree with the Emperor's advice. Yesterday, therefore, he spoke to the writers, and desired that Francis should send them a power to make the contract, which he will show the Emperor. Think there is no danger in sending it. If Francis is willing that they should re-enter upon the articles contained in the treaty of marriage which Mons. the Legate drew up, of which they have the duplicate, they will present them; for the secret articles have always been kept apart. Think that the Emperor has acted thus in order to see if they will demand the duchy of Milan or anything else in Italy. Think Francis will find the Pope favorable when they meet, the Emperor and all his army having quitted the country. Have spoken to the cardinal of Mantua. He has lost his reputation with the Imperialists, chiefly because of the offence he has given, more to him (the Emperor) than to you. If he had little authority in this college as your servant, he has still less now. The Pope told them that, while talking with the Emperor, they came upon the subject of the town of Coron, taken by Andrew Dorie, who has written to the Emperor for succour. The Emperor was resolved to abandon the town, which the Pope has requested him not to do, as the Order of Rhodes would perhaps defend it, and could more easily remove their convent thither than to Malta. To this the Emperor has agreed; he will succour the town till the

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64. The Cardinals of Tournon and Grammont to Francis I.—*cont.*

Grand Master's pleasure be known, who, the Pope says, will do nothing without Francis' advice. Recommend M. de Cosme. Bologna, Tuesday, 21 Jan. 1532.

Fr.

22 Jan. R. O. 65. John Tomson, Parson of St. James, to Cromwell.

At your last being at Dover I informed you of certain things, especially of the great poverty that has long continued amongst us. The reason is that God is not honoured, as men spiritual and regular observe no rule. Also since the King's departure no ship or crayer obtained a penny; but once or twice small boats have passed, to the great danger of the passengers. Twelve ships have been lost this winter on the sands with divers merchandise; and, when men of the port have gone out for their safeguard, the servants of the Lord Warden have taken from them their "fundalls," contrary to their liberties. Certain kyntletts were found by divers persons, and were taken from them; and only a crown was given them as a reward, though some of these kyntletts were full of wine and gold, and they are supposed to be treasure ships. All this has been withheld from the owners. When men have been found on the sea sand, their garments and their purses have been taken from them, and their bodies left unburied, and eaten by hogs and dogs. We hear that there is war with the Scots, and many have passed at Dover without the King's licences, and resort to Scotchmen's houses in Dover while waiting for convenient passage. I hear that at Dieppe and Hunflete divers Scotch ships intend to go to the market at Rawyne before Candlemas. Edw. May, pilot, and I, have built a ship of 40 tons for the King's service. Dover, St. Vincent's Day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

22 Jan. R. O. 66. Thomas Lord Berkeley.

Account of the executors of Thos. Berkeley, lord Berkeley, deceased 22 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII.

Debts owing by specialties.—Sir Nic. Poyntz, John Arnolde, Esq., Wm. Bottery of London, mercer, Hen. Coldwell of London, goldsmith, Ric. Owen of Tetbury, Walter Sewell of Tetbury, Jas. Berkeley, Thos. Harcourte, clk., Jeynkyn Conwey, Robt. Fowler of Calais=679*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

Debts owing without specialties.—Thos. Lane of Gloucester, gent., Thos. Key, parson of Coldaston, Robt. Coldewelle, clk., Maurice Vaghan of Gloucester, Margaret Edwards of Bristow, Ric. Morse of Bristow, baker, Edith Hiscok of Magnersfelde, Johanne Fawkener, for boarding of John Berkeley, Wm. Were of Derham, Wm. Deryett, John Wynter of Manyngfordebruse, Thos. Rippe of Bristowe, Thos. Bewley of Bristowe, John Shipman, John White, Wm. Reede of Sherehampton, John Reede of Henbury, John Fuller of Westerley, Geo. Chaterton, John Teysande of Berkeley, Thos. Cooke of Laffordes yate, John Smyth, the prior of the Friars Augustins, Bristow, John Tyler of Shotwood, —— Broke of Henbury, Wm. Olyffe of Magnersfelde, the Chamber of London, for the rent of a house at Lambert's Hill in London, the church there, Wm. Woode of Deynton, John Arnolde, John Berde, tailor in Fleet Street, Ric. Walsh=103*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.*

Wages due to his servants before his death.—Edithe Marten, Dorothe Weston, Sir Thos. Harcourte, Edw. Caple, Hen. Wykes, John Fawkener, Wm. Jamys, John Stone, John Shepister, Edw. Churcheman, Thos. Smyth, John Whytyngton, Wm. Grace, Thos. Stephyns, Wm. Atkyns, keeper of the conies, John Benett, Thos. Webbe, larderman, Thos. Walker, Chr. Beynam, Hen. Hubert, Lewis Cater, Thos. Semondes, Margaret Busshe, Isabel Heynes, Wm. Heth, Ric. Horsman, John Skaye, John Baker, milner, John Postren, Robt. Smyth, swineherd, Thos. Carter, child in the kitchen, Thos. Light-

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foote, John More, John Viele, John Conwey, Wm. Milner, Thos. Bewley, Henry Parker = 19*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*

Funerals.—To priests, from 22 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII., the day on which Lord Berkeley died, to 19 Feb., on which day was kept the month's mind = 8*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

Divers other necessaries belonging to the said funerals.—To Nic. Thorne of Brystowe, for wine, 27*s.* To Ric. Morse, baker, 4*l.* For the household, kept for a month, 32*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* To Ryppe of Bristow, for spices, 20*s.* 6*d.* 15 scutcheons of arms for the hearse, 10*s.* 8*d.* 30 ells of Brussels cloth to cere the corpse in, 22*s.* 6*d.* To the surgeon, for cering the corpse, 13*s.* 4*d.* To the carpenters, for making the hearse, 12*s.* Colouring the frame of the hearse, 8*d.* Making 12 gowns for poor men, 6*s.* Wax, wick, and making tapers and torches, 6*l.* 14*s.* To ringers, from the death to the month's mind, 25*s.* 4*d.* 4 yds. of white Bruges satin to make the cross on the hearse, 8*s.* 8*d.* Making the pit, 4*d.* Licence to bury the corpse in the chancel, 6*s.* 8*d.* Black cloth given at the burial and month's mind = 95*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* Alms, 12*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* = 158*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

Legacies.—To the mother church of Worcester, the prior of St. James, Bristol, the Grey Friars in Gloucester, the four friar houses in Bristol, the prisoners in Gloucester and Bristol, the repairs of Keynsham Bridge, and of the highway at Shortwood. To Katherine Rowdon for malt, &c. To the abbot of St. Austin's, Bristol, to Bryggett Parys, niece to my Lady, to Fraunces Roudon, in recompense for certain plate which Lord Berkeley sold in his need, and converted to his own use, to the acting executor, and for a priest to sing 10 years. A pair of vestments to Magnersfeld church. The building of the cloister in the Black Friars at Bristow. Making a tomb = 473*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

Legacies to 40 servants.—17*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* annuities for life to John Arnolde, John Berkeley, David Broke, and 12 others = 49*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

A paper roll, pp. 6.

22 Jan. **67.** The Cinque Ports.

R. O. Writ of Sir Edw. Guldeford, constable of Dover Castle and admiral of the Cinque Ports, to the [bailiff and jurats] of the town and port of Hythe, commanding them to send to the church of St. James, Dover, on the . . Jan. inst., two barons of Hythe, empowered to [attend] the Council of the Cinque Ports. Dover Castle, . . [Jan.] 24 Hen. VIII.

Mutilated.

R. O. 2. Reply of the bailiff and jurates to the above, naming Robt. Estday and Thos. Goreham barons of Hythe, "ad consentiendum." Hethe, 22 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII.

Mutilated.

22 Jan. **68.** A. Countess of Oxford to Cromwell.

R. O. Your kindness is a greater pleasure to me, being as I am, than any worldly good; for without you how should I live in rest? There are lewd persons near me, who, but for your help, would never leave me in peace. I desire process of good abearing against Sir Alexander Irlam, parson of Otton Belcham, who, in my husband's time, conspired with others to poison me, as appears by his confession to my lord of Essex, who warned me not to let him come near where I dwelt. But, for anything I can do to the contrary, he, with William Walley, of Haverell, and Ric. Rogers, who have both been indicted for riot, resort to the house of Thos. Crokston, under my park pale, and kill and steal my deer. This they have been doing for three years, though I never knew of it till my coming from London; but as the same Crokston is no tenant of mine, but dwells on a farm of the prior of Hatfield, and I cannot prove that any deer was killed within my ground, I have no remedy at law. Campys, 22 Jan. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

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22 Jan. **69.** PROVISIONS.

R. O. "Blakysley byll," made 22 Jan., 24 Hen. VIII.

Received of my Lady:—For 400 eggs 4*s.*; 4 capons at 5*d.*; 8 hens at 3*d*,—abating 2*d.* in the whole. A flitch of bacon, 3*s.* 4*d.* Total, 10*s.* 10*d.*

P. 1. *Endd.*

23 Jan. **70.** CHRISTOPHER WELLYFED to his FATHER and MOTHER.

R. O. I desire your blessing. In this shire of Cambridge there is a benefice named Cotnam. He that has it is sore sick, and 80 years old. The advowson is in the gift of the bishop of Winchester, which he had of my lord Scrope and the abbot of Crowland. I hear that my cousin Richard (Williams) is in great favor with the Bishop, and I desire you will make interest accordingly. And whereas you said that if I had to my living 100*l.* per annum, it would be too little for me; I shall be glad if you will get me this benefice, and I will allow you all the profits to find me books, raiment, and necessities, and my brother at school with the same. Commend me to my sister. Cambridge, 23 Jan.

Desire my cousin Richard and Mr. Candish to be favorable to the bearer of this letter.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Sealed:* G. B.

24 Jan. **71.** SIR GEORGE LAWSON to HENRY VIII.

R. O. When he was at Berwick lately for payment of the wages, there fell a piece of the town wall adjoining the Percy tower, and another piece inside one of the towers within the castle. There are various other decays. The town walls towards the haven, with the tower at the White Wall end, are sore undermined by the water; and the ice this winter has endangered the bridge, which is all of timber, and driven away to sea many of the principal fenders and posts of the same. York, 24 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

25 Jan. **72.** THOMAS BERTHLET to CROMWELL.

R. O. As I have now been unoccupied since my Lord's* decease, and my living is spent, I beg you take me into your service, or prefer me to some other until you are pleased to dispose of me. Sevenocke, 25 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Endd. by Wriothesley.*

26 Jan. **73.** The GREAT SEAL.

Close Roll, 24 Hen. VIII. m. 24 d., Rym. XIV. 446. Memorandum that on the 26th June, "anno predicto,"† about 3 p.m., in a chamber near the oratory at East Greenwich, in presence of Thomas duke of Norfolk, Thomas Cranmer, elect of Canterbury, Thomas earl of Wiltshire, Stephen bishop of Winchester, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, treasurer of the Household, Sir Wm. Poulet, comptroller of the Household, Thomas Crumwell, Ralph Paxhall, John Croke, and John Judd, the King took the Great Seal from the custody of Thomas Audeley, and, after holding it a quarter of an hour, returned it to the custody of the same Thomas Audeley, appointing him Chancellor of England. Thereupon the said Chancellor sealed a subpœna upon one John Gilbert, in presence of the King and nobles, and returned the Great Seal into its bag, which he sealed with his own seal.

* Warham's. *See* vol. iv., 2695.

† This entry immediately follows No. 1295, in vol. v.

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26 Jan. S. B. **74.** For Anne, Marchioness of Pembroke.

Commission to George Tayler, John Smyth, and Wm. Brabazon to take possession, in her name, of the lands in North and South Wales, lately granted to Anne marchioness of Pembroke. Greenwich, 26 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII.

26 Jan. R. O. **75.** Nicolaus to Cromwell.

I have performed the duties of reader, bestowed on me by the King, and for greater advantage I have added public lectures; but I have received no remuneration, for those who distribute the King's gifts do so arbitrarily. I have often requested aid in vain. Mr. Baxton retains the profits of my benefice, and has not paid me the money due Michaelmas last. I must, therefore, resort to you for aid in this matter. 26 Jan. 1532. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. *Add.*

26 Jan. R. O. **76.** John Lord Audeley to Cromwell.

Thanks him for his comfortable words to his servant Will. Sembarbe. Hopes by Cromwell's favor to get the better relief of his righteous causes. Has found such courtesy and truth in Cromwell that he is bound to him for ever, and will be completely at his command. Desires only his aid against the crafty collusions of his adversaries; of which the bearer, his servant, Ric. Verney, will deliver a writing, and which will be explained to Cromwell by Mr. Yorke, serjeant in the law, and Humph. Wynkefelde. Wade, 26 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To his singular beloved friend, Mr. Cromewell. *Endd.*

26 Jan. R. O. **77.** John Bunolt to Cromwell.

Reminds him that, touching his (Bunolt's) benefice of Olderkerke, Cromwell wrote that he had the sight of another presentation, but that the case was wholly committed to him, and that he hoped to order it to Bunolt's satisfaction. Thanks him for his continual goodness towards his preferment in his old days. Understands by Dr. Lye's letter that the suit made to Cromwell has been on Mr. Baschurche's behalf; "and where he putteth one inch to your determination and ordering, I do sumitte my body, my will, my mind, wholly to your pleasure and determination," as Clarencieux will explain. Calais, 26 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. [Crom]well, councillor to the King's highness and master of his jewels.

26 Jan. R. O. **78.** Calais.

Account of wages of artificers, &c. engaged in the fortifications at Calais from 30 Dec. to 26 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII.

One clerk at 13*d.* gr. per diem; two tilers "working with the tiler of the ordinary wages upon the ordnance houses and also upon the King's wardrobe within the town of Calais," at 10*d.* gr. per diem; 3 laborers serving them at 6*d.* gr., and 7 at 5*d.* gr.; 24 laborers at 6*d.* gr. "working upon the East Jutty, as removing the chalk and great stones out of the said jutty for the carpenters, setting in of great posts, binders, needles, anchors;" 15 working on the seabanks, and 3 "digging of seaturf in the floo marke beyond Newnham bridge for the foresaid sea bank," also at 6*d.* gr.; and 11 carters at 6*d.* gr. "carrying of sea turf and sea clay from the floo marke beyond Newnham bridge unto the seabanks between both sluices going from Calais to the said Newnham bridge."

"Empchons." 3 new bolts of iron for the King's great playte ship, weighing 20 lb., at 2*d.* per lb.; ½ of a 100 great spikes 6*s.*; "2 pair of gemeuus for doors in the King's storehouse called the Armitage," 2*s.*; locks, &c. for the doors of that and the

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78. CALAIS—*cont.*

King's bakehouse; 5 pair of "gemuses" for the windows of the day watch-house at Guisnes Castle, weighing 10 lb.; a great hanging lock for the middle drawbridge at Calais Castle, 2*s.*; a great bolt for the wicket of the Bray gate; bolts, staples, and hinges for doors in the King's carpentry; an iron sledge for the carpenters to work with, 2*s.*; 78 bolts of iron for mending the East Jutty and 3½ hundred of spikes; bolts, forelocks, and keys for a stone gin. To Bocham Bocket and his company "for cutting and making of 3,500 of burras in the King's wood named Collway for the seaworks at Calais, at 5*d.* gr. the 100." For 8,000 lath nails "occupied with the tilers" upon the ordnance and artillery houses; 1,500 6*d.* nails for boarding the new house at Risebank, at 6*d.* gr. the 100; 4½ doz. green maunds, 13*s.* 6*d.*; 4½ lb. of barows' grease, 18*d.*; "a new pane of painted glass set in the payhouse in the King's exchequer, containing 5 foot at 12[*d.*] gr. the foot, 5*s.* gr." For taking down 2 panes of old glass in the Council chamber, and setting in new lead at 2½*d.* gr. the foot, 3*s.* 1½*d.*; 2 panes of new glass, containing 18 feet, for the great tower of Rysebancke, 7*s.* 6*d.*; 16 pieces of painted glass for stopping the chapel windows in Calais Castle; 20 new "quarelles" of glass in the Council chamber, 1*d.* gr. each; and 24 for the wardhouse at Rysebancke. Total, 72*l.* 19*s.* 1¾*d.* *Signed:* Edmund Howard.

Pp. 15.

[26 Jan.] **79.** [AUG. DE AUGUSTINIS] to CROMWELL.

Vit.B.xiv. 89. B. M.

"Humillima commendatione [præmissa], ... copiose scripseri[m] . . . . . attamen pro veter . . . . . observantia præs . . . . . ad Magnificentiam vestram scribere . . . . . trimestrem gerente uteru[m] . . . . . huic nostræ contiguam, et . . . . . mansiones parari jussit ad . . . . . in ejus etiam gratiam a nobilibus hujus aulæ hastilud[ium] . . . . . præparantur, in die proximæ Purificationis Deiparæ celebr[andum; de quo scribam] alias fusius, si mihi otium scribendi, et Magnificentiæ vestræ legendi supererit.

"Cæsar adhuc ferme ad proximum mensem hic permanebit, ob non co[mmodam] navigandi tempestatem nisi mense Martio. Andreas Auria . . . . . Neapoli terrestri itinere veniebat, jussu Cæsaris, ut classem c . . . . . quæ hodie existimatur esse Genuæ, per civitatem Lucensem Ger . . . . . .

"Cardinalis Tridentinus adhuc non discessit, cæterum ab eo laboratur et . . . . . Regis Joannis Ungariæ, ut compromissio illa in rege Po[loniæ] . . . . . Georgio Saxoniæ prosequatur,* cui rei dilationem dedit post mi . . . . . a Cæsare in Germaniam retentio mandati regis Joannis a rege R[omanorum] . . . . hac in re tota difficultas vertitur, si rex Turcarum hujuscemodi . . . . . turam compositionem ratam voluerit, prodiit tamen hodie non ex infim . . . . [quadrime]stres inducias percussas mari terraque inter regem Turcarum et regem [Ungariæ ex una] parte, et Cæsarem et regem Romanorum ex alia parte, quod nescio p . . . . . conveniat, nuncio superioribus diebus habito ex Constantinopoli, prout literæ ex . . . . . urbe testificantur;—Regem scilicet Turcarum Constantinopoli bellum indixisse . . . . . Hic Magnificentiæ vestræ recensere supersedeo horum Cæsarianorum jactabundos sermo[nes] . . . . . Psophy illo rege Armenorum et Persarum magnam fiduciam, et ad ho[c] . . . . . illius cum Cæsare arctissimum fœdus: quo mihi jam videtur de Tu . . . . . quæ sane omnia ortum habuere a quodam Prancestre Anglo n[ato?] . . . . .

* "Perficiatur" is written above this word, but it is not struck out.

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. . . . . qui missus a Cæsare ad Psophy prænominatum quadrienni . . . . . Cæsari occurrit ex Germania, multa miranda dicens, et . . . . . mis, et vivus post functam legationem, et post longissim . . . . . sus est . . . . va potius fabulæ * * * itaque Magnificentiam vestram toto corde . . . . . meas apud illam serenissimam Majestatem . . . . . um, si illa voluerit, ... e xx. lib. st. termini . . . . . Natalis Domini illud appellet . . . . . multum perpendo, adeo omnium . . . . . arbitror, (quemadmodum toties ad . . . . . felicissime valeat Magnificentia vestra, cui suppli[co] . . . . . Datæ Bononiæ MDXXXII. [xxvj. die Januat]rii.

. . . . . sunt ex Ferraria reverendissimi Cardinales Grandimontis et Biturícensis, ubi commo . . . . . biduum (ut aiunt) invisendi gratia Renatam ducem Carnutorum, Ciartres . . . . . [v]ocat, filiam regis Ludovici xij. nuptam ducis Ferrariensis primogenito: de qua . . . . . scire cupit Reverendissimus olim Eboracensis, tam magna in sui ruinam concepit . . . . uere de . . . . . [p]osset, nescia mens hominum fati, sortisque futuræ."

Mutilated. Hol. Add.: ". . . . . Cromwell [ser^mi Regis Angliæ] consiliario meritissimo . . . . . semper observandissimo." *Endd.:* . . . . . tinis.

26 Jan. R. O. **80.** JOHN, ABBOT OF PETERBOROUGH, to CROMWELL.

I have received your letter for granting a lease to John Rudde of our manor of Scottor, which I cannot do by reason of a promise made to a servant of Mr. Page three years ago, as I beg Rudde to inform you. He caused my lord of Wiltshire to write to me for the same farm a twelvemonth since. The promise of an honest man ought to be as sure as his seal. Let him move Mr. Page to stay his suit, and then I am discharged. If Mr. Page will release me of my promise, some other thing convenient shall be devised for his servant. Peterborough, 26 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Sealed.*

26 Jan. R. O. **81.** ROGER KNYGHTE to CROMWELL.

I have been in company with some of the most "worshipples" men of this shire of Salop. Amongst other things, we talked of the loan money given to the King. It was stated that 300 mks. were concealed from the King, of which I certify you, as I am the King's servant. Bridgenorth, the morrow after St. Paul's Day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

At the foot, in Cromwell's hand: "Item, to remembre to wryt hym a letter."

26 Jan. R. O. **82.** JOHN [STOKESLEY], BISHOP OF LONDON, to CROMWELL.

As the King's surveyors have already granted to the bearer, my old friend, the farm of Greene Hampster in Gloucestershire, and the indentures are already sealed, and as it is commodious, being near his house, and he would suffer not only loss but reproach if he were now put from his rights, I beg you will be content that he should enjoy his grant. I trust to your favor and to justice not to promote any other, as it will seldom be my chance to aid him. The other suitor has a kinsman called Edw. Tyndale, brother to Tyndale the arch-heretic, under-receiver of the lordship of Berkeley, who daily promotes his kinsfolks to the King's farms. Fulham, 26 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Privy Council. *Endd. by Wriothesley.*

† Supplied from modern marginal note.

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27 Jan. R. O. **83.** JOHN BISHOP OF EXETER, and others, to CROMWELL and DAUNCE.

We received of late a commission from you and others of the Council, to inquire in Raither Gwerthronyon, and Comotether, in the marches of Wales, of certain extortions and misdemeanors of officers there. The bearer, Jas. Vaughan, the King's old servant, has done very good service in preferring the King's interests, as Mr. Russell and Mr. Holte, then commissioners, can inform you, and we think no man more devoted. Ludlow, 27 Jan. *Signed:* John Exon—Willm. Thomas—Richard Hassall.

P. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Master Cromwell and Mr. Dance, two of the King's most honourable Council.

84. WALES.

R. O. According to information presented to Sir J. Daunce, the King's general surveyor, by Ric. Jones and John ap Jevan ap Eigneon against the deputy steward, and lieutenant of Elwell, for embezzling the King's duties, a commission was directed to John bishop of Exeter to inquire into it, before whom 10 articles were proved, declaring that they had embezzled 150*l.* on fines, forfeits, heriots, &c. There are 40 more articles to be presented.

P. 1. *Broadsheet. Endd.*

27 Jan. R. O. **85.** SIR JOHN TALBOT to CROMWELL.

I have received this day the King's letters, with a monition for certain gentlemen in Salop to appear before you, or send such sums of money as are nominated in the schedule, the day after the Feast of the Purification. This I will perform, though the letters came to me but lately. Two of the gentlemen, Thos. Scryven and Will. Leighton of Plasche, are dead. Albryghton, 27 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Privy Council.

27 Jan. R. O. **86.** LAWSON to CROMWELL.

Has received the King's commissions and Cromwell's letter. Waits at York for money to defray the King's charges. Will then go with all speed to the Borders. Desires him to be good and special friend to the abbot of St. Mary's, who is going up to the Parliament. It is necessary for him to be at York to receive the King's money due at Candlemas within the province. He has paid Lawson 5,000 mks. by the King's warrant, since the beginning of these wars. The remainder of his receipt is yet in his hands. York, 27 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, Esquire, and of the King's most honorable Council.

27 Jan. R. O. **87.** JOHN BENTLEY.

The confession of Sir John Bentley, vicar of Uppe-otery in Devonshire, against Harry Evesham of Ilbrueres, Somers., yeoman, before Sir Nich. Wadham, 27 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII.

That on the 21 Sept. 24 Hen. VIII., Evesham, with Jas. Notte and Ant. Wevyll, his son-in-law, lay in wait for the deponent at Northcottmore, between Honyngton and the house of the said Sir John at Uppeotery, and the said Harry took his mare by the bridle as he came from Honyngton, and bade him stand, saying he should speak with Mr. Notte ere he went. He answered, that he would do so with a good will, but he would speak with his master, Sir Will. Carewe, first. But they took him and set him on the said Harry's horse, binding his legs under the horse's belly, and brought him two miles on the road to London, whither they said they would bring him before the King's Council, having a special commandment from Mr. Cromwell. The

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said James then told Evesham that he should unbind him, as he was an old man, and set him on his own mare; which was done. Jas. Notte then departed to his own house, and the other two brought Sir John that night, against his will, to Ilbrueres Park, 15 miles from where he was taken, and locked him in a chamber from Saturday night till Monday morning, when Evesham showed him that he should depart. Sir John would have ridden his own mare, but Evesham put him on a horse of his, binding his feet under the horse's belly, and carried him to Lamporte, three long miles. He then said to him, "Here ye have friends, and here ye may borrow money; ye cannot stick for 20*l.* in this town. And if ye do go up without money ye are but cast away, for there ye shall surely lie in irons." Sir John said he could borrow none. At Lamporte Sir John's servant came to him, and, by consent of both parties, was sent back for his mare, which he brought to Sir John's house, but could not have her delivered. When Evesham and Sir John had taken their repast at Lamporte inn, and resumed their pretended journey towards London, the former would have bound Sir John's legs again under the horse's belly, but the honest men of the town, knowing Sir John's honesty, entreated them to the contrary; yet Evesham persisted till John Glyster, one of the most honest men of Lamporte, offered to be bound for him. Being asked his pension of St. Decon's, he refused, and also to part with any money. Then he was told that if he knew how sore Master Cromwell was against priests, and how grievously he handled them, he would rather spend all the goods he had than come before him, for he was a man without any conscience against priests. And further, Harry said to him, "I am sorry for you, as the King has gone over, and Master Cromwell has gone before to provide for him; so I must needs put you in prison till he returns." Being, therefore, in dread of coming before Cromwell, he promised Harry 40*s.*, but could not recover his mare, which was worth 40*s.*, and Harry sent him word by one Henley, of Uppe-otery parish, that he should have her again as he behaved himself. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

[27 Jan.] **88.** JOHN JOHNSON *alias* ANTONY to ALLEN FROGNALL.

R. O. Yesterday my lord Prior received your letter sent by Johnson of the palace, by which he sees that you have no direct answer as to his staying from this present Parliament. He begs you will resort to Mr. Cromwell, Mr. Bedell, and baron Halys to obtain information by Tuesday night of this matter, and to urge it as much as you can. If you cannot, he desires that you will have a boat to meet him on Thursday night at Gravesend. If he tarries at home until the Monday after Candlemas, convocation will begin the next day after; which is too short time. He desires you to tell Mr. Cromwell of his coming. Recommend me to Mr. Cromwell, and if it had not been for such "wracckes" as have chanced on my lord Prior's grounds, of which I have the oversight, I should have seen him before this. Monday before Candlemas.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To his assured friend Alyn Frognall, servant unto my lord prior of Christchurch in Canterbury, be this delivered at London. *Endd.*

27 Jan. **89.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives. Three days ago received the Emperor's letters of the 27th ult., concerning the visit of the Emperor and the Pope to Bologna, and the exploit of the prince of Melphi. Communicated part of it to the duke of Norfolk, to be reported to the King, who was in the country. The Duke was pleased with the news, and thanked me for my good offices, saying they would be as agreeable to the King as to himself. I told him your Majesty was very desirous to preserve friendship, and had such confidence in the King

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89. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

that you would not conceal any of your affairs; you were pleased to hear that the two Cardinals were coming to Italy at the King's instance, and had put off treating with the Pope until their arrival. Said this partly on account of their refusal to allow ambassadors at the interview at Calais, but chiefly because the French ambassador had said that your Majesty wished to settle everything before the Cardinals arrived, but the Pope refused. Norfolk praised your intention, and said the Cardinals had already arrived at Bologna, and were honourably received. He spoke of the sumptuousness of their train, and wondered how they could assemble so great a company in so short a time, as it was agreed by the Kings that they should only take 24 horses between them. When I tried to find out the cause of their mission, he excused himself as before by his illness, which prevented him from attending to business. He said he wished the Emperor had been at St. Omer at the same time, for then the interview would not have been without his presence. I replied, that I thought they did not want many witnesses, as they prevented ambassadors from coming. He said the reason of this was that the object was not to make treaties, but only enjoyment, and it was not worth while to give ambassadors the trouble of coming, but that the presence of your Majesty's would have been the cause of proposing many important matters. I suggested that, perhaps, the Cardinals had orders to put forward what the Kings had wished to treat with your Majesty, and, if it was feasible, they might remedy your Majesty's absence at the inverview. The Duke hoped this would happen, and said that though the Cardinals were good men, and privy councillors of the French king, they only knew the outside of affairs, and everything was in the hands of the Chancellor, Grand Master, and Admiral, all of whom he praised, but especially the Admiral. The Grand Master he liked least of the three.

On my asking about Scotch affairs, he said the Scotch king was anxious for peace, but the terms were rather against his master's honor. The French king at Calais was very urgent for peace, and the Scotch king wrote daily the most courteous letters, but his acts did not agree therewith. The universal pride of the Scotch, and the young and bad councillors of the King, whom he named, will endanger the kingdom; but if the war lasts till Midsummer, their pride will be put down, and they will be so bridled that they will not attack in future. He would be sorry for this, as the King is nephew of the king of England, and on account of his friendship with persons there. Notwithstanding the war, a present of eight dirks (*pugnard*) has been sent thence to him. He showed them to me, and gave me half. Though he had formerly liked war, he said he now hated it, and wished for nothing but peace, not only with Scotland, but universal. He would give one of his hands for the old friendship between the King and your Majesty. Said to him that formerly he did not hold with your Majesty. He said that then he only held with the Pope, who, for fear of your Majesty and the exaltation of his relations, would not do his duty in this affair. "Les beau beau" which the Pope makes to your Majesty must not be attributed to goodwill, but only to fear.

Asked the Duke if it was true that the King had sent to Germany for Philip Melanchthon, Simon Grynæus, and other Lutherans. He said he knew nothing about it, and the King would not communicate such matters to him, knowing his hatred to the sect. Six months ago the King had shown him a letter from a German prince, a relative of the King's, saying that Melanchthon wished to go to England, and asking the King to treat him well, which might result in his return to the Catholic faith. He thought the King should not let him come, as jealousy, heresy, and frenzy were incurable diseases. Perhaps the King has not told the Duke anything about it; but I know that Paget, who went last year to Melanchthon and the other

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Lutheran doctors, has written, by the King's order, pressing them to come. Some say they are asked to come to oppose the Queen; others, for the reformation of the Church, especially in taking away temporal goods.

The Duke said nothing else about Rome, nor about the brief which has been executed there, of which the King has been already informed. In conclusion, he spoke again of the great good which would result from the union of the Emperor with the King. Acknowledged all that he said, and added several benefits which would spring from this union. Did this in order to show the folly of giving up these advantages for such a slight reason and for a fancy (*une affection*), to say nothing of the scandal to Christendom and the authority of the Church. If this union were accomplished, there would be no cause of offence left among Christian princes, except the Vayvode, who was not of much consequence. He replied that he left the right or wrong of the King's desire to the doctors, for he knew nothing about it, and would not read any books on the subject, however the King pressed him. As to there being no cause of offence left between the Princes, he said he did not know,—implying that France would still grumble; and shortly after he assured me that the Vayvode would get no help from England, which he could not promise for the others. After this conversation he took me into his inner room (*riere chambre*), and showed me certain books and other things. On leaving he gave me the dirks, of which I spoke before, and accompanied me not only out of the chamber but to my barge. Besides a thousand other civilities he begged me to allow him to do for me, not pleasure, but, as he said, service. Though this is unimportant, it is unusual, and shows some affection for your Majesty.

Dr. Cremmer, late ambassador with your Majesty, had not been here a week, before the King, to the great astonishment of everybody, promoted him to the archbishopric of Canterbury. One of the causes of the general surprise is, that the King usually leaves benefices vacant for a year for the sake of the revenues, which then belong to him, and this archbishopric has not yet been vacant four months. Besides, the King has advanced the money for the expedition of the bulls, so as to have no delay. It is suspected that the object of this haste is, that the Archbishop, as Legate of the kingdom, may authorize the new marriage in this Parliament, judging this divorce necessary.

It is reported that he, being taken for a Lutheran, will renounce all the temporalities of his benefice to the King, which is a good way of forcing the rest to do the same. In spite of the prohibition of the last Parliament that only the tenth part of the previous sums should be paid as annates to Rome, the King has ordered the entire payment as usual. Many think there is some secret intelligence between the King and the Pope. I know he thinks he has nearly gained his Holiness, or, at least, he gives those of his chamber to understand so. Two days ago he said the Pope had told your Majesty plainly that he had delayed remitting the decision here out of regard for you, but he could no longer refuse justice. I do not know whether he makes up such stories to please the Lady, or whether his ambassadors feed him with such sweetmeats, but it is far from likely.

I do not think much notice will be taken here of the brief for the removal of the Lady, of which May and Ortis have informed me, as it is neither precise, nor is it the excommunication threatened by the first (*reaggravatoire du premier*) granted at Bologna. They will hope that the Pope will give a secret relaxation of this as he did of the other.

It seems that as the process is rife for referring the sentence, this is done only to satisfy your Majesty. The Pope might have given sentence, but has preferred to decree this brief, so that he can revoke it at his pleasure, which would not be the case with the sentence. This he continually defers so as keep your Majesty and the King in subjection and uneasiness (*garboille*). The King has often said that, considering the friendship between your

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89. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

Majesty and the Pope, he would have been condemned 100 times if he had been in the wrong, and that, notwithstanding that he is in the right, friendship for and fear of your Majesty makes the Pope do many things.

Unless his presumption and hope is taken away by the sentence, he will care little for anything else. Since writing the above, your Majesty's letters of the 5th have arrived. I have consulted with the Nuncio about the best means of bringing the matter to pass (*rendre la matiere*). Cannot find out who has proposed the affair to the Nuncio, but I hope to do so shortly. London, 27 Jan. 153[3].

P.S.—Since writing the above, the courier has been delayed, and the Nuncio has spoken to "son home," whom he has not yet made known to me. From what he says, the said man at the beginning changed his tune, demanding that not only the trial of the case but the definitive [sentence] should be delegated away from Rome. Now he has returned to his former footing, to remit the definitive to the Pope, though he asked for eight days in which to give an answer,—I suppose, in the hope of having news from the Cardinals. He considers Cambray as imperial and not neutral, and wishes the place to be in the power of the king of France, whom he considers neutral. They wish also to have neutral judges, and I think they will accept none but French. Nothing has been said about the condition of obeying and observing the brief, and it does not seem necessary until the answer is given. As I have only just heard of all this, I have not informed the Queen, which I will do to morrow, 29 [Jan.]

I fear that this overture is only to cause delay, and to break the shock of the sentence, which they see is imminent. The King and the Lady's relatives apparently care for nothing but gaining time and continuing this life. There are two disadvantages in this proposal. One is, that if the King wishes to "calumpnier," he may make the affair immortal. Some reasonable time should, therefore, be assigned to the commissaries. The other is, that the deputies may, perhaps, annul the examination of witnesses for the Queen. This would be an almost irreparable injury, and must be expressly reserved. The 29th.

Fr. From a modern copy.

90. FRANCIS I. to HENRY VIII.

[Cal.E.I.II.?] 112. B. M.

Being on this frontier and so near Henry, despatches to him the bailly of Troyes, his maitre d'hotel, with his compliments, and to tell him certain things which the perfect friendship between them requires to be declared.

Hol. Fr. Mutilated. p. 1. *Add.*

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91. FRANCIS I.

Camusat. Meslanges Historiques. Lettres de Fras. I., 4.

Instructions to the bailly of Troyes, his ambassador to Hen. VIII.

He is to say that on the 20th Francis received letters from the cardinals of Tournon and Grammont, dated Bologna the 14th, concerning their good reception. Many points already almost conceded by the Pope have been set back, and rendered more difficult than before; his Holiness taking heart, and speaking with less fear of the Emperor. They have obtained the concession of the meeting between the Pope and Francis, but the Pope desires it to be kept secret, as the Emperor knowing of it would delay his return to Spain. The Pope hopes that at the meeting he will be able to advise some good mean in Henry's affair. He spoke of the league which is now being negociated in Italy, and thought that Francis ought to consent to it, and that, if the comprehension of the Genoese did not injure him, none of the other articles would do so. He desired Francis to pass over

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at present what the Genoese had done, without making war on them, and to make his Holiness arbitrator. He desired prompt answer, considering the importunity of the Emperor through his people and servants for the conclusion of the said league; and the Cardinals urged Francis to answer at once, without previously advertising Henry, the English ambassadors being of the same opinion. Francis accordingly answered that he thought the meeting should take place at the end of May next, and should be kept secret; that the Cardinals should spread a rumour that, as soon as the Emperor shall have embarked for Spain, they are charged to return to Francis; that they should follow the Pope wherever he goes; that as Francis has not been invited [to join] the proposed league, nor to [interfere] in the other affairs of Italy, he leaves it to the Pope to conclude it or not, but thinks he will do nothing which will prevent him keeping what he has promised the two Kings concerning the marriage of his niece with the duke of Orleans, and other matters; for if Francis consented to the league, although at liberty, it would be conceding what he never freely agreed to during the captivity of himself and his children. That more than two years ago the Emperor endeavoured to persuade him to adjust his quarrels with the Genoese, but he never would do so; yet, out of respect for his Holiness, he will pass them over till the end of May.

The Bailly is to state that the Emperor does his utmost to persuade the Princes to enter the league, with the comprehension of the Genoese, and has contrived to send the duke of Urbin to persuade Venice to agree, but the Signory will observe the treaties made at Bologna, and excuses herself on account of the Turk, who, if she entered the league with the Genoese, would attack her, because Andrew Doria is of that nation. The Emperor has pressed the Pope to conclude the marriage of the duchess of Urbin, his niece, with the duke of Bar, but the Pope answered that the matter was already arranged with Francis for the duke of Orleans. The Emperor is greatly desirous of returning to Spain, which it is said he will do as soon as Andrew Doria arrives with his galleys at Genoa. The Imperialists are practising to make a captain general in Italy, and most of them demand Anthony de Leve; especially the duke of Milan, who says that the marquis of Gouasto is "*trop large et habandonné à despendre.*" Ennet (Anet ?), 27 Jan. 1532. *Signed by Francis; countersigned by Breton.*

Fr.

92. Card. Tournon to Francis I.

Camusat. Meslanges Historiques. Lettres de Fras. I., 8.

The Pope is determined to conduct the affair of the king of England, when he meets you, so dexterously that no harm will be done to him, though his Holiness must use certain forms to show that he is not partial. He will, however, do all in his power for the King, for your sake. He requests you to let the King know it discreetly. I feel sure that the Pope will comply with your request.

Fr.

28 Jan. R. O. **93.** William Parr to Cromwell.

I beg you to excuse me for having so long delayed your request for the feefarm of Malmesbury by reason of my mother's will, who disposed of it; but, considering how hot you are set upon it, I am content to part with it to you, begging that you will suffer Thos. Pekeryng to have the occupation of it till Michaelmas next. Give credence to my uncle Will. Parre in this and other matters. Stanstede, 28 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

28 Jan. R. O. **94.** Ro. Lord to Cromwell.

Thanks him for the promise of a farm late belonging to the monastery of Christ's Church, London, which, being in Cromwell's hands, was solicited

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94. Ro. Lord to Cromwell—*cont.*

for him by his "old master and founder," Mr. Daunce, who brought him up. Is not able to do service as formerly by reason of sickness and illtreatment. Took first a cold at Calais when he was one of the commissioners of the ships for conveying my lord Cardinal over, whose soul God pardon, who promised divers times to recompense him, and doubtless would have done it if God had prospered him. Would like to have in farm the lordship of Broughhynge in Hertfordshire, or else two of the other small farms of the monastery, as Mylkeley and Brykholt, or Canon Halle and Bromesfeld. Hopes, through Cromwell's good report, the King will be favorable to him, "being half a lame man that hath served the noble King his father," and also himself all his days under Mr. Daunce, and of late both in the North parts, Calais, and elsewhere, as my lord of Norfolk can tell, under whom he was as clerk of the wars. Had great charges in the North while his Grace was the King's lieutenant there, and had never reward or fee except one poor office, "which I bought to my great pain, and of no great value." Lacks a special friend to speak for him. No man ever sustained loss through him, though he has had in his charge under Daunce and Mr. Magnus above 800,000*l.*; "which true service, methinketh, required to have had some poor living or recompense on their behalf." Sends by the bearer a token, which he beseeches Cromwell to wear on his account, to have him in favorable remembrance. Wishes it were worth 1,000*l.* From my poor house, 28 Jan.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, one of the King's honorable Council.

29 Jan. R. O. **95.** John [Stokesley], Bishop of London, to Cromwell.

I beg you will not be displeased at my returning to my last suit to you in behalf of Ric. Griffen, to whom Sir John Dauncy granted the farm of Grene Hampster before you sent to him for it, which was published to divers as done at my suit, here where it lies, to my great reproach. If, magre my head, Edw. Tyndale should put my servant from that grant, my friends would think that he had more influence with you than I, which I trust you would be loth should be. I beg you will allow Dauncy to perform his grant to me, and this bringer shall deliver you 20 nobles. London, 29 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Privy Council. *Endd. by Wriothesley.*

29 Jan. R. O. **96.** The Subchanter and Vicars Choral of Lichfield to Cromwell.

Whereas it has pleased you to write to this poor Company of Vicars Choral to desist from their suit in the Arches against Mr. Verney and others, and submit it to the hearing of friends: we thank you. But as the parties, when the cause might have been so decided more easily, made no such proposal, but have continued their forged delays and unjust vexation, and the suit is now at issue, it may please you to let the law take its course as a perpetual memorial of our right. As to the question of costs, we are willing to abide by any order of friends chosen by both parties. Lichfield, 29 Jan.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

29 Jan. R. O. **97.** Will. Aëdon to Cromwell.

The writer, who describes himself as a poor and despised young man, appeals to Cromwell's mercy, extolling his wisdom, eloquence, and grace of person, in a lengthy Latin preamble, and then states his case in English. He had lost at mumchance during the Christmas holidays 2*s.*, "whereof two groats were lead," and, being greatly in debt, delivered them

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to a justice of peace for his discharge. Nevertheless, his enemies, wishing to put him out of his office, had his apparel seized when he left the town, and he himself was sent to prison on a charge of having coined the leaden groats. Describes buying a pound of old pewter before Christmas, and melting it in a borrowed pan, with the view of casting a rose and garnishing it with round glass "made to the fashion of a pearl," for a token. Never had instruments of coining. 29 Jan.

Wrote to him more plainly on the 14th Jan.

Pp. 2. *Add.:* To his right worshipful good master, Mr. Cromwell, in London.

30 Jan. R. O. **98.** Sir Anthony Wylughby to Cromwell.

I have received your letter of the 25th Jan. I shall follow your counsel, desiring that you will not be displeased that I did not write to you when I last sent my servant. I was in such pain with the gout that I could not. I am now better, and trust to be in London on Wednesday after the Purification. All such promises as I have made you I will truly perform and keep with the largest. Brodmerston, 30 Jan. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful. *Endd.*

31 Jan. R. O. **99.** R. Hylls to Cromwell.

I beg you will pardon me, "so vyly an abjecte of the world," for writing to you. My father and mother live on London Bridge, and I was apprenticed to a good merchant called Nich. Cossyn, at the sign of the Anchor on London Bridge. It pleased God to give me some knowledge of his Son Jesus Christ; and on one Sunday afternoon when I was idle I thought I would go about some good thing, to keep me from idleness; and, as a young man once asked me to show him my mind on that part of St. James' Epistle, how Abraham was justified by works, I made this treatise which I have sent you, all in my own hand. My master sent me over, six days before Christmas, to be made free in Flanders, when I heard that the bishop of London had my treatise in his hands,—which my master confirmed, and as he was loth "to forsake my service," he wept and exhorted me to revoke, and got another merchant to examine me. They asked me if I thought that I was wiser than all other men? I replied, I counted myself altogether naught, and desired to conform my wit to Scripture. They continued this course, calling me "opynatyffe;" and I replying that I hoped God would not allow me to dishonor his truth. Gives a further account of a similar conversation. In conclusion my master said he would not, for 100*l.*, help me with one penny, for fear of the Bishop. I am now going to Paris, and my master hopes that I shall return again from Christ, and then be his servant. But he must miss of his purpose. None would take me into their service for fear of the Bishop. I therefore desire to serve some merchant out of England. My master would gladly employ me in France. The man who brought this over did not give me two hours' warning. If my father and mother would labor for me, I pray you show them your favor. Roone, 31 Jan. 1532.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.*

100. Elizabeth Hylles to [Cromwell].

R. O. I beg you will remember my poor son, Ric. Hilles, who sent you a letter from Roone, and send for his master Cossyn, who dwells on London Bridge, of the fellowship of Merchant Tailors. He stands in much more fear than I trust he needs of retaining him. I wish my son to serve him or some other of the same craft, that he may keep his term and not lose his freedom. He has no help where he is now, and goes from town to town without succour.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd.*

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31 Jan. **101.** BONER to BENET.

R. O. St. P. VII. 410.

On leaving Bologna on the 8th, had no stop till he came to Lyons, and again at Paris, by reason of Wallop. Had a very bad passage. Arrived at Rye, and thence to Westminster, and had an interview with the King on the 25th. If the Pope could gratify the King, he will do all that he can to please his Holiness. If not, the Pope will be in great danger here. As my lord elect of Canterbury, Dr. Cranmer, a man of singular good learning, virtue, and all good parts, sends his bulls, it would be advisable that he should be gently handled in the charges, and especially the annates; otherwise the matter of the annates, which is now only stayed by the King's goodness, will be determined to the disadvantage of the court of Rome. They are to use all their efforts that the King's matter be committed to England; and the King thinks that if it be skilfully handled, it may be accomplished. Has great reason for urging this, as divers things are now taken in hand "beyond your expectation and mine."

As the cause simply stands upon the question whether the Queen were *cognita* or not *cognita*, there is greater reason for the judgment to be given in England; but there must come more, and of other sort than has yet come, from the court of Rome, if the King is to be satisfied, though it appeared otherwise to you and to me. They must do their best, and use all celerity, for many things hang upon it. "I know well ye will marvel at these letters, and, beside that, look for some resolute answer from the King," which I have not yet been able to obtain. The King desires to hear from the Pope what he will do for him, and an answer to the letter he sent him. Though I have been but little time here, I have seen many things I never saw before, and have learned that the Queen was *cognita*, by the treaty concluded betwixt her father and Henry VII. I understand from Gregory's letter of the 26th that all the divines conclude against the Pope; and though canonists hold that he may dispense, it is only in cases of extremity, and not in such a case as this.

Gives various quotations from the treaty, &c. on this point. Is surprised that the remissorials were not sent to England.

Desires his remembrance to Bianchet, their host. Greenwich, ult. Jan. 1532.

Copy by Boner. Endd. by Wriothesley.

102. HENRY VIII. to his AMBASSADORS at ROME.

R. O. Pocock, II. 434. Burnet,* VI. 69.

Understands, not only by the report of Dr. Bonner, *but by certain instructions delivered to the same by Sir Gregory de Cassalis, containing certain overtures made by the Pope*, [corrected in the King's hand, "but also by certain letters written by Sir Gregory afore the despatch of Dr. Bonner upon the lively communications had by the Pope to the Emperor in justification and favor of our cause,"] that his Holiness, savouring the justice of Henry's cause, now shows himself willing to consent to the following terms, which Sir Gregory has also sent by way of instructions to Bonner; viz., if the King will send a mandate for the remission of the cause to an indifferent place, he will send thither a legate and two auditors, reserving judgment to himself, or, if the King agrees to it, inducing the French king also to accept a general truce for three or four years, to indict a General Council to which the cause would be remitted by the Pope. These proposals have been also set forth by the Pope's nuncio here, and in a letter to him, as if they had been asked of his Holiness by Sir Gregory in the King's name, and agreed to by the Pope for his satisfaction, although the King never gave Sir Gregory any commission to that effect, but quite to the contrary. Nevertheless, from Bonner's report, and the behaviour of the Pope's ambassador, the King has better hope than he has had hitherto that the Pope, pondering the justice of

* Printed by Burnet from the Rymer Transcripts now in B. M.

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his cause, will endeavour to put him in quietness. You are therefore discreetly to tell his Holiness we take these overtures in good part, and thank him for them, trusting that his Holiness, considering the King's past benefits to the Holy See, conferred without any desire for favor, but only justice at his hands, will now, in discharge of his duty to God, put away all delays, and help to bring the King's cause to a more speedy conclusion than those overtures do purport.*

As to the general truce, although the King is naturally much inclined to it, two things compel him to withhold his consent: (1) that, being troubled in conscience, and his realm greatly perplexed thereby, he cannot suddenly resolve to renew peace with others till he can obtain sincere peace in his own heart, which his Holiness may soon confer upon him, as it is "only will and unkind stubbornness, with oblivion of former kindness, which be occasions of the let of the speedy finishing of our cause": (2) that, being united in an indissoluble amity with the French king, he cannot consent to such a thing without the knowledge and assent of him and other confederates. Nevertheless, if his Holiness think the King can do him any service in this matter, Henry will, on its being notified to him, do all that may stand with his honor, if the Pope show "correspondence of kindness" in the King's just cause.

As to a General Council, although the King sees many reasons to think it necessary at this time, and has no doubt that his cause, if referred to it, would soon be determined according to his wish, yet, being now in good hope that the Pope, seeing its justice, will either admit the excusatory, or remit both the knowledge of the fact and the final decision into this realm where it was begun, according to the old sanctions of General Councils and divers of his predecessors' assents, "and as he himself confesseth in his commission given unto the Cardinal for this purpose," he therefore suspends his consent to it upon two respects: (1) that it must depend on the consent of his said good brother and other confederates, neither of them being at liberty to consent to such an act by himself; and (2) that in the present state of the world "the Emperor is in manner compelled by the importunity of the Germans and the Lutheran sect to cause the Pope to indict the said Council," and the Pope knows how the said Germans feel towards him and the Holy See.

As to the sending of a mandate to require that the cause might be heard in an indifferent place, they are to say that, considering the Pope's toward mind to the speedy finishing of his cause, the King, if he were a private person, would nothing mistrust to consent to the said overtures, but it would be contrary to General Councils, and to the liberty and jurisdiction of all princes, especially to the royal prerogative and privileges of this realm, within which, by ancient law and custom, all causes of matrimony there begun and solemnized ought, when called in question, to be discussed and decided by the English Church. The King also is bound by his coronation oath both to observe the General Councils and to maintain the ancient laws of the realm; so that, without express consent of the realm, he could not suddenly consent to submit himself to any foreign jurisdiction. Moreover they may say that neither the King nor his realm have hitherto given the Pope any occasion to violate the immunities of the latter, or to bring them into dispute; whereby the King might be compelled, in defence of them, to declare many things, peradventure unknown, injurious to the Papal dignity, which he would only do upon compulsion. Further, even by the Pope's own law, the King being a common person is not bound in *re ardua*, as this is to appear in his court; and not being bound to appear, he is not bound to send a proctor; so that even his own law shows this matter ought not to be determined by his court, but by the Church of England.

These reasons, the King trusts, will satisfy the Pope that the King cannot consent to his request to send a mandate, or have the cause determined else-

* Here occurs a letter B., referring to some intended insertion.

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102. HENRY VIII. to his AMBASSADORS at ROME—*cont.*

where than in England; for even if the King were inclined to do it, he could not without the assent of Parliament, which would never agree to it. Nevertheless, the King takes the Pope's offer in very good part as an evidence of his desire to gratify him. But you must show the Pope that Gregory had no commission to that effect, but rather the contrary; and say that we are sorry the overture was not more reasonable or consonant to our honor.

Further, we understand by letters lately sent by the said Sir Gregory that the Pope said it was conceded by the lawyers opposed to us, that the Pope in our case may not dispense without an urgent cause,—an opinion which his Holiness thinks more calculated to advance our matter than the general opinion of the divines on our side, that the Pope cannot dispense at all. The Emperor alleges that at the time of the dispensation there was extreme war between the King's father and king Ferdinand, to pacify which the dispensation was obtained, This looks like an urgent cause; but it is not true; and to satisfy his Holiness both on this point and as to the doubt whether the Queen were *cognita* by prince Arthur, or no, you are to show him that in the league between Henry VII. and Ferdinand, sealed and signed by Ferdinand and Isabella, the two Princes are declared to be more firmly united in friendship than any other princes in Christendom; and the only cause assigned for the marriage is for the augmentation of their amity, and for the virtuous modesty and other qualities of the Queen. It is also declared in two places in the said league that the marriage between prince Arthur and her was solemnized and perfectly consummated; and this fact is further attested by the depositions of a great number of noble and honorable personages, who have been examined thereupon. We send an authentic transumpt of the league to show his Holiness.

Finally, you are to show that on the success of this our cause depends the surety of our succession, and the tranquillity of all our realm; and that if it be protracted many dangers are likely to ensue, which the King is bound to look to. It is therefore more reasonable that the cause should be determined by those to whose damage or commodity the success of it may ensue, and not by his Holiness, who can have no certain knowledge of the state of the same. But if his Holiness will remit the final hearing of it to the English Church, and ratify their sentence, he shall have of the King and his people Christian obedience, and allay the disturbance of Christendom.

They are to inform the King what towardness they find in the Pope in this behalf; and are not to declare this as the King's resolute answer; but on further overtures, the King will endeavor to satisfy his Holiness if he earnestly will apply himself to the acceleration of the end of the cause.

Draft, with corrections and additions in the King's own hand, pp. 26. *Endd. by Tunstall* (*?*) "A minute off a lettre;"—*to which is added, in a later hand,* "Sent by the Kinge to his Embassador at Rome."

Vit. B. XIII. 228. B. M. 2. Modern copy of the preceding, with a few slight variations, showing that it was derived from a different source. *Headed inaccurately:* "Instruckecion given to Sir Thomas Elliotte, being sent to the Pope towching the devorce."

Mutilated, pp. 10.

Harl. 283, f. 102 b. B. M. 3. Another modern copy, headed like the preceding.

Pp. 4.

103. EDMUND BONER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Sends him four Parmesan cheeses, which he himself brought from Parma. From my chamber, this morning.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* One of the King's Privy Council. *Endd.*

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104. Harry Isam to Cromwell.

R. O.

I [showed] your letter to Master Not to take the pr[iest]. He showed it to Sir Wm. Carro, who [was] the priest's friend, and desired him that he would [not] meddle with him at that time. The next day the priest was carried away to Thos. Carrose's house, and thence to Master Haydon's, so that I and three men with me could not meet with him, from Whitsunday till the King went over sea. I then took him within three miles of his house, riding on a mare. He desired me to lend him a nag, and he put his mare on the common. She strayed into a pasture of Richard Philips, called Soke, and has been there ever since, till within the last fortnight. She shall be at your command.

I brought the priest within 60 miles of this town, when I heard that you had gone with the King. He offered me 10*l.* towards my cost, if I would tell no man of it, nor let Master Carro know of it. I took the 10*l.* for costs and charges, taking a bond for his appearance before your mastership, which I have lost. I dare not arrest him without your further commandment. Let me have your authority for this. They have taken out a *latitat* against me, and turned my lord Dabyne against me.

Please be good master to me.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. at the head:* To the right worshipful Master Cromwell, knight.

105. Grants in January 1533.

Jan.

Grants.

1. Will. Baker of Newport Panyell, Bucks, miller. Pardon for having broken into the house of Nich. Barnewell at Hanslap, Bucks, assaulted and beaten the said Nicholas, and robbed him of money. Greenwich, 3 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 30.

2. Rob. Donnyngton, soldier of Calais. Grant of the reversion "of kepyng the plays of hand oute and keyles" without the Lantern Gate, Calais, on the next vacancy. Addressed to Lord Berners, deputy of Calais, lord Edm. Haward, comptroller there, and all other officers. Greenwich, 3 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 5 Jan. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 15.

3. Elisisius Lecestre, clk. Grant of the mastership or fellowship in the collegiate church of Wyngham, void by the death of John Stodard, and at the King's disposal by reason of the voidance of the archbishopric of Canterbury. Greenwich, 4 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hoggeston, 5 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 33.

4. Thos. Lee and John Borough. Grant, in survivorship, of the office of gunner in the Tower of London, *vice* John Hartley, deceased, with fees of 6*d.* a day. Greenwich, 22 Dec. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hogdesdon, 9 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 33.

5. Ric. Coren, S.T.P. Presentation as in vol. v. No. 1693 (7). Enrolment dated 9 Jan.

6. Reyner Wolffe, a native of Dretunhe (?) in Gelderland. Denization. Greenwich, 2 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 Jan. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 31.

7. Roger Horton of London, *alias* of Westminster, one of the keepers of the gaol of Newgate, London. Pardon for having, 17 Aug. 22 Hen. VIII., entertained and abetted Geo. Hopye, Humphrey West *alias* Weston, and James Michell of London, yeomen, knowing them to have that day broken and entered the parish ch. of St. Dunstan, Stepenhith, Middx., and carried off certain articles belonging to the parishioners, in the custody of John Clyfton and Hugh Thomson, churchwardens; and also for having, along with Ric. Worley of London, clk., 1 Feb. 21 Hen. VIII., broken and entered the house of Thomas, abbot of the monastery of St. Mary, Abendon, Berks, and taken away 100*l.* belonging to John Awdelett. Westm., 11 Jan.—*Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 10.

8. Hen. Coke of London, yeoman. Pardon for having killed Rob. Reve at Wormeley, Herts, 14 July 22 Hen. VIII. Greenwich, 3 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 11 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 24.

9. Ric. Ambrose. To be one of the King's gunners in the Tower of London, with fees of 8*d.* a day; on surrender of pat. 1 Dec. 18 Hen. VIII., granting the same to James Nedham. Greenwich, 26 Dec. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 Jan.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 27.

10. To the men of St. Owen's, Rouen. Inspeximus and confirmation of patent 8 Nov. 2 Hen. VIII., inspecting and confirming pat. 12 May 12 Hen. VI., inspecting and confirming (by the advice of Parliament 1 Hen. VI.) pat. 11 May 4 Hen. V., inspecting and confirming a charter of Hen. I., granting exemption from toll to the ship (*navis*, sing.), men and things of St. Owen, Rouen. Hoggeston, 14 Jan.—*Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 32.

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105. Grants in January 1533—*cont.*

Jan.

Grants.

11. Sir Barth. Dyllon. To be Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, *vice* Patrick Bermyngham, deceased; with the same fees as the said Patrick enjoyed out of the customs of the city of Dublin and the town of Drogheda. Greenwich, 13 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hoggeston, 15 Jan. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 31.

12. Mons. de Montpesat, ambassador of the French King. Licence to leave the realm, with his servants, &c. Greenwich, 15 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

13. Thos. Crumwell, the King's servant and councillor, and Gregory Crumwell his son. Next presentation to the parish church of Collome, in the marches of Calais, co. Guisnes. *Del.* Westm., 17 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII. —S.B. *Enrolled in 25th year, p.* 1, *m.* 44.

14. Hugh Haglun of London, capper, a native of Normandy. Denization. Greenwich, 9 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 Jan.—P.S.

15. Rob. Collier, of the parish of St. Giles, Oxford. Pardon for having killed John Ferroe of Halifax, Yorks., yeoman, on the highway between Oxford and Kidlington, on the 16th July 24 Hen. VIII. Greenwich, 13 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 Jan. —P.S.

16. Thos. Cusake of Konsington. To be chancellor of the Green Wax in Ireland, in as full manner as Patrick Bremegham held the office. Greenwich, 17 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 Jan.—P.S.

17. Sir John Fulford. Grant of 1,000 acres of land, pasture and wood, in the manor of Bushamzele, in the parish of Dittesham, in co. Devon, and licence to enclose the same as a park; with free warren, &c. Greenwich, 14 Nov. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 21 Jan.—P.S.

18. Hen. Atkinson. Licence to go beyond the sea, with one person in his company, and two horses, baggage, &c. Greenwich, 17 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hoggeston, 21 Jan.—P.S.

19. James Lore of Marke Lane, London, tailor, a native of Scotland. Denization. Greenwich, 12 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 23 Jan.—P.S.

20. Wm. Barton and Ric. Williams of Kyngesbery, Midd., yeomen. Reversal of outlawry. Indicted of trespass against the Crown in the King's Bench; they surrendered to the Marshalsea prison, as certified by Sir John Fytzjames, C.J. Westm., 23 Jan. —*Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 3.

21. Wm. Braban. Licence to have a prebend or dignity within any monastery or cathedral in England along with another benefice, notwithstanding the Act of 21 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 27 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII. — S.B. *Endorsed:* Apud Grenewiche iii° die Februarii, anno R.R. H. VIII. xxiiii^to^. Per Wrosthesley.

22. Sir John Gage of Westfyrles, Sussex. Discharge of a recognizance, dated 29 Jan. 19 Hen. VIII., wherein he and others stand bound to the King. Greenwich, 28 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Add.:* To John Tayler, master of the Rolls.

23. Sir Francis Brian. Wardship of Thomas, brother and heir of Rob. Tirringham, with an annuity of 20*l.* from his manors of Tirringham, Clapthorn, Tithmarsshe, and Hatton, and from his lands in Croueley and Farndiche, in cos. Bucks, Beds, Linc., and Northt. *Del.* Westm., 28 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII. —S.B.

24. Thos. Derbye, clerk of the Signet. To be clerk of the Council, with the fee of 20*l.* a year, as Ric. Eden or —— Belous held the same. Greenwich, 28 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.*, Westm. 29 Jan.—P.S.

25. Sir Rob. Norwiche, C.J. of the Common Pleas, Sir John Gage, Sir John Spelman, one of the justices of the King's Bench, Christopher Hales, Thos. Armorer, and John Colbecke. Licence to impark 600 acres of land, meadow, pasture and wood, in Esseborne and Midhurst, Sussex, to be called the park of Cowdry, to have free warren and fishery within the same, and to build fortifications therein.—S.B. (*Date illegible.*) *Pat.* Westm., 30 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII. *p.* 2, *m.* 3.

26. Reginald Bainbrigg, B.D. Licence to sue to the court of Rome for a dispensation of non-residence or plurality. Greenwich, 29 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 31 Jan.—P.S.

106. Robert Acton to Cromwell.

R. O. Has not been well since he came beyond sea, "but as your mastership did see me at Calais, and many times much worse." Begs, therefore, his forbearance, if possible, till he is able to ride; but if Cromwell insists on his coming to the Parliament, will do so, even at the risk of his life. Begs him to remember his request at Calais. Owes a great sum both to Cromwell and others. The bearer will wait on Cromwell to pay him.

P. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Master Cromwell, one of the King's most hon. Council. *Endd.*

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1 Feb. R. O. **107.** Sir George Lawson to Cromwell.

I have received of my brother Richard, your servant, 3,000*l.*, and indented with him for it. After the payment of 500*l.* to my lord Dacres, of 250*l.* for the costs of the last 1,500 men at 3*s.* 4*d.* each, of the wages of the first 1,000 men due on March 5, and of the last 1,500 men on the 5th Feb., there will remain in his hands about 150*l.* So the said supplement will cry for their wages beforehand. Reminds him of the contents of his long letter from Newcastle on Jan. 18. Regrets the great charge the King is put to, "being so good and gracious Lord as he is every way," and no exploits done against the enemies; 5,000*l.* has been spent since anything has been done worth writing. During this stay at York has written several times to my lord of Northumberland that the garrisons should be doing something. At his arrival on the Borders, will urge my Lord and the Council to do some notable act at the full of the moon next week. Afterwards the King might send for Sir Richard Tempest, and Lawson would be glad to come with him to explain the state of affairs. Has shown part of his mind to the bearer, Richard, your kinsman. Begs him to send money for the 1,500 men, to make them equal in their month's wages with the first 1,000 men, that the whole of the garrisons may be paid to the 5th March. Hears that divers persons have bought corn in Holderness, intending to send it to London,—corn being, as he has written, as cheap in the North as the South. Begs a letter may be sent from the King to the customers of Hull, to allow no corn to go out of these parts, except to the King's use, without special licence. York, at my departure northward, 1 Feb.

P.S. in his own hand.—Thinks the abbeys should bear more of the charges in these parts. God's service might be as well maintained, and yet the King's highness might have a good part of what the abbots and priors prodigally spend. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, Esquire, and of the King's most honorable Council.

1 Feb. R. O. **108.** Thomas, Prior of Christchurch, Canterbury, to Cromwell.

Thanks him for his letter received this morning, and for the pains he has taken in the matter about which he wrote. Sends a commission sealed, as Cromwell recommended, with a blank space for the name which the King may please to insert as president of Convocation. Canterbury, Saturday, 1 Feb.

Sends a poor token by his servant. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Councillor.

[2 Feb.] Vit. B. xiv. 94. B. M. **109.** [Aug. de Augustinis to Cromwell.]

"Humillima commendatio[ne præmissa], ... sub literis equitis . . . . . scribere volui p . . . . . Cæsar qui ad . . . . . [præ]ter omnium opi[nionem] . . . . . summus Pontifex . . . . . res se habeat, ego . . . . . edoctus, firmiter credo . . . . . ad minus discessum suum . . . . . agro Mediolanensi, ubi do . . . . . det, postquam vero in Hispaniam . . . . . riam cum ipsa classe, et omnibus militibus ad Peloponnesum . . . . . Coronensi præsidio, et ad bellum Turcaicum ulterius prosequendum . . . . . (quamvis et in rem suam hoc faciat) non solum a Pontifice, sed etiam ab aliq[uibus] . . . . . quorum numero jactant esse ducem Ferrariensem, ut Hispanos hic dic . . . . . circiter iiij^{m} ad tuendam

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109. [Aug. de Augustinis to Cromwell]—*cont.*

tranquillitatem Italiæ, et totidem ex German[ia] . . . . . adducat: qui quidem Hispani ab ipsis confœderatis alentur, verum q . . . . . dimittat hic aut non dimittat milites, classem remittat vel non . . . . . [Pelo]ponessum, ut meum tenue est judicium, opinor ipsum non magni . . . . . in præsentiarum prosecuturum, sed solum Coronum tutaturum, adeo quod rex Tu[rcarum] . . . . . implicitus, bellum ipsi Cæsari neque mari, neque terra inferre poterit . . . . . moveant, singula non recenseo, hoc dixero, Cæsarem ipsum neque totum . . . . . suas vires velle, aut posse in præsens ad tale bellum applicare: aliorum etenim . . . . . respectus eum alia cogitare compellunt.

"Quemadmodum superioribus meis scripsi Magnificentiæ vestræ, quadrimestres illæ indu[ciæ] . . . . . armis percussæ sunt inter regem Romanorum duntaxat, et regem Joa[nnem] . . . . . judices arbitri, rex, scilicet, Poloniæ et dux Georgius Saxoniæ, Cr[acoviæ, quæ est me]tropolis Poloniæ, conveniant, ac de ista controversia pronunci[ent] . . . . . eventum cardinalis Tridentinus a Cæsare extorsit per literas Fucarorum e[t aliorum] mercatorum, ut regi præfato Romanorum c^{m} florenorum Rhene[nsium] . . . . . Quo peracto nudius tertius, qui fuit ultimus Januarii prænom . . . . . hinc ad regem suum discessit Œnipontem, Hyspruck vulgu . . . . . exceptus est publico consistorio, ut absens possit gaud[ere] . . . . . Romana curia, præcipue videlicet exemptione . . . . . Eadem etiam die * * * et inferius perstringam ut . . . . † M^{tia} vestra exceptus est inquam . . . . . ad hunc scilicet modum adduct . . . . . denti præsentatus p^{m} ejus pedi . . . . . enarum umbræ adjunxit ac . . . . . reorum circiter cc. quam . . . . . orator regis Portugalliæ . . . . . præsentavit literas credentiales . . . . . quod ipse etiam orator Presbyteri [Joannis] . . . . . literas principis sui ad pontificem, ac ei legen . . . . . [d]uctus est, ubi stetit aperto capite quousque literæ . . . . . quidem protinus a Blosio secretario pontificis alta voce lectæ sunt in Lati[num ex Por]tugallensi traductæ, in quod prius versæ fuerant ex Chaldaico idiomate. [Quum literæ] longissime fuerint, et spatio trium horarum vix perlectæ, et quia cum nunc impr[imuntur] nolui laborem insumere in eas exscribendas, sed proxima septimana per primum ta[bellarium e]as impressas ad Magnificentiam vestram mittere curabo. Summa earum tamen fuit ferme talis . . . . . David rex Æthiopiæ,‡ &c., qui fuit filius talis regis, &c., qui traxit originem ab illa [Candac]e regina Æthiopum de qua in Actis Apostolorum, cujus eunuchus fuit baptizatus [a Philippo]; cum Dei gratia sit princeps tot amplissimorum regnorum, quæ partim enumerat non in . . . . . onem sed ob honorem et exaltationem fidei Christianæ, miratur, quod a tempore concilii Fl[orentini] qui fuit sub Eugenio XI., anno ab hinc circiter cxxx, quando Græci et [ec]clesia orientalis unita est occidentali ecclesiæ, quemadmodum ex literis patentibus videri potest, hoc tamen obiter dictum sit, memini me legisse Wintonii in Novo Collegio cum sigillo tum Piscatoris, tum Patriarchæ Constantinopolitani, ab una parte Græcis literis, [ab altera La]tinis, hoc exordio conscriptis, ἐυφανώζωσαν οἳ οὐρανοὶ καὶ ἀγαλλιαζήτω ἡ[γῆ §, Lætentur] cœli, et exultet terra, quod ille pariet, qui

† In this passage the greater part of every line is lost.

‡ In the "Chronica Compendiosissima" of Amandus of Zierikzee, ff. 111 and 113, there are printed two letters from David, K. of Æthiopia, to Clement VII., delivered to the Pope by his ambassador, Francis Alvarez, the former in Jan. 1533.

§ εὐφρανθήτω ὁ ὀυρανὸς καὶ ἀγαλλιάσθω ἡ γῆ. 1. Chron. xvi. 31.

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dirimebat ecclesias orientalem et occidentalem . . . . . pore missit suos oratores ad pontifices romanos, nunquam de aliquo pontifice quicquam potuit . . . . . nisi sub Sixto ejus nominis iiij. ab hinc ferme xxx. annis, qui ad eum missit [quosdam] . . . . . Franciscanos, quamobrem hortatur eum, ut ad se mittat aliquos nuncios, præterea ut [con]veniat fides ejus cum Romana, rogat ut ad se mittat viros aliquot doctos, ... æ ulteriusque ad se etiam mittat artifices multorum generum, viz., aurifices, arch . . . . . [a]rmamentarios, ut possint suos populos instruere, et illis magna præmia prof . . . . . archibusarios, ut illic Christianum nomen magis propagetur, ultimo eum ho . . . . . principes ecclesiæ occidentalis, ut junctis viribus ab hac parte, et ipso a parte Ægy[ptiæ] . . . . . Mahumetanos et ab eorum manibus eripiant sepulcrum Salvatoris m . . . . . a cum nostra infamia tenetur in potestate eorundem, in omnibus . . . . . entiam, pietatem, religionem regis Portugalliæ in fidem * * * * Quibus sa . . . . . Portugallensi . . . . . dixit se nomine . . . . . illuc venisse . . . . . Petri Apostoli in c . . . . . ex se esset ex . . . . . dominum nostrum pro sal . . . . . alta voce expressit . . . . . illi respondere qui . . . . . pio affectu in Sedem Apostolicam . . . . . surus erat, et missurus or . . . . . dux Sabaudiæ, sicuti scripsi die xxvij. præteriti, ... non die post Dux uxor ejus† est civitatem ingressa Cæsare . . . . . familiis Pontificis et Cardinalium illi occurrendæ ferme ad 2[m] lapid[em] . . . . . equitatem usque ad palatium perduxit, in quod ipsa descendit . . . . . inibi inhabitat, ipso duce in domo nostræ contigua inhabita . . . . . multum distante. Hastiludia illa et ludicra certamina o . . . . . præfatæ ducis, evanuerant ob causam, ut præ se ferrunt, morti[s] . . . . . patrui regis Portugalliæ, imperatricis et prænominatæ Ducis, se . . . . . pecuniarum parsimoniam. Causa ducis Ferrariæ adhuc est in . . . . [nec de adven]tu suo huc ullum adhuc verbum.

"Sed cum jam tot magis Magnificentiam vestram fatigaverim res meas breviter perscri . . . . . re, se velle dare illas xx. libras sterlingorum Freschobaldo, quod tamen nunquam f . . . . . ser[ma] vult mihi providere de aliquo beneficio: quorum quidem alterum . . . . . sit ad kalendas Græcas, jam enim vertitur annus, et quo facta . . . . . verbo regio, et nihil adhuc video; alterum autem Magnificentia vestra videtur . . . . . et solutionem talem trahere, usque ad provisionem beneficii: qua facta nih[il] . . . . . quod certe si ita esset, quod nullo pacto mihi persuadere possum, in . . . . . ni animi, Magnificentiæ vestræ, et celsitudini cogitationum suarum, atque indig . . . . . ralitati, atque sæculis nostris inauditæ, necnon in utraque hac aula fer . . . . . [po]tentissimi regis, qua semel, et uno tempore donavit liberos regis Chr[istianissimi] . . . . . millibus coronatorum. Quare Magnificentiam vestram humillime rogatam velim, ut tandem . . . . . nem abrumpat, quæ R. Eboracensem, virum alioqui nunquam satis lauda[tum,] . . . . . invisum, et ipsum etiam Cæsarem apud omnes reddit odiosum, et quo ad . . . . . butionem illorum episcopatuum, nam Deus novit quando illud erit in . . . . . alia via cito, et facile providere, quam non est meum . . . . . quo non ad pensionem i[s]tam * *

† Beatrix, daughter of Emmanuel, King of Portugal, married to Charles III. duke of Savoy.

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109. [Aug. de Augustinis to Cromwell]—*cont.*

* * melius m . . . . esset tacere . . . . . nam suspicionem Cæsarianis incidis[se] . . . . . non solum ea tentaret, sed perficeret . . . . . ans quam vera fuit fama quod huc . . . . . [i]nsequentur atque ibidem permanebunt . . . . . [hest]erna nocte Cæsarem allocuti . . . . . qui erat a confessione Cæsaris . . . . . ssam in sacello pontificis una cum . . . . . consiliarius Cæsaris brevi futu . . . . . amicis suis plurimis circumvallatum.

". . . . . um relatum in publico consistorio jam veniam . . . . . [m]ercatores fuere, quorum alter pereget profi . . . . . florenorum alteri: qui cum paulopost incideret in mor[bum] . . . . . huic deposito cum ob ægritudinem illud minus posset servare, ad se . . . . . abbate Benedictino; qui ei erat a confessione, et omnibus opinione sanctitatis venera[ndæ] . . . . . depositum servandum tradit, habito prius ab eo in rei testimonium autographo . . . . . præfatus abbas paucos post dies cogitavit sibi ipsi depositum servare, ac vene[no mercatorem] sustulit, ac postea proprium famulum, veneni ministrum, suis manibus strangulavit [ut facin]us esset occultum, et sic scriptum suum recepit, quod protinus igni mandavit. [Post] . . . . menses rediit alter frater ex longinquo itinere, nihil de morte fratris suspicans . . . . . literas habens, quas ille ante mortem ad eum misserat, de tradito deposito prædicto [abbati. Cum] itaque in præsentia cognovit mortem fratris, recta quam primum ad abbatem contendit, petens [deposit]um ac literas fratris ostendens. Ille audacissime negat, ac fratrem ejus delyrando ea scripsisse asserit . . . . . nullum habens evidens argumentum, quo abbatem convinceret, crucifixum quendam ligneum . . . . . in veritatis testimonium advocat, et se jus suum prosequi affirmat, et sic discedit . . . . . Ice consciam sibi timens et impulsus diabolo; qui sicut est causa scelerum, ita est . . . . . dignis eorum, eum crucifixum ne ante judices veritatem testificaretur, cremandum . . . . . quod cum rescitum esset, tortura postea omnia ad unguem confessus est.

". . . . alias scripsi, verum quia Bremensis civitas recepit suum episcopum, et Constantia et . . . . . er Helvetios, necnon civitas Norimbergensis aliquas constitutiones nuperri[me fecit]: redolentes pristinos ritus, non sane propter obedientiam Sedis apostolicæ, sed potius ut . . . . . licentiosam libertatem populorum suorum, quæ spectabat ut omnes essent æquales, et ut . . . . . ia, mirum dictu quantum erigerunt cornua isti pontificii indies magis frequentates (*sic*) interim . . . . . nia et cartharum lusus, ne graviora dicam, ac talibus exemplis ecclesiasticorum . . . . . tionem pollicentur: mittitur tamen in Germaniam nuncius apostolicus Petrus . . . . . us, qui hac septimana iter suum arripiet.

". . . . . ie, Carniolæ et Carinthiæ in compensationem vastationis factæ a Tur[cis] . . . . . indultum receperunt, ut præfatæ provinciæ de proventibus abbatiarum et aliorum . . . . . necessaria alimenta possessorum, sublevari debeant.

". . . . . Hispania, imperatricem pervenisse Barchinonam præstolans adventum . . . . . Magnificentia vestra accipiet, quod sibi videbitur, reli . . . . . calamum de cartha tollere." * * * [Bologna, 2 Feb. 1532.]"†

Hol., mutilated.

† Dated in margin in a modern hand: "2 Feb. 1533, S. R. Bononia." The original, however, was probably dated in the old style 1532, which the writer of these marginal notes corrected according to the modern computation, as in the case of Augustine's letter of the 22nd March following, which he dates 1533.

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3 Feb. **110.** MONTPESAT to FRANCIS I.

Camusat, 121 b.

Was sent for yesterday by the duke of Norfolk. Found him with the ambassador of the Pope, who was showing him letters in cipher he had received from his Holiness. The Duke said they contained good offers, and desired him to inform Francis that nothing could induce him to consent to them, for he had too little trust in his Holiness. The king of England never speaks to him without assuring him of his friendship for Francis, but he is determined to entertain the Pope with good words until he sees how he will conclude his affair. Sends a copy of deciphered letters from Italy, given him by Norfolk, who requests Francis to communicate to the king of England the news he receives from Italy more often than he does, for Wallop writes that the answer of the Cardinals [Tournon and Grammont] arrived ten days ago. He has been delaying a courier with an answer to the Pope's message, until he hears what the Cardinals have done. The King has also complained. Told him that the reason of the delay was that Francis wished to send it by the bailly of Troyes, who could not be despatched in a hurry as he was intended to stay for a long while, but that he would be at Boulogne today.

The King spoke of his dissatisfaction with Gregory Casali, and Norfolk has the same feeling. Thinks he will have but little credit here, though there are a few councillors who still support him, and the King will continue him in his service for some time. The King is in good health, and will open Parliament at Westminster tomorrow. London, 3 Feb.

Fr.

3 Feb. **111.** MONTPESAT to MONTMORENCY.

Camusat, 122 b.

Received today his letter, dated Annet, 27 Jan., concerning the despatch of the bailly of Troyes with news from Italy, from the cardinals of Tournon and Grammont, for which the King is very anxious, as he heard from Wallop that their reply had arrived ten days ago. Wishes the Bailly were already here, not in consequence of his desire to leave England, but to satisfy the King, who talks of it every day, and has kept a courier for Italy waiting for six days. Showed him today Montmorency's letters about the Bailly's coming, and, in compliance with his request, has sent a man to hasten him. Norfolk complains that Montmorency has not kept his promise of sending news, though Norfolk has always told Monpesat of anything worth reporting.

He also desired him to say that he wished Francis could find some means of reconciling the kings of England and Scotland, but he desires this to be kept secret. He wished the King had charged the Bailly to tell the king of England that he would not be sorry if he practised for a peace with Scotland. Told him, in answer to this, that the Bailly was already on his way. Things will be difficult to settle, as raids are daily made on the Borders, and the English have again invaded Scotland. The French who go there are not welcome, and the Flemings boast that the country is devoted to the Emperor, and has quitted the alliance with France.

As the Imperial Ambassador lately showed him a letter from Italy about his master's honor and triumph, which he also showed to Norfolk, he made another to the honor of the French king, showed it to the king of England and Norfolk, and will send it tomorrow to the Ambassador in revenge.

Wishes all that is contained in it was in the King's coffers. The King comes to this town tomorrow to open Parliament. The duke of Suffolk and all the nobility will be there. London, 3 Feb.

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3 Feb. R. O. **112.** T. Lord Monteagle to Cromwell.

I have received a command to attend Parliament, but as the King has licensed me to remain for divers causes in my country, I cannot at once be ready, which I beg you will explain to the King. It is no marvel that I am not precisely ready, considering how I have been ordered, which I am very glad is now like to come to light. I trust the King will not suffer me or any other baron of his realm to be suppressed, other than the laws will fortify. Hornby, 3 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Sealed. Add.:* Right worshipful.

3 Feb. R. O. **113.** Sir Richard Tempest to Henry VIII.

Since the departure of Sir Ralph Ellerker towards your Highness, my spies have informed me that Murray lies at Edinburgh, intending, towards the light of this moon, to be at Holme Castle, and Sir Jas. Hammylton with him. "And their saliours liyth at Kelsall (Kelso) and other placez neight apon the Borders of Scotland," but in what numbers I know not. I hear the Earl intends to defend the Borders, and not invade. The French king's messenger now in Scotland intends to come to England in four days. Sir Ralph Fenwyck offers to burn Kelsall if the King will give him wages for 300 men, and such surnames as he will take in Northumberland. Sir Ralph Ellerker has promised the Council here to report to you the causes of misorder in this country. Norham, 3 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

3 Feb. R. O. **114.** John, Abbot of St. Osith's, to Cromwell.

I have received a letter from you, of the same tenor as your last, and beg you will not be offended at my reply. I am ready to oblige you in everything that will stand with my honesty, but if I granted this request to your friend Darby, and you withdrew it, he would think himself ill-treated. I beg you will consider the poor man to whom I have given it at the instance of Master Hales, Sir Will. Pyrton, and Sir John Sencler; and so the matter has passed my hands. St. Osys, 3 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful. *Sealed.*

4 Feb. Cleopatra, E. iv. 28*. B. M. Ellis, 3 Ser. ii. 245. **115.** Ric. Lyst, lay brother among the Friars at Greenwich, to Anne Boleyn.

I wrote to you of a certain chance happened among us here, since which I have sent word thereof to the King and your father privily by Dr. Goodryche. I marvel that the matter is so slenderly looked upon as yet. I heard, more than a year ago, that the King was minded to move us from Greenwich to Christchurch in London, and make this place a college. I think it may be done without any offence against God or great note of the people, considering how some of our company have used themselves against God, the King, and you. If there had been a place of our religion in London, many inconveniences would have been avoided. It would be a meritorious deed if you could help to bring it to pass. I was in some trouble by reason of the piteous chance happened amongst us, and my trouble increases so, that I can scarcely take my natural rest two nights a week. If it continues I fear disease will ensue. I beseech you to pray for me, for I do daily for you. By God's grace and prayer I trust to have remedy, for I have some learning and intelligence. I have often spoken and answered in the King's cause and yours, for which I have suffered rebuke and trouble, but it has been rather comfort than otherwise, and so it should be to every true lover in the cause of his friend. I have often been called in derision

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your chaplain, but I have not yet taken priest's orders, though I intend to do so, and trust, within two years and less, to say 100 masses for your prosperous state, spiritual and corporal. I am now at liberty to be a priest, for a young woman to whom I was made sure by way of marriage before I came to religion, is departed to the mercy of God. I am 40*s.* in debt for clothes and other things necessary for my mother, but I am half ashamed and more to beg any more of you, because you have been so good to her in times past. Nevertheless, if it shall please you to remember her, the alms can be delivered either to Dr. Goodryche, one of the King's chaplains, or to Master Cole, sub-dean of the Chapel Royal. 4 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* "[To the mo]st onerabyll lady [marquesse] of Penbroke." *Endd.*

4 Feb. **116.** Richard Lyst to Cromwell.

Cleopatra, E. iv. 30*. B. M. Ellis, 3 Ser. ii. 253.

I have written to the King and you, and sent word by Dr. Goodryche of a certain chance and business happened among us, and I marvel that it is so superficially and slenderly looked upon: first, considering the offence against God and our neighbour or brother, that men should be so punished and treated among us, and for so light a cause to be put in jeopardy both of soul and body; and secondly, considering the offence done against the King and my lady Marcus of Penbroke by some of our family, as fathers Peyto, Elston, Forest, and others. It grieves me sore to see Forest's unkindness and duplicity against the King, considering how good the King has been to him and his poor friends for a long time. I can tell all his behaviour, if you and the King wish to know. On Monday last he was with the King, and he said that he was with his Grace more than half an hour, and was well received; that the King sent him a great piece of beef from his own table, and that my lord of Norfolk took him in his arms and bade him welcome. I understand that he advised the King to send beyond the sea for father Hey, who was our commissary, but this would not be to the King's honour, for he was ruled by Forest when here last, and so did little good amongst us, neither to the King's honor nor to the profit of the religion. As far as I can perceive, he is on the Queen's part. I understand that Forest is to attend on the King on Saturday to receive writings for Hey. If the King and you were to send for father Hurlston, a preacher of our house, and me, we could tell the King how Forest has used himself against the King's honor and your worship. I wish we could speak with the King before he sees Forest again. I have heard reported for more than a year that the King intended to remove us from Greenwich to Christchurch in London. The King could do this without any offence against God or great note of the people, and could put this place to some other use. If there had been a place of our religion in London, many inconveniences that have chanced by our brethren against the observance of our rule would have been avoided, and should be in future. I sent the King the copy of the indiscreet direction of brother Raynscroft, who died in prison. If the King had followed my advice, that matter would have been more substantially handled to the King's honor and the avoidance of all such cruelty and unmercifulness in time to come; for the foresaid matter is very piteous and suspicious, considering the suspect proofs after the deed was done, and the manner of the deed. My trouble in consequence of this piteous chance rather increases than diminishes, so that I can take my natural rest scarcely two nights in a week, and I fear sickness. Father Larans sent me word that he was ready to preach the King's matter whenever he or you commanded him. In my judgment he is more able to do the King honor and you worship than three such as father Forest. I beseech you to be good to my mother, who has been wronged by a merchant of London. 4 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* [Master C]romwell. *Endd.*

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4 Feb. R. O. **117.** Wm. Lord Dacre to Cromwell.

Received on the 3rd his letter, dated London, 26 Jan. intimating that 500*l.* will be paid to him by the King's treasurer, Sir Geo. Lawson, and desiring him to employ it to the utmost annoyance of the King's enemies. In the King's last letters two alternatives were given to Dacre, viz., of 300 persons to lie in garrisons continually, or 150 workmen for the repair of the town and castle of Carlisle, and 150 persons able for war. On this Dacre gave his opinion, but has had no reply as yet. Begs that a paymaster be appointed for the moneys to be spent either in building or garrisons, and a deviser of strengths for the same, as the gentlemen of the country would bear Dacre a grudge. Naward, 4 Feb. *Signed.*

Add.: Master Cromwell, master of the King's Jewel house.

4 Feb. R. O. **118.** John Coke, Secretary to the Merchants Adventurers, to Cromwell.

Thanks him for declaring to Mr. Locke, mercer, the favour he bears to Coke. Barrowe upon the Zome, 4 Feb. 1532.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor. *Endd.*

4 Feb. Rolls of Parl. **119.** Parliament.

Held by prorogation at Westminster, 4 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII.

Admission of ———, abbot of Burton, to his seat by virtue of a writ of summons dated 30 April 24 Hen. VIII.

Acts passed on the following subjects :—

1. In favor of Walter Walshe.
2. Letters patent to the town of Hull cancelled.
3. The tanning and currying of leather.
4. The dyeing of wools.
5. Flesh to be sold by weight.
6. Sowing of flax and hemp.
7. "Where a man killing a thief shall not forfeit his goods."
8. Sale of wines.
9. Act renewed against killing calves.
10. "Where defendants shall not recover costs."
11. Against killing young beasts called wendlings.
12. To destroy choughs, crows, and rooks.
13. For paving the Strand.
14. Appeals to Rome forbidden.
15. Against excess in apparel.
16. Butchers licensed to slaughter cattle within London.

120. Parliament.

R. O. "Billes dependyng in the Comen Hous syns the last prorogacion."

"Twice read.—The bill of primer seisin. The bill of bankrupt. The bill of regrating of corn. The bill for the saving of young spring of woods. The bill of portions in the lieu of mortuaries. The answers of the prelates.

"Once read.—The statute of apparel.* The resumption of the liberties, &c. of the prelates. The oaths of the prelates. The bills of the tithes in London. The bill for cardmakers, wiredrawers, pinners, and others. The bill of Broun versus Shaa. The bill of the Chancery and Cheker. The bill of the decay of the towns. The bill of the highways in the Weald of Kent to be mended. The bill that beef and mutton to be sold by weight.†"

P. 1. *Endd.*

* Stat. 24 Hen. VIII. c. 15. † Stat. 24 Hen. VIII. c. 3.

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R. O. 2. Draft Act of Parliament to restrain bishops from citing or arresting any of the King's subjects to appear before them in cases of heresy, unless the bishop or his commissary be free from any private grudge against the accused, and there be three or at least two credible and indifferent witnesses; a copy of the libel to be in all cases delivered to the accused with the names of his accusers.
Corrected draft, pp. 3.

R. O. 3. Draft of the Act for the growing of flax and hemp. [24 Hen. VIII c. 4.]
Large paper, pp. 3.

R. O. 4. Draft of the Act for the destruction of crows, choughs, and rooks. [24 Hen. VIII. c. 10.]
Large paper, pp. 4. *With corrections in Cromwell's hand.*

R. O. 5. Another draft of the same, corrected by Cromwell.
Large paper, pp. 2.

Cleopatra, E. vi. 185. B. M. 6. Draft of the Act forbidding appeals to the Court of Rome. [24 Hen. VIII. c. 12.] It differs considerably from the printed Act, and has a few corrections by the King and others.
Pp. 14. *Originally a roll. Imperfect.*

R. O. 7. Six copies or drafts of the Act against appeals to Rome. [24 Hen. VIII. c. 12.]

R. O. 8. Another draft of a portion of the same.
Large paper, pp. 6.

R. O. 9. Draft and fair copy of a fragment of section 3 of the same Act.
Large paper, pp. 5.

121. Ecclesiastical Appeals.

Cleopatra, F. i. 86. B. M. Suggestions concerning the regulation of appeals in ecclesiastical cases. *Incip.*:—"By the law of civil no man can appeal afore sentence."
Advises that no appeal should be allowed for any grief before judgment, except in cases allowed by the civil law, nor from any sentence but once; that no man should appeal from the bishop or archdeacon or other inferior judge to the Pope, but only to the next superior judge; and that a penalty be imposed on frivolous appeals. Complains of the sum (26*s.* 8*d.*) charged for a sentence, and considers that the statute restraining the number of proctors causes delay, and that if they are removable at the judges' pleasure the judges will rule every matter in the courts at their pleasure.
Pp. 4.

122. Tithes.

Cleopatra, F. ii. 249. B. M. A paper complaining of the heaviness of the tithe paid by tillers as compared with graziers. If it be true that the charges of cultivation stand the ploughman in 13*s.* 4*d.* an acre of wheat, as is mentioned in a bill once read in the House, it seems that the curate has half the poor man's gains by the name of a tenth. He who keeps his ground in pasturage pays but 8*d.* of the noble, which is not full two groats for six acres of land; whereas the tiller may pay 10*s.* for six acres, and if his crop is a loss he still has to pay. If this inequality were remedied, tillage would marvellously increase, to the setting on work of many or all the vagabonds, and to the great wealth of the realm.
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5 Feb. **123.** PARLIAMENT.

R. O. Fiat for writs of summons as follows:—

i. Geo. Boleyn, lord Rocheford, to be present in Parliament this Wednesday. Westm., 5 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII.

ii. Similar writ to Hen. lord Mautravers. Dated as above.

iii. Similar writ to Francis Talbot, son and heir apparent of Geo. earl of Shrewsbury. 17 Feb.

Signed at top by the King.

5 Feb. **124.** SIR GEORGE LAWSON to CROMWELL.

R. O. Arrived at Warkworth, where my Lord Warden lies, on Monday the 3rd. His retinue of 400 men, with that of lord Conyers and Sir Ralph Fenwyke, with Tyndale and Riddesdale, were that night engaged in a "rode" at Teviotdale. Has remained in order to take the musters, and pay them their wages and coats; after which he will proceed to the Borders to do the same. Left at Newcastle the 500*l.* to be delivered to Dacres, and sent a post to let him know of it. After payment of this, and of the coats and wages of the last 1,500 men to the 5th of this month, and of the first garrison to the 5th March, there will remain in his hands 150*l.* besides the 500*l.* sent for provision of victuals. It is not true that horsemeat and victuals are scarce in these parts. Plenty of hay, straw, and oats came to Berwick, and in Bamboroughshire there is much corn standing in stacks unthrashed. Master Captain of Berwick has a ship that came to Berwick 20 days ago laden with beans and malt, and Lawson had another, of which part is yet unsold. If God send wind, plenty more will come to Berwick shortly; the prices are lower here than in the South. When the ships arrive Lawson will rate the King's charges, and set such a price that the King may lose as little as may be. As to the complaint of the Council that their wages and coats had not come to hand, Lawson came hither from York as soon as he had received the money. Wishes the captains were as ready to do exploits as he to pay them. Thinks they resent his calling for musters, and objecting to northern men. The Scots have set forth from Leith one Walles, with three ships of war of no great burden. One or two ships should be appointed to keep this coast. Will do his best for the repair of Wark castle, and furnishing it with artillery. There ought to be a store of gunpowder at Newcastle for the supply of Wark castle, the Cawe Mills, and Berwick. Thinks more captains should be appointed for the 2,500 men. The earl of Murray is at Edinburgh, and is coming to the Borders at the full moon, and with him Sir Jas. Hamilton and others. My Lord Warden meditates a great "rode" in Tevidale. The poor soldiers of Berwick make many excursions into the Mershe in Scotland, in companies of 30 or 40, for which they deserve good thanks. Remember money. Sir Thos. Wharton, Sir Rauf Fenwyke, Reynold Carnaby, and John Horsley, with the companies mentioned in the beginning of this letter, were sent by my Lord Warden against the laird of Bekklowgh in West Tevidale, who has always been a common thief and maintainer of theft. They have burnt his granges and steads of corn to his gates, with two towns adjoining, and taken 400 head of cattle, 40 or 60 prisoners, and as many horses, and have come home in safety. Nothing like it has been done so far with such a company. Warkworth, 5 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, Esquire, and of the King's most honorable Council.

125. [NORTHUMBERLAND] to HENRY VIII.]*

Calig. B. VII. 222. B. M. My Comptroller and Reynold Carnaby, having obtained my licence to invade Scotland, met on Monday before night, the 3rd inst., at Wauhop on

* Printed in "Lay of the Last Minstrel." Note D.

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North Tyne water, above Tyndaill, to the number of 1,500 men. They entered Scotland at Whele Causey at 8 o'clock, and before 11 sent out a foray of Tyndaill and Ryddisdaill, and laid the rest in a bushment. They attacked Branxham, where the lord of Buclough dwells, and set a train for him, "like to his accustomed manner in rising to all frays," but he was not at home. They burnt Branxham, Whichestre, Whichestre Helme, and Whetley, taking prisoners several of the lord's servants who came out of his gates. They did not leave one house, stack, or sheaf of corn unburnt, outside his gates, "and thus scrymmaged and frayed, supposing the lord of Buclough to be within three or four miles to have trained him to the busshement." At daybreak, the foray and bushment met, and returned home westward, over Lyddesdaill, intending that if warning had been given at Gedwurth, which is six miles from the Whele Causay, the Scots might have further to come and be more out of order. On their way through Lyddersdaill, thinking that the inhabitants were "towards your Highness," and to make the King and Council of Scotland suspect them, they made a proclamation of assurance to the inhabitants, and passed through the country at about 10 on Tuesday morning. Divers of the inhabitants offered their services to my said servants under the said assurance. They arrived home about 12 o'clock, bringing with them above 40 Scotch prisoners,—one named Scot, of the kin of the lord of Buclough,—300 nowte, and above 60 horses and mares,—without any loss on our side. A town called Newbyggyns was also spoiled by divers footmen of Tyndaill and Ryddesdaill, and two Scots slain, and many hurt. The English went 14 miles into Scotland and 60 miles from my house of Warkworth.

The towns burnt have not been "enterprised" in any wars at any time within the mind of man. The lord of Buclough has always been a mortal enemy to England, and said about 14 days ago that he would see who durst burn him, with many other cruel words, of which my servants knew before their enterprise. I beseech you to send thanks to those whose names are enclosed, and to remember the painful and diligent service of my poor servant Wharton.

Copy, pp. 3. *Endd. by Wriothesley:* Letters from the earl of Northumberland in 24 and 25 Hen. VIII.

126. Ric. Byschoppe to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Thanks for their goodness to him. Wm. Lawse, one of the keepers of Claringdon, promises that her letter shall speed of the best. Lady Anne's servants had a buck and another small deer. The wives of B[ruto]n have no venison as yet, but John Baker asked him to say that they shall have some. The buck lady Lisle struck in Canford park was never recovered, and the keepers said they would not kill another for 20 nobles. His master sends thanks for venison. Mr. Gylberd, who is now at Bruton, desires to be recommended. He is not yet admitted to his affidavit "to his amowntyd in in the Kinges bookes to fowre markes or 5 markes."

Hears from one of their tenants that the prior of Wulspring * will shortly be deposed. Encloses a letter about it. Asks lord and lady Lisle to write for him to Dr. Creting or my lord of Bath. Bruton.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Slightly mutilated.*

5 Feb. **127.** Henry VIII. to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Owing to Lisle's committing to others the custody of Claryngton park, the King's deer and game are much decayed. If Lisle do not take better care of them, he will be discharged. Westm., 5 Feb.

Copy, p. 1. *Endd.*

* Worspring in Somerset. Roger Thorynton, prior in 1534; probably the same as Roger Tormerton, mentioned by Dugdale as prior in 1525.

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5 Feb. R. O. **128.** ANTHONY COOPE to CROMWELL.

Touching the King's title to be found for Spenser's lands,* I have taken no little trouble. Such extreme labour has been made by my young Lady and her friends, that it will be hard to bring it to pass unless we have better assistance. If it pass against the King, he will lose above 5,000 marks. It grieves me to find he has so few friends in either Warwick or Northamptonshire. Mr. Throkmerton promised he would assist me, but secretly works the contrary. My lady Spencer raises great slander everywhere that we would rob her of her jointure, and this is the only colour they have to undo the King's title, though I have promised her she shall enjoy it as fully as before if she will not hinder the King's right. I marvel that she and her friends are not ashamed to sue for the King's favor in that matter. I think it would be well if the King would summon Sir Geo. Throkmorton for Warwickshire, and Sir Will. Parre for Northamptonshire; and after a few quick words at the beginning, at last put them wholly in trust for the finding of the offices. They cannot then for shame but faithfully cleave thereto to purchase favor and thanks. My Lady boasts that she will obtain her mind; but our trust is in you to stay the King's grace for any sinister labor made by her. I send you two cygnets and one doe. The swans are fat and good. I hope the venison is not worse. Hardwyke beside Banbury.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Master Cromwell. *Endd.:* v° Februarii.

5 Feb. R. O. **129.** ROBERT HOGAN to CROMWELL.

Sends him 2 pheasants, 2 dozen partridges, and would have waited upon him, but he is diseased. Estbrodeham, 5 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* One of the King's councillors.

6 Feb. R. O. **130.** The SCOTCH BORDERS.

Warrant under the King's sign manual to Cromwell, to send to Sir George Lawson 3,000*l.*, to be spent on the King's affairs in the Marches of Scotland. Westm., 6 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII.

6 Feb. R. O. **131.** PAYMENTS.

Warrant under the King's sign manual to Cromwell, master of the Jewels, to receive of Thos. Alvarde, gentleman usher of the Chamber, the sum of 2,000*l.*; of which he is to pay 1,000*l.* to Hen. Norres, esquire for the Body, into the privy coffers to the King's use, and the other 1,000*l.* to Dr. Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury elect, "which thousand pounds we have advanced to him by way of prest and loan." Westm., 6 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII.

6 Feb. Royal MS. 18, B. vi. 189 b. B. M. **132.** JAMES V. to ODULPH OF BURGUNDY, LORD OF BEVRES AND VERE.

Thanks him for his good will and the trouble he takes in Scotch affairs, as reported by the dean of Glasgow,† for whom he desires credence, in letters to the King's secretary. Holyrood, 6 Feb. 1532.

Lat., p. 1, *copy.*

† *Marginal note by the copyist:* "Hic fuit Mr. Jo. Scrimgeour, aviæ meæ frater."

Ib. 26. ii. Another copy.

* Sir William Spenser died on the 20th June 1532. (Inq. p. m. 25 Hen. VIII., Nos. 28, 50. and 101.) The Inquisitions give extracts from his will, allowing his wife Isabel a jointure of 100*l.* out of his lands in Essex and the manor of Wormleighton, Warw.

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[6] Feb. **133.** NIC. POYNTZ to CROMWELL.

R. O. Both before Christmas, and since, I have been very ill, as my servant Parry can tell you. I am sorry I can find nothing here to send you. Whereas the King gave Thos. ap Gwillyms the keepership of Micklewood Chase in Gloucestershire, but afterwards, at your desire, gave it to me for term of my life;* I beg you will let me know what is the King's pleasure concerning Gwillym's grant. I suppose I should have obtained it by gentleness, but do not like to meddle therein without knowing your further pleasure. Acton, Thursday after Candlemas Day. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Councillor.

7 Feb. **134.** DR. ORTIZ to the EMPRESS.

Add. MS. 28,585, f. 217. B. M. Has received her letter of 20 Jan.

Has heard nothing of the effect of the brief, except that there is a closer affinity between the King and Ana, in consequence of his previous connection with her sister, than between the King and Queen, whose marriage with Arthur was not consummated. Some time ago he asked for a dispensation to marry her notwithstanding this affinity, and the Emperor asked Sir Gregory Casale (who told him that the King was procuring this divorce on conscientious grounds) how this could be while he was living with Ana before sentence was given, or he had married her; and how he could deny the validity of the dispensation for his marriage with the Queen, and demand a similar dispensation to marry this woman.

It is said that Madame de Alanson is much displeased at the King's intention to marry, and that the French king rebuked him for it at the late interview.

The Emperor has written to the Card. of Seville and the Council of the Inquisition for the remission of the penance imposed on Frai Francisco Ortiz, his brother. Bologna, 7 Feb. 1533.

Sp., pp. 3, *modern copy.*

7 Feb. **135.** JOHN ROBYNS, Canon of King's College, Oxford, to CROMWELL.

R. O. A letter of compliments. Offers his services. King's College, Oxford, vii. Id. Feb. 1532.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. *Add.:* A secretis consiliis, Londinii.

8 Feb. **136.** LORD DARCY.

R. O. Indenture, dated 8 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII., between Ric. Wraye and Philip, his son, on the one part, and Thos. lord Darcy on the other, touching lands in Richmond, Surrey.

With an endorsement in Darcy's hand. *Sealed.*

8 Feb. **137.** CRANMER to CROMWELL.

Vesp. F. XIII 75 b. B. M. Cranmer's Works, p. 237. "Maister Crumwell." Desires him to be good master to his old friend, Master Newman, in his suits. Has suits of his own to move to Cromwell at their next meeting, which he forgot when they met; but he is so much beholden to Newman that he leaves them till another time. Chanon Rewe, in Westm., 8 Feb. *Signed:* Thomas electe of Cant'.

P. 1.

8 Feb. **138.** JOHN BUNOLT to LORD SANDS.

R. O. Parnell, your woman, has been with me today, "and not sithens your departing out of this town." She says the news in that country is that the King

* See GRANTS in February, No. 40.

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138. JOHN BUNOLT to LORD SANDS—*cont.*

of Scots is to marry the eldest daughter of the king of Denmark, who is now prisoner, giving him for her marriage "the right and title that he pretendeth in the kingdom of England," with all the arrears due of old time. Also, the son of him that keeps now the kingdom of Denmark is to marry by dispensation the second daughter of the said King prisoner. Also, the Emperor and Francis have come to an agreement, and he (Francis ?) has abandoned his intended journey into Italy. The Emperor intends to banish a great number of Spaniards, and send them to Scotland, to assist James in his war against England, saying that Englishmen shall be well beaten this next summer. The lord Nassow is come to be Regent in Flanders. Women shall no more rule in those parts. The Queen of Hungary is going to the Emperor in Italy, and will take with her his bastard daughter to be married to the Pope's son. "Now, my lord, ye may perceive the gentle alliance made with bastards." Parnell desires you to remember a gown that you promised her. We have lost knowledge of many things by not entertaining the man of France. The expense was not great for such a man. Calais, 8 Feb.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* My [Lor]d Chamberlain. *Endd.*

[*8 Feb.] **139.** [BENET to HENRY VIII.]

Vit. B. XIV. 97. B. M.

"Pleasith . . . . . xxviij. of . . . . . dated t . . . . . the Pope . . . . . considering . . . . . his Holiness . . . . . letter, that your . . . . . as he had with us in your Highness . . . . . Holiness hath approved your cause and . . . . . of the same in manner openly, which thing . . . . . done no other but altered him sore, and ch . . . . . from the good mode that he is in, and cause . . . . . forbear hereafter to disclose his mind so frel[y] . . . . . as he did at that time, and also to desist [from the] good office which he hath begun in, to th[e detriment] of your Highness' cause; wherefore we tho[ught it good] not to deliver your Highness' letter to his Ho[liness]. Yet to the intent that the same should confirm [such] things as his Holiness showed to us touching [the] justification of your Highness cause, we did . . . . . very words in the same form that his H[oliness] . . . . them, and as we did write them to you[r Highness] and the same we accommodating our words [to] the effect of your Highness' forsaid letter to h . . . . . e the credence according . . . . . s did not only take . . . . . things touching . . . . . according as we afore . . . . . his Holiness in the . . . . . sposicion. Afterward we . . . . . king of the General Council . . . . . [Em]peror doth now so much solicit, did incidently . . . . . the General Councils, Nicence and Cartaginens [an]d other, showing to his Holiness what was determined [in] them concerning the diffinition of your Highness' cause within the provinces, inferring of the same that his Holiness could do nothing better than to suffer this your Highness' cause there, by the Metropolitan alone, or with his comprovincials, according to the determinations of the foresaid councils, and so his Holiness should best rid himself of the matter, and, as we thought, to your Highness satisfaction, and suffering the diffinition of the cause there after this sort, nothing might be opponed against him, having the General Councils for the justification thereof; and here we showed to his Holiness again most copiously [th]e benefits which undoubtedly should ensue to his [H]olyness in satisfying your Highness, and contrary wise the [incom]modities which should follow to him and See [Aposto]lique if his Holiness should not study to satisfy your High[ness] . . . . . him se[lf] . . . . . .

* The date is taken from a modern marginal note.

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and be . . . . . purpose to . . . . . satisfaction. . . . . auctorite of th . . . . . Bennet, that I . . . . . that he made unto me many d . . . . . when I moved his Holiness to suff[er the archbishop] of Canterbury to diffine this cause, the . . . . . that the exclamation of the part adverse for . . . . . against it, should be so great and just [that his] Holiness might not deny that remedy w[hich the] law would he should grant, and justly h . . . . . might not deny the remedy, which the . . . . . should grant;* and said moreover that the [Emperor] having an inkling that process should be [made before] my lord of Canterbury, did obtain of his H[oliness two] years passed or thereabouts an inhibition† . . . . . We replied and said that we were sorry [that his] Holiness should take our motion so displesa[ntly, for] that we made it to a good end, and . . . . . his Holiness wealth which might grow . . . . . of your Highness upon so great ground . . . . . that they were not . . . . . his learned council . . . . . e fearing lest his . . . . . Highness should intend . . . . . Holiness should conceive . . . . . Highness would not accept . . . . . which Master Bonner and his ambassador . . . . . me made to your Highness on his Holiness behalf; which thing should be very dangerous, now chiefly, the Emperor being with him, we thought therefore best to speak no further in it. Now of the premises your Highness may gather what hope is to be conceived that his Holiness would wink or look through the fingers if process should be made there.

"As touching the matter excusatory, and in what point it standeth now, [ver]yly, Sir, the Pope by signing the commission to the dean of the Rote to proceed in the principal cause, which his Holiness did in October last, did thereby *tacite* reject the said matter excusatory, whereby your Highness may perceive that by this excusatory, process in the principal cause shall not be differred. And albeit the Queen's proctor here caused divers citations to be read in the contradicte against your Highness . . . . . deane . . . . . signa . . . . . foresaid . . . . . I think . . . . . to say that . . . . . principal caus[e] . . . . . hence, at which tym[e] . . . . th . . . . . go forth unless your Highness . . . . . made to your Highness concerning the com . . . . . the which offer your Highness hath as . . . . . admission of the matter excusatory con . . . . . Highness by the law.

"And as touching the Young Man, he is con . . . . . a copy of the Old Man's writings, which . . . . . custody signed with his hand. Also your H[ighness] known by his letter unto the same and [also by] report of Master Bonner that the opinion [of the Old] Man in your Highness' cause is in favour of . . . . . and so the Young Man hath showed [unto us] already, and when time shall be he [will produce] it in the Consistory, and the Pope hath . . . . . commanded him to keep it secret, an[d show it] to no man living till that time. As . . . . . opinion of the . . . . . [excu]satory was to be . . . . . inacion of the general . . . . . could by no reason . . . . . nyng always that . . . . . all things in the service . . . . . may stand with his truth and . . . . . d s . . . . that he thinketh verily that if [he] should show to the Pope that the Old Man was in the opinion that the foresaid matter was to be admitted upon that

* Apparently the writer has repeated a line inadvertently.

† See Vol. V., No. 27.

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139. [Benet to Henry VIII.]—*cont.*

ground, he should thereby utterly lose his credit, and give an occasion to the Pope, which is light of conjecture, to smell the practise that we have with him, which should be his utter ruin and destruction of your Highness' cause, for as he said, the Pope is so persuaded of the Old Man that in all matters wherein his Holiness consulted with him he did ever show to his Holiness his opinion freely, whether it was with him or against him. And that by force he would show it to the Pope, he would very substantially study the thing. And he said that he knoweth most surely that the Old Man did at the beginning of the said matter excusa[tory] . . . . . sens t . . . . . if he . . . . . Old Ma[n] . . . . . matter excus[atory] . . . . . considered the . . . . . was that the . . . . . admitted, he knoweth for . . . . . would never believe him, but think . . . . . he did speak it, being made for the . . . . . he saith one of the chief causes wh . . . . . the Pope to believe his relation of the Old [Man] . . . . in the principal cause is because the . . . . . the Old Man always speak in conformity . . . . . now he said if he should say to the Pope . . . . . that the Old Man had always spoken . . . . . would take it for a feigned thing, ... he said he was absent from Rome tw . . . . . before the Old Man died, and he said . . . . . that the Pope in the meantime did . . . . . Old Man to know his opinion towch[ing] . . . . . General Councils, and that the Old [Man sent] to his Holiness his opinion therein . . . . . not for the matter, as he believeth . . . . . to wrote to him . . . . . list that the Old [Man] . . . . . not in no wise . . . . . es, for we should . . . . . which we would . . . . . process in the principal . . . . . if this be true, and he . . . . affirm the contrary to the Pope, he should not [se]rve your Highness' purpose therein, nother yet in the principal cause, and be sure to be ruinate thereby, and finally said, to what purpose should he put the cause and himself in this danger, considering that your Highness hath by the offer which the Pope hath made to your Highness for committing of the cause *ad locum indifferentem*, which is as much as the admission of the foresaid matter could give to your Highness; and so, notwithstanding all our persuasions to the contrary, we could never press him to do it.

"Sir, we are in a great perplexity what to do when the Young Man shall offer to us the foresaid writings, [for] we think verily that he woll never deliver [the]m to us without the money, and if we should refuse . . . . . utterly . . . . . while . . . . . make . . . . . he would . . . . . not hear of h . . . . . be fulfilled, and so he should . . . . . that conceit, and if he should sh . . . . . to make report of the Old Man's opy[nion] . . . . . Consistory effectually, other to bring for[th] . . . . . writings being in his custody what . . . . . may do thereby to your Highness cause, y . . . . . hath those things which hath been . . . . . and showed to your Highness by Master . . . . . consider.

"Sir, the Emperor as most desirous to know [in whose] favor the foresaid vote is, hath used all . . . . . and means possibly both by him se[lf] . . . . . to know it of the Young Man, insom[uch that he] lately offered him freely the advowson o[f the bishopric] of Mineva, being of value vj^{m} du[cats . . . . . the Young Man . . . . .

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. . . . . y refusal thereof . . . . . the Emperor to suspect . . . . . ight by doing the . . . . . Highness' purpose the better . . . . . the Old Man's vote into [the King's Highness'] favour, and against the Queen and . . . . . [ag]ainst the Emperor's mind, it shall be of more [c]redence, reputation, and authority, and so taken in every man's opinion and judgment; howbeit the said Young Man said that he thinketh when he shall so do that the Emperor woll not keep his promise. But, Sir, we think that if he should continue in this jealousy that he seemeth to be in now, that he shall be deceived in conclusion of those things which are promised on your Highness' behalf, like as the Emperor's promise of the foresaid bishopric being so openly known shall cause the report of the foresaid vote against themperor's mind to be of more credit . . . . we believe if he should not be satisfied of . . . . money, now being persuaded to be finally deceived . . . . . of the . . . . . the Emperor . . . . . that . . . . . writings . . . . . may so order . . . . . your Highness proposition of . . . . . words only tell your Highness . . . . . (as we shall do our uttermost in it . . . . . verily that we shall do a great a . . . . . most humbly we beseech your Highness . . . . . may have shortly answer from the [same].

" Sir, an answer is come from the French [king concerning] the interview of the Pope and him, [which is] that the French king is contented to come [to Nice],* and hath appointed the time to be [the month of May*] next, the Pope writeth to the French k[ing] . . . . . that his Holiness thinketh botn the [place and] time convenient, but your Highness m[ust keep] it secret, for if the Emperor should have ev[en] an inkling of it, the Pope thinketh [that] the Emperor will never depart out of [Italy?] . . . . . letter to the Pope of . . . . . that he is contented . . . . . [wi]ll marry the . . . . . [acco]mplishment of that . . . . . will bring the said . . . . him to the interview . . . . . [to]wching the league which the Emperor soliciteth . . . . . for the defence of Genoa, the French king woll neither consent, neither dissent, but remitteth the thing wholly to the Pope to do what he will.

" The French king by the same courier wrote a letter to the cardinals Turnon and Gramont, wherein he willed them no less cure of your Highness cause than of his own proper affairs. And so they offered themselves to do anything that we should require them to do, and that they woll do it with no less diligence and affection than if it were their own master's affair. We answered them, seeing that it was seen to them to forbear the execution of their commission for certain respects [ti]ll the Emperor were departed, we had no particular . . . . . as now to desire them to do, or any to the Pope, b . . . . . how t . . . . . cause . . . . . unless his . . . . . Highness herein . . . . . the French king . . . . . Highness in your cause, his h . . . . . thereby win both your Highness and . . . . . King assuredly to his Holyness wh . . . . . redound to his Holiness honour and prof[it] . . . . . is thought that the Emperor will depart . . . . . hence about the end of this mone[th]."

In Tuke's hand. Mutilated.

* Supplied from modern marginal note made before the mutilation.

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8 Feb. **140.** CLEMENT VII. to JOHN SCOT.

R. O. Rym. XIV. 447.

Brief permitting him to visit the Holy Sepulchre, along with one religious man and another Scotchman as his interpreter, to be chosen by himself, and exhorting all abbots, priors, &c. to receive him kindly; the said Scot having been put in prison by rivals who laid claim to his lands, and lived there 33 days without food or drink, by the aid of our Lord, the Blessed Virgin, and St. Ninian; and after his release, being obliged to take refuge from his enemies, he remained in the monastery of Holyrood, St. Andrew's dioc. without food or drink, for 106 days. Meanwhile he took a vow that, if released from his troubles, he would visit the Holy Land and also the relics of St. Ninian at Whithern (*Candida Casa*). As his powers, nevertheless, are not equal to the journey, indulgences of seven years, and as many Lents (*quadragenas*), are promised to every one who supplies him and his companies with needful food and clothing. Bologna, vi. Id. Feb. 1532.

8 Feb. **141.** JAMES V. to FRANCIS I.

Royal MS. 18, B. VI. 18. B. M.

Was troubled that the long stay of his Ambassadors in France produced no result, and that Francis deferred concluding matters on account of a false suspicion. However, the letters he sent by the Scotch ambassadors on their return gave James hope that matters would be settled in accordance with the treaty on the arrival of Stephen Aqueus, Francis' servant; and on seeing the letters and credence entrusted to him, Francis will find that his suspicion is unfounded, and that James gave no occasion of war to England. Will send an ambassador to him. Holyrood, 8 Feb. 1532.

Lat., Copy, p. 1.

9 Feb. **142.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

Wrote last on the 29th. Though the Nuncio was put off eight days for an answer, he returned to the duke of Norfolk the day I wrote last, and was with him a long time, though he told me nothing of it. Early the next morning he went to Greenwich, and was nearly all day with the King and Council, going from one to the other. Heard of this from a servant of the Queen, and went to the Nuncio to find out the mystery; but he would not repeat what had passed, as he had been accustomed to do, and concealed having spoken to the King and Council. When I said to him that since he had been put off to a certain day for his answer, as the nature of these people is to go further back the more they are pressed, he might injure his business instead of advancing it, he replied that he was a poor gentleman, living by his service, and it was right for him to act thus. I do not quite understand what he meant by this, unless that he pretended he could mend the affair somehow (*que ainsi faisant il pourroit a quelque fin que tombat l'affere amender de ceulx cy.*) He says that for a year they have made him large offers, if he would favor the divorce. Could get nothing out of him but that he had gone to Greenwich to find the man who had fixed the term of eight days for his answer, and being there did not omit to visit the duke of Norfolk. It seems probable from this dissimulation that the Nuncio was the promoter of these practices. Yesterday morning the King sent for him to give him his answer, and to take him to Parliament. The King went by water, and during the journey praised the Nuncio for his conduct, and thanked him for the affection and goodwill which he showed to his service. He asked him not to take it in bad part, if he gave him no other answer about the proposal he had made to him; the reason was not distrust, but because it would be a useless waste of time, as the whole must be referred to the Pope, and he would send his ambassadors full instructions and powers. The Nuncio told him that as the affair would not admit of delay, if the instructions and powers were not in proper form the

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Pope would be constrained to proceed to the sentence; for this reason it would be well to communicate the whole to him, and to cause the Queen to send a similar power. To this the King would not consent. The Nuncio told him that if this agreement took effect he must recall the Queen, and treat her more cordially. The King replied that he had already given him an answer about this, and he would do nothing of the kind, and for good reasons, her disobedience and extreme severity to him.

On hearing this the Nuncio did not declare the condition which your Majesty sent me, partly because he had not been informed of it by the Pope, and partly because he judged it impossible to induce the King to leave the Lady, without whom he cannot live for an hour. He feared also incurring the displeasure of her, the King and her relations.

Yesterday, for the second time, the King went to the House of Parliament. He took his seat on his throne, the Nuncio being on his right and the French ambassador on his left. Behind there were all the Lords dressed like the King in their scarlet Parliament robes (*chappez*). The deputies of the Commons, also in scarlet, presented to the King a lawyer, who had been elected as Speaker* (*parlamenteur aux estatz*), the office being vacated by the promotion of the new Chancellor. The King received him, and conferred on him the Order of knighthood. Nothing else has been done since Parliament met on the 3rd. When the King left, the Nuncio and Ambassador accompanied him to the water, and then were taken back by the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk to the house, where they dined with the Lords of the Council, and were shown over the house. After dinner the Nuncio came to tell me of the King's answer to him. The Nuncio was not asked to this assembly without a purpose (*sans mistere*). Perhaps it was intended to awe the prelates by showing them that the King has intelligence with the Pope; to change the opinion of the people about excommunication, or to make your Majesty and the Queen jealous.

Whenever the Nuncio has spoken with me, I have tried to find out what benefit, either public or private, can arise from the scheme he proposes; but he always in conclusion agrees with me, that the best and most sure way not only to settle this affair, but to remove all difficulties between the Princes, would be a speedy sentence. He says he has written thus to the Pope more than 1,000 times, but he is not listened to. Even if he had thought otherwise he would hardly have dared to say so, for previously he has always spoken in this manner. A fortnight ago he said that there was no other means of detaching the King from his connection with France, except the settlement of this affair, for his friendship with France is caused only by his expectation of support from them in this case. Reminded him of having said this; and he did not deny it; but he excuses his prosecution of this practice by his ignorance of the necessity and disposition of the affairs treated by your Majesty and the Pope.

One of the reasons for my suspicion that the Nuncio himself proposed this scheme is, that he has always been trying to find means that the cause might be decided elsewhere, saying to the King that the Pope had greater desire to be released from it than the King himself, and there was nothing in the world he would not do to be freed from the burden.

The repetition of such words by the Nuncio has made the King persist so obstinately in the remission of the cause, being sure that the Pope would help it as much as he could.

As I did not expect the scheme to take effect, I almost thought it better not to say anything about it to the Queen; but at the request of the Nuncio, who had heard that she had some inkling of it, I informed her of it at length, giving her good hopes and confidence, though there was no need of

* Humphrey Wingfield.

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142. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

this, as she would not lose hope in anything that is passing through your Majesty's hands. On hearing of it, she was much astonished and vexed at the Pope, who, after keeping her waiting for three years and a half, instead of giving sentence, had begun a new practice to cause more delay, and make her die of grief, with the reputation of having lived as the King's concubine, leaving her daughter in continual perplexity and misery. Such means, she said, would not make matters better, but the reverse; for as long as the King has some remains of hope, he will not cease doing the worst he can against your Majesty, the Pope, and herself; and that to avoid so many evils, to say nothing of her own interest, she would not consent to such a proposal, unless indeed it was your Majesty's will. Even if the King promised to obey the brief, he would make her lead a worse life than before, and in a short time recall the Lady. She therefore begs your Majesty to urge the decision of her process, assuring you, as she knows the King better than any one else, that no war nor slander will result, but great good, both for your Majesty and herself; there would be no difficulty about the King's obeying it, and, even if there were, she would live and die consoled, when justice was declared for the discharge of her conscience and the assurance of the Princess's succession.

I think they are only entertaining this practice to gain time, and wait for an opportunity for obtaining from the Pope an absolute dispensation to marry again, without a process, which they say Lewis XI. and Ladislaus of Hungary had. I believe that if the King once gains the point of not being bound to appear at Rome, a most unreasonable demand, he (the Pope) will have less shame in granting the said dispensation by absolute power, as it is made out that the King's right is so evident, and if his Holiness will not grant this, instead of baffling the King, he will find the King more inimical than ever.*

I do not know by what paths the Pope expects to lead the King and separate him from France, seeing what he has already done and continues to do against the authority of the Church, unless there has been some collusion between them. I think that as the King has already made some profit out of Church matters, and is now touched with avarice, considering also the persons he has about him, it will be difficult to prevent him treating his ecclesiastics badly without regarding the Holy See. The lady and her father, who are perfect Lutherans, abet him in this (*le mectent en cecy*), and the Pope must not think to have any influence over the King while the lady and the present Council reign, unless he will give the dispensation already mentioned.

A sentence is the sovereign and only remedy, and the Queen says that the King would not struggle against it, if only from fear of his subjects, who are not only well disposed to your Majesty and the Queen, but for the most part good Catholics, and would not live in excommunication and under an interdict. The King would, therefore, be forced to obey the sentence. If a tumult arose, I do not know if the Lady, who is hated by all the world, would escape with her life and jewels. If the Pope does not take care, and

* "Comme j'ay dernierement escript a vostre Majeste, yl est certainnement a doubter que ceulx cy ne veullent entendre en la susdite practique que pour fouyr et gaigner temps, actendant lopportunite devoit mieulx le Pape a la main impetrer de luy une dispensation absolue sans proces de se pouvoir marier, comme ilz dient et alleghent du roy Loys XI. et du Roys Ladislaus de Hongrie, qui laissa celle de Naples, et croys fermement que si ce Roy a une fois gaigne ce poinct que de nestre tenu de comparoir a Rome, quest la chose plus exorbitante de raison que lon sauroit dire, quil aura encoires moins de honte de fere ladite dispensacion de puissance absolue sans proces, puis quil se donne a entendre avoir son droit se evident; et non veulliant ce luy ottroyer sa Sanctite ou lieu que icelle pense jouyr de luy et le conduire, icelle le trouvera plus brave et ennemy."

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that soon, he will lose his authority here little by little, and his censures will not be regarded. Besides, the sentence could not come at a better time than now, when there is war with Scotland; for if, in consequence of the interdict, they could have no intercourse with Flanders and Spain, there would be such excitement against the King and his Council as never was before. Would not have written thus, as your Majesty knows the importance of affairs better than any one else, but the Queen commanded me to do so.

It appears clearly that the King only demands the remission of the cause to cause delay, and make it immortal; for while it was before the Cardinals here, he took no trouble to produce witnesses or instruments, but only insisted on a sentence, as the process must have ended in a sentence in his favor. What can he add now, except that he wishes to examine witnesses as to the consummation of the first marriage, for which there would be no reason to insist on the scheme proposed, as the Rota would grant *demissoria* to examine them here, if he wished ?

As to what the Pope said to your Majesty, that if the King wished to appear at Rome, he would be heard, notwithstanding his previous contumacy, and his Holiness would be obliged to give him long delays :—this is true and reasonable, but, on the other hand, there is a point which the King well knows, and which counterbalances nearly everything else, as the King knows. It is this : if he appears and demands such things, he must first obey the brief. On this hangs the key of the whole matter.

To increase the Queen's suspicion that the sudden promotion of the archbishop of Canterbury was for the purpose of attempting something against her, she has recently been informed that the King boasted more than twice that, if the Pope did not grant what he sent Dr. Bonart to ask, who is going tomorrow, he would have his case tried directly the bulls arrived here. She has also heard that four days ago one of the King's chief councillors had assembled several doctors, both clerical and lay, and had proposed to them, on behalf of the King, that the opinion of all theologians was that if the first marriage was consummated, the second was null; and that to prove the consummation, besides the presumption the King had found an instrument, which he showed them, containing an assertion thereof by the King Catholic and the King's father. Having seen this, the whole company said that it only remained for the King to proceed to his purpose by the authority of the archbishop of Canterbury. Since the Queen heard of this, and of the King's joy since the Nuncio has begun to treat of the proposal already mentioned, she has been in the greatest perplexity, and yesterday sent me three messengers one after another, and today two, to urge me to send off the present courier, and write about these matters, as she could not do so herself in consequence of the perturbation of her spirits. The remedy would be for the Pope to defer the expedition of the bulls till the sentence is given or nearly given. I think pretext enough may be found to do this, or an express condition can be put in the bulls, or the form of oath which he has to take, not to hinder the affair. I have spoken to the Nuncio, who says he has previously informed the Pope, and has just done so again. If the Pope knew the report that was current here about the new Archbishop being a Lutheran, he would not be too hasty to admit and confirm him. I hear that he has taken into his service two priests who have several times preached against the Queen, in recompense of the certain danger they were in of being burnt, if it had not been for the lady's father.

There is nothing new about Scotch affairs since my last letter, except that the King is always sending money to his people. Ten days ago 50,000 ducats were sent. The King is also equipping four ships to send against the Scotch ships and stop their trade.

The King and the Lady have never before spoken so much nor so openly

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142. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

of the accomplishment of their matrimonial purpose. The other day the Lady told a priest who wished to enter her service that he must wait a little until she had celebrated her marriage with the King. She keeps the Queen's jewels, and there is nothing said about returning them.

The month fixed in the brief sent to the King is nearly passed, and there are no signs of his obeying it. A sentence only would be of effect. If, meanwhile, the Pope would decree a good excommunication against the Lady if she did not stay away from Court, the King would have less occasion to complain than if it were decreed against himself, and the people more liberty of speaking against her, and remonstrating with the King "*se pouvant declairer interdict partout ou elle passeroit*" * * * 9 Feb. 1533.

Fr., pp. 12. *From a modern copy.*

9 Feb. **143.** CLIFFORD to HENRY VIII.

R. O. St. P. IV. 632.

Has sure knowledge that five ships of war set forth from Leith Haven on the 28th Jan., which were obliged, by contrary winds, to return thither on the 3rd. They were set forth by the king of Scots' knowledge, at the sole cost of the owners, William Clapperton and John Ker, of Leith, John Barton the younger, and others. The French ambassador now in Scotland is not yet delivered. The King had appointed a meeting of his Council at Edinburgh on the 8th inst., it was thought for the dispatch of the said Ambassador. Believes that the King and Ambassador are dissatisfied with each other. During the late darkness of the moon, put forth the garrison on different nights, who burnt Chyrnside, the East Maynes, a great grange of the lord Hume's, Kawklaw, a grange of the laird of Spottes, and the Crakewawes. On Saturday the 1st, Clifford sent his deputy of Berwick with the garrison and part of the late garrison, who burnt three towns in the Merse, called Whitsom, Newton, and Ramrige, and took many prisoners. The plans of expeditions have been made principally by Angus, his uncle and brothers, who always help your affairs to the best of their powers.

On Friday, 7th Feb., had a great meeting with Northumberland according to appointment made between him and other your councillors, at midnight, at Crewkamer, where my Lord Warden said he was informed of the repairing of three Scotch earls with a great force to the earl of Murray. Angus, his brother and uncle, denied this, and sent four of their servants into Scotland to ascertain the truth. They met us before our return into Scotch ground, and confirmed the opinion of Angus and his friends. We accordingly set forward into Tevidale at break of day, and burned Sesfurth, Dandlaw, Bentes, Nether Whitton, Sesfurth Mayns, Mows Mayns, Cowboge, Otterburn, Cavertone, Cavertone Myln, Cavertone Mayns, Hootehowse, the Maynhows, the Newtowne, Trokden, Dunnerlaws, Sharperige, Lynton, Lynton Park, Wyddyndenburnfoote, Crewket shawes, and the Stanke ford; "with many other by stedinges and demayn places." Destroyed all the corn which the Scotch had removed from the towns for safeguard, and took the laird of Grawden and other Scotchmen prisoners. Remained in Scotland on Saturday till 4 p.m., and returned home without loss, except a man of the earl of Angus slain, and one of Clifford's taken. Murray has lain this month upon the Borders at Mulross, Gedworth, Kelso, and Home Castle. It is said his company will go home except 200 foot, called the earl of Murray's guard, which is under James Steward, brother to lord Mephen, and that there is coming to the Borders a great number from the shires of Angus, Strathearn, and Fife. Berwick, 9 Feb. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

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9 Feb. **144.** Sir Thos. Clifford and Sir George Lawson to [Hen. VIII.]

R. O. On Friday, the 7th, my Lord Warden, accompanied with your councillors and garrisons, the earl of Angus, his uncle and brother, and a part of the power of the country, entered Scotland in the east of Tevidale, and burned a marvellous sight of corn, villages, steads, and granges. Thinks as much harm has been done to Scotland as ever since the war began, except the "rode" of Dunglas. Many Scots were taken, as Dande Carr of Gradon, who, my lord of Norfolk knows, was taken two or three times in the last wars, and who is in the keeping of Sir Ric. Tempest, at Norham.

Has written to Sir Ric. to detain him till he knows the King's pleasure. Not one of your subjects was slain, but only a servant of the earl of Angus, and the Scot that slew him is taken. The captain and soldiers of Berwick, the earl of Angus, his uncle and brother, acquitted themselves very well. Suggests, as he has written to Cromwell, that my lord of Northumberland should lie for a season at Holy Island instead of Warkworth. Wishes 300 or 400 spears sent. The earl of Murray is at Edinburgh, and intends coming to the Borders. Master Captain and Geo. Douglas make good espial. Master Captain and Lawson have sent to Wark Castle two pieces of ordnance ready trimmed, with gunpowder, bows and arrows, &c. The Castle has been ill seen to, and is far out of frame. Better watches ought to be set upon the fells and fords. Berwick, 9 Feb. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

9 Feb. **145.** Sir George Lawson to Cromwell.

R. O. Writes to the King of this last "rode" in East Tevidale, which, I assure you, is greatly to be commended. Repeats his suggestions of the Lord Warden's lying at Holy Island, and about having more captains on the Borders. Sir Ric. Tempest ought to be sent for by the King, as he can explain everything. Is informed by the purveyors in divers parts that a great quantity of corn is shipped which ought to arrive here soon. Since the beginning of the war has laboured sore in riding about the mustering of these garrisons. For all he can do, many northern men are taken into wages without his knowledge.

Since this last payment my lord of Northumberland has discharged divers of his southern men, and taken northerners instead. Begs that the King may direct letters of commandment to Sir Thos. Clifford, Sir Wm. Evers, Sir Rauf Ellercar, and himself, to see to the continual mustering of the Earl's retinue and other garrisons, and to allow no more northern men in wages than his Highness shall appoint. Wark Castle has been ill ordered. Begs him to move the King that he may know his pleasure about the wages of himself and his servants, of which he has written to my lord of Norfolk. Has been obliged to keep 20 servants, with horses, since the war began, and six purveyors now for Berwick and these parts. Some ships of war should be sent with diligence to these coasts, for there are two or three other ships of war out of Scotland lying upon the Scate Rode and Tynemouth, of which one Walles and Claperton are captains; and it is said the French ships that came to Scotland with wines lately, though of no great burden, are rigged with men of war, and lie in wait for the corn ships. Berwick, 9 Feb.

P.S. in his own hand.—Encloses a copy of a letter written by Master Captain Geo. Douglas and himself to my lord of Northumberland, showing their opinions immediately after this "rode" of Tevidale.

Pp. 3. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, Esquire, and of the King's most honorable Council. *Endd.*

R. O. 2. "The copie of the lettre sent to my lord of Northumberland from Sir Thomas Clifford, George Duglas, and Sir George Lawson, after their rode in Tevidale."

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145. Sir George Lawson to Cromwell—*cont.*

Apologise for not giving attendance upon his lordship on his return, as they were occupied at his departure about the redemption and exchange of prisoners. As the Scots will devise all they can to our annoyance, think the watches should be carefully observed along the Borders. For lack of the King's allowances to that end, have taken of every 100 in the King's crews daily the wages of one person, amounting to 25 persons, to be paid at 8*d.* a day, and reckoned as of the number of the said retinues:—the watchmen so paid to be severely punished if due knowledge be not given of any invasion. Think it advisable at this time, considering the last light of the moon was not spent to the King's satisfaction—and this moon is now passing—that his Lordship should repair to Holy Island for a season, that they might resort to him the more easily.

P. 1.

9 Feb. **146.** Sir George Douglas to Henry VIII.

R. O. St. P. IV. 635.

Thanks the King for his letters and reward sent by the Vice-Chamberlain to his brother, his uncle, and himself. Has shown the news of Scotland to the captain of Berwick. Was charged by Northumberland before Christmas with the keeping of a tower in Scotland, called the Cawe Mills. It is of small strength unless it be bigged and helped by your Highness; but it does great displeasure to Scotland, and ease to the Borders. Berwick, 9 Feb. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

9 Feb. **147.** ——— to [Sir Giles Russell].*

R. O.

Asks him to receive as his tenant Ric. Fermer, who has bought lands at Potters Perry, Northamptonshire, where there are lands of his commandry, at the same rate as Thomas Emson and others in times past, who have paid 3*s.* 4*d.* a year. London, 9 Feb. 1532.

Hol., p. 1.

10 Feb. **148.** Convocation.

Wake's State of the Church, App. 219.

The bp. of Lincoln's summons to his clergy to attend the Convocation to be holden by prorogation at St. Paul's, on the 18th March following, in obedience to letters addressed by Thomas prior of Christchurch and the Chapter (in consequence of the vacancy of the see of Canterbury) to the bp. of London, in pursuance of the King's writ, dated Westm., 28 Oct. 24 Hen. VIII. [*See* vol. v., No. 1519, where this writ is catalogued from an undated copy.]

11 Feb. **149.** Dr. Benett.

R. O.

Warrant under the King's sign manual to Cromwell, master of the Jewels, to pay to Ant. Bonvixi, merchant of Luke, 1,000 marks for so much money assigned in his bank to Mr. Will. Benett, LL.D., our orator at Rome. Westm., 11 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII.

150. [Cromwell's] Remembrances.

R. O.

A letter to the lord of Northumberland for the swearing of Sir Thos. Wharton. A letter of justice for Jas. Lawson. A letter for the abbot of Fournes. A passport for Doctor Boner. A warrant for the diets of Mr. Boner. To send for Mr. Antony Bonvyxi for an exchange to be made to Rome. My lord William's bill. Letters to my lord of Northumberland and the Council in the Marches. Letters to my lord of Dacre. My warrant

* Found in a bundle of letters addressed to him.

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for Thos. Alverd, for the last 2,000*l.*; the one paid to my lord of Canterbury, and the other to the King's uses. A warrant for 1,500*l.* to be sent northward. A warrant for the 1,000 marks paid to Bonvyxi.

My lords of Canterbury,* York, London, Winchester,* Lincoln,* and St. Asse.* The abbots of Hyde,* St. Benett,* and Burton.* The dean of the Chapel, the Almoner,* Doctors Olyver,* Tregonwell,* Lee,* Gwent,* Alryge, Goodrige, Trylbe, and Curwyn. The friar Carmelytane,* friar Nicolas, Dr. Tresham, Mr. Bedyll, Mr. Leighton.

*The memoranda are in Cromwell's hand, but not the list of names. Those marked with a * are pricked in the original.*

Pp. 2. *Endd.:* Remembr. and the names of certain bishops and abbots.

12 Feb. S. B. **151.** For Dr. Bonner, one of the King's Chaplains.

Safe-conduct on his departure beyond the sea, for himself, and for a servant who is to follow with four horses. Westm., 9 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII.—*Del.* Westm., 12 Feb.

12 Feb. Rym. xiv. 448. **152.** Katharine of Arragon.

Notarial attestation before Edward abp. of York and John bp. of Bath and Wells of the treaty between Henry VII. and Ferdinand and Isabella for the marriage of the present King to Katharine of Arragon, which was produced by John Olyver, LL.D., at the Chapel Royal, Westminster, in presence of Ric. Watkins, LL.B., the scribe, and of other witnesses, 12 Feb. 1532, 24 Hen. VIII., and 10 Clement VII.

12 Feb. R. O. **153.** T. B[aschurche] to John Bennolte.

Marvels how Bennolte, being a priest, can do him such injustice touching his benefice of Olderkyrke. Has passed the permutation in deference to Mr. Cromwell's pleasure, in hopes that Bennolte will fulfil his promise about bearing the writer's charges in taking possession of the benefice assigned to him, and that he may be answered of his whole year's farm of that benefice from the last year's fruits, which is 28*l.* sterling. In trust that this will be done, has delivered at Cromwell's request specialties of writing between his farmers and himself to Mr. Clarencieux, Bennolte's brother. Desires him, therefore, to write to Clarencieux to pay him the said duty and the charges for taking possession of Northcerney, resigned by Mr. Stubbes. This business and trouble has cost him above 10*l.* Hopes Bennolte will consider it for the discharge of his own conscience, especially as he has benefited by the exchange 10*l.* a year and more. London, 12 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Mr. John Bennolte, commissary of Calais.

154. Thomas Baschurche to Cromwell.

R. O. Reminds Cromwell that, in accordance with his pleasure, he resigned his benefice of Aldermary to Mr. Bennolte, in trust to be answered of the fruits for this last year. Has delivered to Cromwell his writings between his farmers and him. Has no recompense for his costs in his suit to prove his title, for which Cromwell promised to be good to him otherwise. Begs him to cause Master Clarencieux, in his brother's behalf, to pay him his year's rent for the fruits of his benefice, according to his indentures, and his charges in taking possession of Northcerney, resigned to him by Dr. Stubbes by permutation. The business has cost him 6*l.* or 7*l.* Begs Cromwell to excuse his not coming himself, as he has been visited by sickness, "percase through thought and unkindness," being in great discomfort for lack of money.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromewell good maistership of the King's Grace's most honourable Council. *Endd.*

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13 Feb. R. O. **155.** The Council in the North to the Earl of Northumberland.

Urge him to lay sure and substantial watch from Illerton to Newton. The Council will make like watch from Newton to Wark for this five nights ensuing, so that no invasion can be made by Murray, who is now at Jedworth, without warning being given by the beacons, "escryes," or otherwise. The fells and fords have been very ill watched hitherto. Think it advisable his Lordship should repair to as near the Borders as he can. Berwick, 13 Feb.

P. 1. *Copy.*

13 Feb. R. O. **156.** Augustine de Augustinis to Cromwell.

I have written to you since leaving Germany so frequently that it is superfluous to recapitulate; but it may be my letters were late in reaching you, either by reason of my frequent moving, or by the negligence of the messengers. It is true I could have written oftener, but I saw you had grown cool about my business; and as your purpose is not very clear to me, I may well continue to write in ambiguous language myself, that I may not displease you. I beg you will cause my compensation, which the King promised me, to be paid to the sieur De la Pomeray; for it is not likely that in so rich a kingdom something has not since fallen that might suit me. Also, that you will pay Frescobaldi those 20*l.* due to him at the terms of St. John Baptist so long ago, that I may at least live till I am provided for, and serve you in this Court. Finally, I wish to know if my letters give satisfaction, and whether you wish me to write freely what I think in everything, or only in some things; also, how I may transmit my letters safely.

The Emperor, I think, will remain here till the beginning of next month. He is very anxious to go to Spain. Here is great poverty, and continual slaughter between his soldiers, the Germans, and the townsmen, so that his whole Court is desirous to leave. He will hunt for 15 or 20 days between Genoa and Viglenovi, 15 miles from Milan, and whether he will not go on to Milan is uncertain. He has appointed three of his leading councillors, viz., Covos, Granvele, and the archbp. of Bari, who have interviews almost daily with three nominees of the Pope, viz., Jacobo Salviati, Guicciardini, and card. De Medici, to save the two Princes the trouble of conferring personally; but I think that this was done by the Pope's order that he might waste the time of the Emperor's stay here without concluding anything. I have written already my opinion of the General Council, which is not much changed. The Pope professes to wish for it, but puts off the Emperor with words, and deceives every one. The Princes will never agree about the time and place. If he were wise, and saw the imminent danger to himself and all Italy, he would see about it in earnest, and not continue hoping, as these Cardinals do, that time will bring a remedy; for the contrary is more likely, as may be seen by the case of Nuremberg, which formerly alone opposed the Lutheran and all other heresies, but since the Emperor's departure from Germany has embraced them. It is reported that they have driven out all ecclesiastics from their city, and live entirely without religious rites. Of this opinion also are many princes, who fear to have a general and free Council; so the lesser clergy, and the people who might be helped thereby, will remain still subject to oppression.

The cardinal of Trent came here some days ago, but wishes to remain in private, that he may not be received in Consistory as usual when a cardinal comes to the Roman Court, and be hindered from public business. Also, ambassadors have arrived from Austria, Styria, Tyrol, Carniola, Carinthia, and Croatia, to desire, in consideration of their devastation by the Turks and Italian soldiers, to have the Church goods of those provinces and the tithes imposed

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for the Turkish war in Italy. The Pope consents to the first, but not to the second, to spare what is already his own. Let Ferdinand promise what he pleases by the aid of these moneys,—the recovery of Buda and perhaps of Belgrade,—for it is only talking to a deaf man.

An Ethiopian has arrived here who calls himself ambassador from Prester John (*Presbyter Joannes*). He came with some Portuguese carvels from Southern India to Lisbon, and from that by land. He reports many marvels which exceed belief, but the Pope does not trust him, although the Portuguese assert his honesty. The Ambassador of John Frederic duke of Saxony has not yet obtained from the Emperor the investiture or confirmation of the right of election, although he has busily solicited it both here and at Mantua. It is thought the Emperor purposely leads him on with the hope of obtaining it, although it seems to me to be of very little value, considering that his father enjoyed the dignity 12 years without such confirmation,—nay, in spite of bulls from the Pope, which transferred the gift to duke George, though they were never published. The duke of Savoy, with his wife and eldest son, are expected in three days. The Duchess and her son go into Spain with the Emperor to see her sister. Households for 1,200 knights are appointed for them. It is said they came here to be adorned with royal dignity, and partly to recover, by favour of the Emperor and the Pope, some places from the Swiss adjoining the Lake of Geneva.

The Venetians have at length replied that they do not wish any alteration of the league made here, at Bologna, three years ago; and I think there was no occasion to have solicited them, for the Genoese can defend themselves well enough by sea, and they can do nothing by land without invading Milan, which by this treaty they are bound to defend. So the interests of Genoa and the dukedom of Milan are the same. Nor do they wish to talk of an expedition against the Turks, or of protecting Naples against them, lest they be left to sustain the whole charge of the war, and other princes laugh at them.

Andrea Doria had arrived at Rome by land, and was going to Civita Vecchia, where he was to go on board his galleys, with which he will proceed to Genoa or the neighbourhood as wind serves, and come to meet the Emperor here or in Milan. I have already written how he quitted Coron in the Morea, and what garrison and stores he had left there; also of the reception of cardinals Grammont and Tournon. As to their commission you know better; but there is a report here, since their departure, that they have been ordered to desist from following their instructions;—which seems to me improbable. One thing is certain, that they will follow the Pope to Rome; but it is believed he will not depart until he hears the Emperor has left Genoa. They have offered the Emperor, as the former French ambassador De Veyly did, a fleet to carry him into Spain, and the use of the French harbours; for which the Emperor has thanked them, saying he did not require a fleet at present, but would avail himself of their harbours in case of need. By this answer I understand that his fleet will be so strong that he will be master of any harbour at which he is compelled to put in.

A marriage is talked of between the Pope's niece, daughter of the late duke Lorenzo de Medici, and the duke of Milan, although the Duke cares little for her dower, for he has rents of 8,000 cr. from his mother's inheritance in France, who was daughter of the count of Boulogne, and expects as much on the death of the duke of Albany, whom his aunt married, and died without issue. The French ambassadors, however, are trying to impede this matter by setting on foot negotiations between the duke of Albany and the Pope, who, two years ago, demanded the lady of his Holiness for the duke of Orleans; which, indeed, the Pope could not refuse, for it would have been beneficial to him and to duke Alexander, perpetual vicar of the republic of Florence, whatever might have happened. When I was in Brussels I

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156. Augustine de Augustinis to Cromwell—*cont.*

remember hearing that the Pope had asked the Emperor's leave for this; who replied that such a marriage was undoubtedly for the Pope's interest, and that he was therefore content, but that his Holiness ought to beware that it did not disturb the peace of Italy. This answer made the Pope pause, and the affair went to sleep till now it has been renewed.

The marquis of Montferrat, who was a churchman, and was nearly 50 years old when he became marquis by the death of his nephew, has been excommunicated (*interdictus*) by card. Trivulcio for retaining a pension from a certain abbey. All his subjects wish him to have issue, that his lands may not fall to the duke of Mantua, who married the sister of the deceased Marquis. The Emperor has offered him in marriage Donna Julia, daughter of Frederick late king of Naples, who was already affianced to the said duke of Mantua; but as she is already somewhat old "et ob id suspectæ fœcunditatis," she will not be suitable to a husband already advanced in years. His mind inclines to the daughter of the duke of Wurtemberg, who is staying with the king of the Romans, though he would prefer some one in France but that the Emperor disapproves; but rather than have no successor he will marry one of his own subjects.

Trusts all his business to Cromwell, but if it be not despatched by the end of February, will go to England to see to it himself. Sends commendations to the duke of Norfolk and the earl of Wiltshire. Bologna, 13 Feb. 1532.

Hol., Lat., pp. 4. *Add. Endd.*

13 Feb. **157.** John Salysbury to Cromwell.

R. O. I am certified of the King's pleasure to proceed with the indictments for *præmunire*, &c. on the bp. of St. Asaph and Rob. ap Rice, his vicar general, any writ from the Chancery notwithstanding. Rice has obtained a *supersedeas* out of the Chancery, commanding me to forbear, which will be a great hindrance to the King's service. Gives other particulars of the difficulties to which he is exposed by these proceedings. Unless you write to the president of the Marches that the indictments should be tried in the country where the offence was done, in consideration of the royal prerogative, no obedience here will be paid to the laws. Denbigh, 13 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Right honorable.

14 Feb. **158.** Edmond Boner to Cromwell.

R. O. Last night arrived at Dover, and this Friday morning at Calais, after a long and painful passage. Will make what speed he can. Desires to be recommended to the King and Norfolk, and asks Cromwell to continue his loving mind towards him.

Hopes Mr. Bagarde has already delivered the book Cromwell spoke for, with another of Staphileus, in which Boner has drawn certain lines where it makes for the purpose, and also a Worcestershire cheese, with seeds of Rome, Bononye, and other parts of Lombardy. Has told his servant to know Norfolk's pleasure concerning these seeds, and then to deliver them to Cromwell. Calais, Friday, 14 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

15 Feb. **159.** John Hackett to Norfolk.

R. O. Wrote last 31 Jan. The duke of Sorr, marquis of Arscot, who is now here chief of finances, is making ready to depart in two days towards the Emperor by the Emperor's own orders, and expects certainly to find him in Italy; otherwise, he will follow him into Spain. This he told me himself;

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and I said I wished to know no further than he pleased. Hesdin begins to come into favor with the Queen Regent. He has lately lost his wife, and means in eight or ten days to go into England for his pastime. On the 4th my lord and lady of Nassau left the court for Bredal. He desired to procure from England two of the best biting dogs that might be had. My reason for desiring to obtain my old arrear is to spend it in some serving silver vessel, more for the King's honor than otherwise. So far as I can see, the Queen Regent and her Council have no desire to begin a question with their neighbours. The Pope has consented to allow the Emperor one half-year's rent of all the ecclesiastics in these Low Countries in aid of the charges he has sustained this last year in resisting the Turks, chargeable on all above 24 ducats a year; but the Spiritualty made some difficulty, hoping to escape with a good composition. The Spiritualty of those parts damaged by this last inundation are exempt. I see they have more diligent writers fro that parties hither than I am to write from hence from lack of knowledge.

The Captain Iwe arrived here last evening with the Emperor's letters to the Queen. He left Bologna on the 4th, and says that the duke and duchess of Savoy had arrived there before his departure, accompanied by 1,500 horse, and that the Emperor rode half a mile or more out of Bologna to meet the said Duchess. I understand the Emperor makes preparation of great triumphs, and has delayed his journey to Milan in consequence. Brussels, 15 Feb., "with gret dolour of my tothage." *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

Galba, B. X. 33. B. M.

2. Copy of the preceding. *Endd.*

15 Feb. **160.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

The day my man left to go to your Majesty, the King, with a show of great confidence and friendship, sent to summon the Nuncio, desiring him, as he had been present at the assembly of the prelates and grand masters of the realm (the House of Peers), to do the same at the place of the knights and deputies of the Commons, where there would also be the ambassadors of France, viz., Montpesat, who left two days ago, laden with presents from the King, and Tinteville, his successor, who had just arrived. The Nuncio had no mind to comply, fearing some artifice to treat in his presence something prejudicial to the authority of the Holy See, as they have done before; but that letters came from his Holiness, commanding him to try if any means could be used for bringing the King to study the general good of Christendom; and as this gave him occasion to go to Court, he could not well excuse himself from visiting the said assembly, especially as the duke of Norfolk assured him that nothing should be said in his presence which in anyway affected the Pope. He accordingly went on this condition. They were discussing a measure against thieves, that they should not enjoy the immunity of the Church, except in a certain place. He stayed a very short time in the said assembly, in which the said ambassadors soon afterwards arrived, who, with the Nuncio, Norfolk, and others of the Council, were banqueted sumptuously at the lodging of treasurer Fitzwilliam. After dinner the Nuncio, hoping to have audience of the King, was put off till next day, in order that the new French ambassador might be heard, and also that the Nuncio might be seen more frequently in Court, for the same purpose that he was called to the said assembly,—which was, as the Duke frankly confessed to him, that all the world might see the great friendship and good understanding they had with his Holiness. By this presumption, as I lately wrote to your Majesty, they expect to make their profit as regards the people and the prelates, who have hitherto supported the authority of the Holy See, both in the Queen's matter and in everything else; who now, for the above

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159. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

reason, fearing to go against the Pope, dare not utter a syllable, as I am told by the bishop of Rochester, unless the Nuncio encourage them again, as he has promised to do, and which it is very necessary to do to take away the said presumption.

The day after the appointment made with him the Nuncio spoke to the King, using several arguments to incline him to the said universal union. The King, after saying that he was a small prince, without power, and in a corner of the world by himself, replied that he would send a full answer to his Holiness by Dr. Bonart; by whom I do not think he has sent any determination, or anything good, for, as I am informed, neither the Duke nor the bishop of Winchester had anything to do with the said despatch, but only Cromwell and the archbishop of Canterbury.

Dr. Bonart, who was to have set out for Rome a long time ago, only left yesterday. One cause of his delay, as I learn, was to consult about a document they have just discovered, by which they pretend to show irrefragable proof that the Queen was known by Prince Arthur; of which document the King has got a copy made, and has required the bishop of (*levesque dabole?*),* who holds for the Queen, to set his seal to the transumpt. As I have written to Granvelle, it really proves nothing at all. Nevertheless, the Queen is much distressed by it, saying that the world will think she made a false oath between the hands of cardinal Campeggio.

The Lady within the last eight days, dining in her chamber, has said several times she felt it as sure as death that the King would marry her shortly; and her father told the earl of Rutland two days ago that the King did not mean to be so dilatory (*respectif*) as he had been, but would complete the marriage with his daughter, which being once done by the authority of Parliament, they could pacify objectors more easily than now. And on his asking the Earl whether, if it were set forth in Parliament, he would oppose the King, he being the King's kinsman, the Earl replied that the affair was spiritual, and could not be decided in Parliament. The father on this attacked him with abusive language (*rechargea de grosses parolles*), as if he had uttered some great blasphemy, and compelled him to say that he would consent to whatever the King wished; of which things the said Earl sent to inform me immediately, in order that some remedy might be found, without trusting that any of the Parliament would dare to contradict. The Lady's father has not declared himself until the present time; but, as the duke of Norfolk has told me several times, has rather dissuaded the King from it than otherwise. This thing throws the Queen into great doubt, connected with other appearances, as that of a new Chancellor whom the King has made, suited to his purpose; and for this reason the King has required that three bishops who held the Queen's side should be excused from it, and he has deputed as proctors† those who pleased him; of which the Queen has charged me to write to you.

The King's ministers not only attempt to conceal the execution of the brief here, menacing with great penalties those who dare speak of it, but also disseminate a report that the Pope and your Majesty consent to the marriage. This is done with a view of securing the entire consent of the Parliament. And to obviate this, as the sentence cannot be had so suddenly, it will be necessary to obtain a *reäggravatoire* and a general interdict, by virtue of which your Majesty can forbid in this country the contract in such a way that they cannot contradict or conceal it; and this is the only true means of bringing the King to reason, as I have written to you before.

As to the affairs of Scotland, it seems that the men here, in consequence of the tardiness used in equipping their four vessels, of which I lately

* Perhaps the bishop of Bath. See No. 152.

† M.P.'s.

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wrote to you ; and as the duke of Norfolk and no other gentleman of consequence is likely to go there, they think that the gentleman sent from France will conclude a suspension of war to their honor, to which they would gladly condescend, fearing aid from Denmark ; but principally that the foresaid interdict . . . . . during the war ; and I think, certainly, that if the King had not thought that the partizans of Douglas would have risen, he would never have commenced this fire, which has cost him much, and accomplished nothing ; but I hear this is not likely, as they are indignant with the Earl for the cruelty he has exercised in his raids,—plundering and burning everything. The said vessels will sail in three days. Some say they have been despatched to prevent the Scots going to Flanders and obtaining ammunition and supplies. London, 15 Feb. 153[3].

Hol., Fr., pp. 3. *From a modern copy.*

16 Feb. **161.** H. Abbot of Tewkesbury to Cromwell.

R. O. I thank you for your kindness to me and the abbey of Tewkesbury. I have received your letters dated the 12th Feb., desiring to have the farm of Stanwey by lease, and that Ric. Tracy, my neighbour, should have a former grant thereof, whose favor and interest you have obtained. He has no grant, though he has been a suitor for it. The manor place, and divers members belonging, are clearly to be excepted, at a reasonable rent. For the space of 100 years this manor was never let to farm, but occupied for the victualling of our house. I am content you shall have it for your use and profit, or one of your friends, so that he is agreeable to our monastery, and resident, and keep the same in repair, and at a reasonable rent. Tewkesbury, 16 Feb.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Keeper of the Jewels. *Endd.*

17 Feb. **162.** Francis I. to Clement VII.

Camusat, 32. Has received his letters respecting the Council. Has already signified his desire that it should take place. Paris, 17 Feb. 1532.

Lat.

17 Feb. **163.** Sir George Lawson to Henry VIII.

R. O. On Saturday six ships out of Scotland passed by, supposed to be
St. P. IV. 636. ships of war to intercept corn coming to Berwick. Has sent warning along the coast to the Humber. There is some corn already come to Aylemouth and Holy Island, and if these ships do not stop it the garrisons will soon have plenty. The king of Scots came to Haddington on Thursday 13th, and Murray rode from the Borders to Lauder to meet him. Learning by Angus's spies that the Scots meant to enter on Friday and burn Cornell or Wark, the Council at Berwick wrote to my Lord Warden. Sends copy. That day ascertained by Geo. Douglas's spies the lords by whom Murray was accompanied, (list enclosed), the king of Scots being then at Mewros, and wrote again to my Lord Warden to come to Forde, so that the garrisons might assemble at Crookham Stone. Last Sunday George Douglas told the Council at Norham he had certain knowledge that Murray had ridden to the Scotch king at Peebles, to arrange about burning Crookedale or Glendale on Sunday, Monday, or Tuesday night. Murray and the lords are at Jedworth, and have about 4,000 inlandsmen, besides those of Tevedale and the Merse, making 10,000 in all. The Council on this wrote to my Lord Warden to warn the country to meet him at Chillingham or Berwick. That Sunday, Clifford, with Angus, &c., rode to meet Sir Arthur Darcy, Sir Ric. Tempest, and Sir Will. Evers about Etall. The Scots came not that night; but we keep good watch continually. Berwick, 17 Feb. *Signed.*

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163. Sir George Lawson to Henry VIII.—*cont.*

ii. Enclosure giving the names of the Scotch lords lying in Tevedale; viz., the earls of Murray, Montrose, and Rothose, lords Gray, Ogleby, Dromond, Rovell, and the constable of Dunde; the lairds of Wymes Reythe, Bagonye, Fentre, Coollanrye, and Loughlylle.

17 Feb. **164.** Launcelot Colyns to Cromwell.

R. O. I have received your letters by Thos. Barton, directing me to receives an obligation signed and sealed by Barton himself, and to see it executed by all the others named in it. I received it sealed not only by Barton, but by Ric. Dalby, to which I objected; nevertheless, by Barton's consent, I have assigned the 7th March for all persons named to be with me at York to execute it. York, 17 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

17 Feb. **165.** Nich. Dey, Lieutenant, and three others, to Cromwell.

R. O. Received his letter by Anthony Carsidone, dated London, 13 Feb. Went with him to Thomas Godard, clerk to the recorder, and, he being out, showed the books to Carsidone. Found an entry of an action in them; but no attorney was entered. Hampton, 17 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

18 Feb. **166.** Sir John Mablisteyn to Sir Giles Russell, Commander
R. O. of Badisforde and Dyngley.

Have had no news from sea for a long time, except that the ship by which Mr. Turcoplier went has arrived safe at Missena. The Pope and the Emperor met this Christmas at Bonony. The Emperor intends to send aid to the garrisons left by Andrew Doryo in Morea.

Thinks his responsion will come in good time, and more surely when he comes himself. My Lord will grant visitors for Ambros Cave at the next assembly, which should have been held before this, but he fears that when he holds it he will be importuned to grant some things which he would be loth to do. Asks him to favor Mr. Farman, merchant of London, who desires a certain copy to the value of 8*s.*, which would be commodious to his ground. His brother is clerk of the Crown, and may divers ways do pleasure to the religion. St. John's, London, 18 Feb. 1532. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.:* R. 21 Feb. 1532.

18 Feb. **167.** Ni. Bishop of Ely to Cromwell.

R. O. Is glad to hear of his prosperity. Begs his favor in such suits as he shall have to the King, as his whole trust shall be in Cromwell, and if it be in his power to do Cromwell a service Cromwell may rely on him. "Thus I am bold to write unto you, desiring your favor, and the rather moved thereunto because of our native country, and that we be god-brothers, praying you to accept my nephew Thomas Meggs or such other as shall have access unto you in my causes." Downham beside Ely, 18 Feb.

P.S. in his own hand: If I find you good to me as I trust, you shall have a token of St. Andrew from me every year, as the bearer will show you. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Crumwell, councillor to the King. *Endd.*

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18 Feb. **168.** Ric. Lyst to Cromwell.

Cleopatra, E. iv. 30. B. M. Ellis, 3 Ser. ii. 257.

I understand that when father Forest was last with the King, his Grace laid certain things against him, and was not content with him. On his return here he showed these things in writing to the Warden, and caused him to declare them to the convent. There was nothing contained therein specially against Forest; so if the King did charge him particularly, he has turned it from him to the whole religion, which for the most part has not offended in the things that Forest mentioned. He also rehearsed in the chapter house what you said to him before my lord of Norfolk, but likewise turned this from himself to the whole religion, after his old manner, but he is most faulty himself. He is sore offended with you because you have been plain with him and showed him the truth; but you need not care for his displeasure. He says that he will labor to the King to get out of your hands all such letters as I and others have written about him, that he may get us punished, though we have written nothing but truth. Our fathers have made a law that whoever shows any act done secretly in the religion, or makes any complaint of any in the religion to secular persons, shall be grievously punished. If he can obtain particular knowledge of us and get our letters, we shall have the unmerciful punishment of their indiscreet statutes; but we trust that the King and you will not suffer us to be punished for speaking the truth. If the King and you had not had knowledge of the privy chance that happened among us, many of our preachers would have preached openly this Lent against the King, and on the Queen's part; but this privy chance concerning brother Raynscroftys death is a great stay, and a stopping morsel, for father Forest especially, and us generally, so that none of us dare say or do anything to offend the King or you, or any belonging to either of you. It is feared amongst us that the King will make a great matter because of Raynscrofte's suspect death, as a like chance happened at the convent of Richmond 16 years ago. Within less than three-quarters of a year five of our brethren have gone over the walls out of our religion,—three from this house, and two from Richmond. I think if they had been well treated by our fathers they would not have taken that way. I understand that since they have gotten "capssytees and exemsyons" out of the religion. I wish you to burn all my letters, for I intend to write a long "pystyll" to father Forest, containing all his faults and transgressions among us, for which he has always avoided punishment. I shall remind him of them, that in this holy time of Lent he may be sorry for them, and make some amends to God and the religion. I shall mention his unfaithful and indiscreet conduct towards the King and you, and will show you a copy of the letter, if he take it not well *secundum evangelium*, to which, I think, his perfection will not extend. Since you first rebuked him for his indiscreet words about you, of which I gave you knowledge, he will never speak to me, nor show any tokens outward that he is in charity with me. I shall, therefore, write my mind to him. He has reported behind my back that I have privily accused the religion of murder to the King and you, for which I ought to be punished, and has set all the brethren here and at Richmond against me.

Neither he nor any one else can tell that I gave the King and you first knowledge of Raynscrofte's death, except the King, you, or Dr. Goodryke, who, I think, have not, for I sent the King and you word by Dr. Goodryke, that you should come to the knowledge of Raynscrofte's death by another means than me. Thos. Peerson, a young preacher in this house, is as much against the King's cause as he dare, and, when his Grace was last at Greenwich, reproved Dr. Corant for preaching against the Queen. Forest favours Peerson more than any other; and when he was last with the King, took him with him and commended him for his learning. The conversation between Peerson and Corant was in our library, before the King and you had heard of Raynscrofte's death. Forest and the Warden have tried to

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168. Ric. Lyst to Cromwell—*cont.*

send me to Southampton, but I have prevented it. While here I can help myself by my acquaintance, but if I were sent to a convent far off, I am in doubt how I should be ordered, as Forest has put me in such a great infamy, and set the religion against me. I beseech you to be good to me in time to come, if I need any help, as all that I have done has been for the King's honor, your worship, and the honor of the "lady marcas of Pembroke," and to set father Forest and the religion at a good stay against the King and the "lady Marcus," and you, who have been offended by divers of them in times past. Would have done much more for the King's cause, if I could.

Apologises for the length of his letter, but will not trouble Cromwell again till Easter, except for some urgent cause. Greenwich, 18 Feb.

It would be a great comfort to him to speak to Cromwell when he comes to Greenwich.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell. *Endd.*

18 Feb. **169.** John Bishop of Exeter to Cromwell.

R. O. On sight of your letters this day, I have devised the letters enclosed to the prior of Bodman for preferment of Dan Thos. Wanswurthe to be prior of Bodmin. I beg to have convenient days of payment for my convicts lately escaped; for though I am in the Marches partly at the King's charges, I spare of my revenues little at the year's end. Ludlow, 18 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

18 Feb. **170.** Waltham Holy Cross.

R. O. Warrant under the King's sign manual to Cromwell, master of the Jewels, to pay to Thos. Roberts 220*l.* for certain lands in Waltham Holy Cross, Essex, purchased by Cromwell and others to the King's use. Westm., 18 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII.

19 Feb. **171.** John Whalley to Cromwell.

R. O. I am informed that Henry Wynkefeld, comptroller of Yarmouth, performs his office mainly by a deputy, a young man; and also Bryan, the customer of the same, some time an auditor, is now in London, lodged within the White Friars in Fleet Street, and dines every day at the sign of the "St. John's Head," in Ludgate. This I heard this Wednesday at Esterforde, in Essex, eight miles from Colchester. I beg that the said Bryan may be informed that you have sent me down to Yarmouth to receive such wines belonging to the King as are mentioned in your letter directed to them both. Colchester, 19 Feb. 1532.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful. *Endd.*

20 Feb. **172.** Thos. Wynter to Cromwell.

R. O. Among all my misery I think myself happy in your protection. Many offer their assistance, provided my fortunes improve, but in calamity fall away; but I have always found you the same. I would that you should always be told that through your kindness I was freed from debt, and the bond of Amadas was quashed. I thank you for having obtained from the King my liberty to study. If the bishop of Lincoln were asked by you, he would easily pay the 20*l.* he has owed me for some years. You will easily learn from George (Hempton) why I sent him home. I recommend him to you as a very good and diligent servant. I cannot be without some news of my country, and he will send me information. Let him know what you will have me do. I send you the letters I have written to the King,

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unsealed, that you may read them. If you can prevail with the King to accept of my work and good will, you will have surpassed all former favors. And what can you not effect? Padua, 20 Feb.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. *Add.:* Patrono suo benignissimo.

21 Feb. R. O. **173.** JOHN BUNOLT to CROMWELL.

Sends, enclosed in a letter to Mr. Clarencieux, a letter from Hacket brought today by one of his servants. Is perpetually bound to Cromwell for his goodness. "Good master, the poor commoners of the Maresch prayeth dayly for you, having trust that the orderyng by the King's highness and this honorable Council should have been diffynshed in the said Maresch, as it was then determyned. The poor people woll gladly be in rest, but they be in doubt of it, because the matter appeareth not accordingly." Calais, 21 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. [Cr]umwell, councillor to the King's highness and master of his Grace's jewels. *Endd.*

21 Feb. R. O. **174.** SIR GEORGE LAWSON to CROMWELL.

Wrote to the King of the news. On Sunday night last, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, my Lord Warden with the Council and the garrisons kept watch for the entry of the Scots, but they did not come. The earl of Murray with divers lords of Scotland lie at Jedworth and Kelso with 2,000 men besides the country, and against the next full moon there come to the Borders other 2,000,—whether to defend or invade we know not. Today the whole Council is gone to Warkworth to consult with my Lord Warden.

Has received of Sir Rauf Ellercar from Cromwell, 1,500*l.* My Lord Warden is very active, and has had ill lodging and rest this last week. I pray you, move the King for the wardship of my son "Rykbees" heir, considering the grandson and mother hath all his lands in feoffment. Warkworth, 21 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, Esquire, and of the King's most honorable Council. *Endd.*

[22 Feb.] Vit. B. XIV. 104. B. M. **175.** [AUG. DE AUGUSTINIS] to CROMWELL.

"Humillima commendatione . . . . . .
laboriosum, quam illi . . . . . .
opellam meam erga . . . . . .
istic omnia mo . . . . . .
et meæ diuturnæ . . . . . .
humanitate mi . . . . . .
et periculis meis . . . . . .
magis promissis ex vobis . . . . . .
verbo concepta, et toties . . . . . .
ne dicam evanescat, cum post p . . . . . .
nec liceat catello de micis cade[ntibus] de me[nsa] . . . . . .
quod me etiam plurimum perturbat, quod neque pensio mea jam . . . . . .
prætextu jamjam mihi concedendæ compensationis, itaque utraque . . . . .
. . . . quando utram habiturus sum ignoro, nec spei locum aliquem mihi . . . . . sequar tamen ut cœpi, hoc est, nihil non agere in rem vestram ubi . . . . . nihilominus parum in hac aula commorabor, et forsan ex hoc loco . . . . . nam ut antea significavi Magnificentiæ vestræ post Cæsaris hinc discessum ist . . . . . per Galliam comitatus dominum de Veyli, oratorem regis Christianissimi, qui per illa . . . . nias proficiscitur, ut ego ipse res meas istic utcunque expediam.

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175. [Aug. de Augustinis] to Cromwell—*cont.*

"Cæsar perendie, qui erit dies xxiiij. Februarii, et dies Mathiæ . . . . . sibi natalis, ex hac urbe discedet, nisi mutet sententiam, et . . . . . Alexandriam Statiliensem, ibique et in locis circumvicinis verbi . . . . . per viij. aut x. dies commorabitur, quoad classis Januæ . . . . . Pontifex xij. circiter die ab ejus discessu hinc discedet versus ro[mam] . . . . . ibique ad aliquot dies Anconæ morabitur, et forsan Pascha celebr[abit] . . . . . nudius tertius fuit creatus cardinalis, licet quinque alii fuerint . . . . . [archi]episcopus Barrensis Hispanus, consiliarius Cæsaris, vir non omnino con . . . . . qui non amplius sequetur Cæsarem, sed manebit in Curia Ro[mana] . . . . . cardinalis Oxomensis, qui vadit in Hispaniam, et protector erat Hi[spanorum] nunc Romæ Cæsaris negotiorum curator, adeoque Pontifex semper eri[t] . . . . . et circumvallatus a Cæsarianis.

"Michael Maius, quia creatus est vicecancellarius Arragoniæ . . . . . Hispaniæ, orator Cæsaris Romæ, et procurator serenissimæ reginæ [Angliæ] . . . . vadit in Hispanias, et loco ejus relinquitur comes de Cif[uentes] . . . . . quam ingeniosus, non minus tamen Maio in procuratione acer . . . . . fœdus illud hic in Italia jam pridem agitatum in defensio[nem] . . . . . paratum; quia vellent etiam ducem Ferrariensem, cum eis * * * commoditatem loci translatus . . . . . Ungaria ad x. Martii, ... de qua superioribus meis . . . . . in aliquam compositionem . . . . . Saxoniæ, quam tamen comp . . . . . quod a fidedignis intelligo . . . . . [ma]gnam summam pecuniarum dare . . . . . [pe]rturbetur, prudenti hæc satis sunto . . . . . nec ab ea opinione dimoveor . . . . . is multum cum Pontifice laborasse, ut id . . . . . ens illud refugit, cum honeste negare non . . . . . a causatus est, et inter cætera, nam reliqua brevitatis causa . . . . . num non debere fieri nisi† principes christiani essent concor[des] . . . . . usque ad finitum consilium promitterent se ab armis abstinere, alioquin . . . . . oni ex eo sequi poterit, ac magis consequetur concilii vilipensio . . . . . ut talis concordia et abstinentia, facilius et firmius fieri posset, operam . . . . . unam suam pollicitus est, ut si Cæsari videretur regem Christianissimum convenire . . . . . Nissam, quæ est sub duce Sabaudiæ ad mare Narbonense. Cæsar autem . . . . . videret hic esse diverticulum quoddam, timens tamen etiam novam aliquam præ . . . . . regis Christianissimi cum Pontifice, qua Pontifex a se abalienaretur, præsertim . . . . icto superioribus diebus per procuratores illo conjugio inter ducem Aure[lian]ensem et neptim Pontificis visus est ab incepto desistere. In summa sicuti [alia]s dixi, verum et generale concilium non erit, sed solum quidam prætextus conci[lii] et mittentur nuncii ad omnes principes, et indicetur, et si fiet, solum erit de concer . . . . ad fidem et hæc omnia ut contineant in officio, seu potius deludant Germa[nos] et reliquos Christianos, verum meo tenui judicio si Pontifex et isti pur[pur]ati saperent, plus aliis curarent cogendum concilium, et de moribus et de fide, alio . . . . cum in dies ordo ecclesiasticus apud omnes nationes eo opprobrii et conte[mptus dev]enerit, et in dies magis deveniet, ut nisi concilii auctoritate, et principum fa[vore] erigatur, verendum est ne ejus totalis ruina brevi immineat. [Dux S]abaudiæ, die xvj. hujus cum uxore hinc discessit, ambo reconciliati me[diatione C]æsaris, primogenitus ejus hic est, et cum Cæsare, atque cum matre: quæ . . . . . occurret Alexandriæ aut Januæ in Hispaniam adnavigabit.

† *nisi* repeated in MS.

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"[Magnificentia vestra] cum his complicatas habebit literas illas impressas Presbyteri Joannis [quas] superioribus meis ante non missi, quia non fuit tabellarius, qui ad [Angliam ve]niret, quid de illis videbitur ipsa judicabit, mihi videntur omnia conficta . . . . . regis Portugalliæ, et in exaltationem primatus Pontificis.

". . . . . discesserit me itineri versus Angliam præparato, ut sortem meam . . . . . video occlusas esse tot laboribus meis portas vestræ pietatis, et . . . . . Deum Optimum Maximum tandem convertat in Christianam chari[tatem] . . . . . vestris quam simillimos faciat.

* * * * ex conn . . . . . .
. . . . . Huc venit et . . . . . .
. . . . . et auxilium et . . . . . .
. . . . . de auxilio et . . . . . .
. . . . . cui supplico ut . . . . . .
. . . . me condemnare . . . . . .
re ex^mo^ Duci . . . . . .
singularissimis. Datæ [xxij. Feb. 1532.]"†

Hol., mutilated. Add.: Mag^co^, &c., Dño Thomæ Cromwell, ser^mi^ Regis Angliæ consiliario, etc. Londi[ni].

22 Feb. R. O. St. P. VII. 422. **176.** WALLOP to HENRY VIII.

William Kene, my servant, arrived on the 12th with your Grace's letters, dated Westm., 9th, whilst I was at Rouen. I have declared to the French king the specialties conveyed in the extract. He said he had been advertised of them by his ambassador in England, and made answer by Langeais. He begged me to say that whatever sweet words the Pope may have used to the Emperor in your matter, it was all dissimulation. He sees no reason for a truce for three years where no war is. He will condescend to a general, but not to a particular council, and says that a proposition has been made to him for one to be held on the Italian-French frontier, from which you were to be omitted; to which he would not consent. He promised to write to Tournon and Grammont to further your cause with the Pope. Has not spoken of their coldness in this behalf, in consequence of the postscript to the King's letter. Though they have been cold in setting forth the King's cause, they have been right hot and diligent in procuring a marriage between the duke of Orleans and the Pope's niece, but of this Francis dropped not a word. It is said that Ferdinand and the Waiwode have concluded a truce for five months. Paris, 22 Feb. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

22 Feb. R. O. St. P. VII. 424. **177.** HAUKINS to HENRY VIII.

Since his last letter has spoken to the Pope with a view to draw him into conversation, and to remove his scruples about the variety of opinions of the learned men, and the force of the Levitical law. His answer was, that without a mandate from the King he could do nothing. On the 18th conversed with a friar who has written on the King's cause. He holds that the dispensation was void, because there was not a *maxima causa.* Details the conversation. Compliments the King on the appointment of Cranmer as archbishop. Campeggio on Feb. 21 propounded in the Consistory the vacancy, and the bulls desired for the elect. The annates *ad rigorem* are 10,000 ducats. The "propina" of Campeggio comes to 1,500 ducats. The Pope's officers for small services will demand 3,000 or 4,000, and at the next Consistory the Archbishop will have his pall for 1,000 ducats more. "This pall is a piece of white cloth, made of the wool of certain lambs, which the Pope halloweth, and consecrate by the Pope, and

† Dated in modern marginal note "22 Feb. 1533."

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177. HAUKINS to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

laid upon St. Peter his sepulchre." The Emperor leaves on the Thursday after Ash Wednesday. Supposes the King knows of the marriage between the Pope's niece and the duke of Orleans. The Emperor "letteth slip" his sentence for the duke of Ferrara against the Pope. Bologna, 22 Feb.

Hol. Add. Endd.

22 Feb. **178.** DR. ORTIZ to the EMPRESS.

Add. MS. 28,585, f. 222, B.M.

Letters have come from Flanders of 24 Jan., stating that the brief has been received, and will be notified. The Emperor sends to order it to be notified at once.

Eustace Chapuis writes from England that on Christmas Eve Master Abel and another preacher were let out of the Tower, where they were confined, with orders not to preach or write until five days after Easter (*Pascua*). The truce between England and Scotland came to an end on St. Andrew's Day (*por Santandres*), and the English have invaded Scotland in three places and done much damage, taking more than 300 prisoners. The Scotch ambassador in England had returned. It is feared there will be war. The Emperor has sent the count of Cifuentes here as ambassador.

Since writing the above, letters have arrived from the ambassador in England, dated 9 Feb., stating that the brief has been notified in Flanders, and that the king of England has given the archbishopric of Canterbury to a chaplain of "this Ana," which has been taken ill by many. Bolonia, 22 Feb. 1533.

Sp., pp. 3. *Modern copy.*

22 Feb. **179.** SIR RICHARD BULKELEY to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Has a brother at Cambridge, John Bulkeley, M.A., a priest well seen in divinity, who has no exhibition but what the writer gives him, which he cannot easily spare during his father's life. Desires Cromwell to get him the benefice of Danam, in Cheshire, which is in the gift of Mr. Savage, now the King's ward, especially as it is said Dr. Bonar is to be bishop of Chester. Will. Brereton, of the privy chamber, has married Savage's mother. The benefice is worth 20*l.* a year. Will give Cromwell 20*l.* for his pains to buy him a saddle, and his brother will give him yearly a third of the value of the benefice. But Cromwell must anticipate Brereton's application, as he has the nonage of the child. Beaumaris. 22 Feb.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Privy Council. *Endd.*

23 Feb. **180.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

As the Queen sees that the obstinacy of the King increases daily, and the appearances of disorder in view of the new marriage, she is compelled to employ your aid. Since my last of the 15th, the King does not cease to press the archbishops of Canterbury and York, the bishops of London, Winchester, and Lincoln, and many others, Italians as well as English, to subscribe a document he has drawn up to his taste, of a very strange nature, as you will see. The archbishop of York and the bishop of Winchester have not yet agreed to do so. The elect of Canterbury has made no difficulty about it, and has even solicited it, as if it were his own business; and if it be true, as I am told today on good authority, that he has gone to give the Queen special notice of it, he has given good earnest of maintaining the opinion of the King in this divorce without variation. He has married (*espousé*) the King to the Lady, in presence of the father, mother, brother, and two of her favorites, and one of his priests. If it be so, the King has taken the best means of preventing him from changing his opinions when raised to his

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dignity, as the archbishop of York has done. It is very probable either that the said elect has solemnised these espousals, or has promised to do so for certain considerations, as I have written to your Majesty, especially as since he has been elected he has dared to say openly that he would maintain, on pain of being burned, that the King might take the Lady to wife. The bruit continues, that in order to accomplish the said marriage the King waits for nothing else except the bulls of the elect; and for this purpose he has commanded those who have the charge of it to summon a provincial synod for the 16th. It is said that the King means to demand money for a war with Scotland, and to make harbours on the coast; and the better to colour the matter, the king of France has sent him a master architect. The French ambassador had intended to visit me, but was prevented by company, and proposes to do so tomorrow. It is said that Melanchthon is in one of the King's lodgings, and has been there for eight days, but it is kept such a secret that I can find no one who knows the certainty of it. The King has written for him expressly, I think merely for the Queen's affair, for he favors her, and because he pretends and wishes to have in his hands all ecclesiastical ordinances,—not only the synodical ones of this kingdom, but the papal as well. And in order the better to conduct the affair, last year he induced the prelates, by menaces and devices, to submit to whatever should be decided by 40 persons, of whom one half should be appointed by himself, and the other by the prelates, and himself above all. For this reformation, or rather deformation, it seems he could find no fitter instrument than Melanchthon, so as to give the utmost possible trouble to the Pope, that his previous boasts might not be without effect.

The King intends to raise a regiment of horse, and will take the goods of the Church to pay them. He is fleecing the clergy in various ways, and he has just made the Chancellor a present of the best house in Westminster, and given him more than 1,000 ducats of rent out of the revenues of the said abbey. The Scots will do nothing. The four ships will sail tomorrow with 400 men and victuals for four months.

Yesterday the King sent for an English merchant who commonly resides in Flanders, and inquired of him curiously about the execution of the brief, and of what was said in Flanders about his marriage, and also about the country, whether it was rich, populous, and loyal to your Majesty, and if it could be easily conquered; to all which points his answers were quite against the King's wish, who wondered much at what he said, and heaved innumerable sighs. London, 23 Feb. 153[3].

Hol., Fr., pp. 5. From a modern copy.

23 Feb. **181.** HAUKINS to HENRY VIII.

R. O. St. P. VII. 426.

The league between the princes of Italy, the Pope, and the Emperor will probably be published in two days. The Venetians will not change the old one, and the duke of Ferrara sticks upon certain conditions. Bologna, 23 Feb. 1533.

Hol. Add. Endd.

24 Feb. **182.** CLEMENT VII. and CHARLES V.

Granvelle, Papiers d'Etat, II. 1.

Treaty for defence against the Turk, with a clause that if the Pope treat for the marriage of Katharine de Medici with a son of Francis I. he shall take security that France shall assist in a council for religion and defence against the Turks. Also a clause touching duke Alexander; and another that the English divorce be not tried anywhere but at Rome, but that the Pope shall give no countenance to the king of England's relations with Anne Boleyn, but shall act upon the brief he lately issued. Bologna, 24 Feb. 1533.

Lat.

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26 Feb. R. O. **183.** The Town of Oxford to Cromwell.

We have received your letters dated 20 Feb., in which you advise us to surrender our liberties to the King as the university has done; to which we have consented, trusting that you will see that we lose none of our liberties, as we pay him yearly a great fee-farm. Oxford, 26 Feb.

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Endd.*

26 Feb. Camusat, 123 b. **184.** Wm. du Bellay [Lord of Langey], Beauvoys, and Dinteville to Francis I.

Yesterday the king of England sent for Dinteville to show him certain news from Italy; and Langey, who had news to communicate to him from France, and Beauvais, who had just returned from Scotland, accompanied him. He was pleased with Langey's charge, and agreed with Francis, even about the interview, to which he will send some one whom he trusts, either the duke of Norfolk or the earl of Wiltshire. He desired them to write and say that he wished Francis would desire the cardinals Tournon and Grammont to cause the Pope to do nothing in his affair meanwhile. Langey told him that it would be to their common advantage if he would compose his differences with the Scotch king. He replied, as he had done previously to Montpesat and Dinteville, that any means the King could find would be good for him. Beauvais then told him what he had done in Scotland. He was greatly pleased therewith, especially when he heard that Francis hoped to arrange an interview between him and his nephew. Will not write more, as Langey and Beauvais leave in three or four days, and there is danger of letters being intercepted at sea. London, 26 Feb.

Fr.

27 Feb. R. O. **185.** Sir Geo. Lawson to Cromwell.

Has a letter from one of his servants whom he sent along the sea-coast to Humber to escry Scotch ships of war. Sends it to the King. He has given warning to all the King's ships now laden with victuals for Berwick not to leave their harbours unless they know the coast to be clear, and the King's ships of war at hand. Urges that the said ships be sent with all haste. Is anxious to know the King's pleasure touching the contents of his last. Wishes an answer from Cromwell to his own two articles. Has commanded John Raven to visit Cromwell from time to time about them. This morning a Scotch ship lying upon the Farne Island chased a ship of Lynne, laden with beans and malt, but she got safe to Berwick. No news but that Murray is still at Jedworth. It is said he was in Riddesdale with a great power last Tuesday night, and burnt two or three small steads. The poor soldiers of Berwick were last night in the Mershe, and burnt a good village beside Byllemyre, and much corn there, bringing home cattle and other spoil. Thinks the King should give them a reward of 20*l.* Remember money, as the first day of the month is this next Thursday. Berwick, 27 Feb.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* To Master Cromwell, Esquire, and of the King's most honorable Council. *Endd.*

27 Feb. R. O. **186.** Sir George Lawson to Henry VIII.

Sent lately a servant along the coast to escry Scotch ships of war, and give warning to the ships laden with corn at Hull and elsewhere for the victualling of the Border garrisons, not to leave their havens till they knew the coast to be clear. Encloses his letter. Requests that the ships of war be sent northwards in all haste. This morning a ship of Lynn was chased by a man of war off the Farne Island, but came in safety to Berwick. Begs him to remember the contents of his late letters to the King and Cromwell. Berwick, 27 Feb. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

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27 Feb. **187.** JAMES V. to the QUEEN OF NAVARRE.

Royal MS. 18, B. vi. f. 18. B. M.

Thanks her for her good will, of which he has heard from the duke of Albany and his ambassadors. Desires credence for David Betoun, apostolic prothonotary, who is going as his ambassador. Striveling, 27 Feb. 1532.

Lat., copy, p. 1.

27 Feb. **188.** ITALIAN LEAGUE.

Granvelle, II. 7.

League for the defence of Italy between the Pope, Charles V., the dukes of Milan, Ferrara, and Mantua, and the republics of Sienna and Lucca. Bologna, 27 Feb. 1533.

Lat.

28 Feb. **189.** JOHN WHALLEY to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I wrote more largely on the 23rd, showing what things I have passed since my coming to Yarmouth, both touching the King's wines and certain letters found in a Frenchman, belonging to the Scottishmen. These letters remain in the hands of Robert Batys, constable of Leystoft, and the ship also. The letters are not sent up, for all that I could do. Refers to the bearer, a servant of the King's, who has shown the writer much gentleness for Cromwell's sake. Though I expected to have bargained with the merchants of Yarmouth for all the King's wines, they would only give me 200 mks., the amount being 54 tuns by estimate. So I went and filled part of them yesterday and today. The wines take much "ollage," and have leaked considerably. I have played the cooper myself. Five or six merchants and innkeepers of Norwich have been here, who would not have bought 15 tun in all, yet would have demanded one hogshead of red wine in every tun, and might have had 4*l.* 10*s.* the tun to have had their choice. I refused because the rest might have laid on my hands. Mr. Parys, of Norwich, today offered me 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to have them all. Let me know your pleasure. Yarmouth, 28 Feb. 1532.

Hol. Add. Endd. Sealed.

28 Feb. **190.** JAMES V. to the PARLIAMENT OF PARIS.

Royal MS. 18. B. vi. 18. B. M.

Complains of the attempts to dissolve the friendship between the two realms, notwithstanding the treaty of Rouen. The attack of the enemy upon Scotland is a preparation for an invasion of France. It is a bitter thing that they are inclining to the side of the common enemy, neglecting their old friendship with Scotland. If faithfulness to their allies does not move them, they must remember that these new treaties are made for the destruction of both French and Scotch, whose strength being first weakened, France will be attacked. The Ambassador will explain more fully. Striveling, 28 Feb. 1532.

This is to be delivered if the result with the French king is contrary to our wish.

Afterwards our Ambassador in Flanders must be visited.

Lat., copy, p. 1.

191. JAMES V. to [MARY] QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

Royal MS. 18, B. vi. 18b. B.M.

Desires credence for David Betoun, abbot of Abirbrothok, keeper of the Privy Seal.

Imperfect. Lat., p. 1. *Copy.*

192. JAMES V. to LORD BEVRES.

Royal MS. 18, B.vi. 190. B. M.

Thanks him for his offer of a wife of his family, which Gerard Vyon and Nicolas Canyvet have declared to him.

Lat., p. 1. *Copy.*

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28 Feb. **193.** The Italian League.

Nero, B. vi. 167. B.M.

Proclamation made by the Emperor at Bologna that he and the Pope have confirmed the league and confederation made on 23 Dec. 1529, between the Pope, Emperor, Venice, and other powers of Italy, and have strengthened it by a new league in which all the other powers of Italy are included, as appears by a public instrument signed yesterday, 27 Feb. 1533.

P. 1. *Italian.*

194. Henry VIII. to Benet.

R. O. St. P. vii. 416.

Received their letters of the 8th, and has written to remove their doubts touching the payment of the money to the Young Man, and supply some omissions in Bonner's instructions. If the vote of the Young Man agrees with that of the Old Man, they may pay the money and excuse delay. As to the Pope's attempt to amplify his jurisdiction to our prejudice and displeasure, we rest on the determination of the university of Orleans, that we are not bound to appear before him in person or by proxy ; and if he has sent any commission to Capisuccha to the contrary, he has done us intolerable wrong. We know what the Pope should and may do, and will treat him accordingly ; and you are to tell him of the determination made by the learned, and urge him to act with circumspection, considering how great is the danger. "Ye be St. Peter's successor," you shall tell him, "a fisher, who when he draweth his net too fast and too hard, then he breaketh it, and pulling it softly taketh fish good plenty." Princes are great fishes, and must be handled with policy. The King is not to be vexed with the excessive pre-eminence of the Pope's authority. They are to communicate this letter to Tournon and Grammont.

P.S.—If the Pope will not devise some means for our satisfaction, you shall say to him that if he will not be guided by the opinions of the learned, and refuse to grant so small a matter affecting the King's rights, no princes of Christendom will tolerate such proceedings ; that as heretofore all matters have been determined in their own realms, to which the only objection is that of the Queen, that the place is not indifferent, it is doubtful how the world will take it. If, you may tell him, you can exercise this jurisdiction over the king of England, all princes will imagine you can exercise it over them, and force them to appear in your courts at your commandment. Therefore it were best you admitted the excusator, and remitted the cause to England ; and if the Queen complains, on making her cause good before three indifferent judges, they shall appoint a place for discussion of the cause. You shall further tell him that you have heard from Flanders that certain writings coming from the Holy See have been sent up in derogation both of the justice and the affection lately showed unto us by his Holiness. We send you a copy, which is not to be shown as coming from us.

Copy badly mutilated and gall-stained. The letter is in the hand of Wriothesley, and the P.S. in that of Tuke. Endd.

195. Bulls from Rome.

S. B.

Proclamation against purchasing from Rome, or publishing anything purchased within this year past in derogation of the King's authority, as the King fears that attempts will be made to hinder the execution of Acts passed by the Parliament late holden at Westminster for the reformation of divers abuses maintained by the clergy.

Cleop. E. vi. 226. B. M.

2. Extract from the preceding, printed in Wilkins, iii. 755.

1533.

196. Grants in February 1533.

Feb.

Grants.

1. Geo. Blenerhasset. Licence to enfeoff John Jernegan, Humph. Wyngfeld, Rob. Drury, and Hen. Calthropp, to the use of the said George and Margaret his wife, of the manor of Boylandes, Norf., and a moiety of the same manor, Suff. Westm., 3 Feb. —*Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 7.

2. Nic. Chalysworthe of Whitfeldhurst, Derby, husbandman. Reversal of outlawry, sued for trespass in the Common Pleas by Nic. Braye; the said Nicholas having surrendered to the Flete prison as certified by Sir Robert Norwiche, C. J. Westm., 3 Feb. —*Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 3.

3. Anth. Kyngston, one of the "appositores" of the King's table. To be steward of the castle, manor, lordship, and hundred of Berkley, Glouc., and of the possessions of William late marquis of Berkeley, and master or keeper of "Haw parke," Glouc., late of the said marquis; with fees of 10*l.* a year as steward, and four marks a year as keeper of Hawe park. Greenwich, 24 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 Feb. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 9.

4. *Yorkshire:* Commission to Sir Ralph Evers, John Barton, Thos. Wentworth, and Rob. Lacy, to make inquisition p.m. on the lands and heir of Will. Sare. Westm., 4 Feb.

ii. Similar commission to Ralph Evers, Ralph Bukton, Thos. Wentworth, and Rob. Lacy, on the lands and heir of Ric. Thorneton. Westm., 4 Feb.

iii. Similar commission to John Norton, Ralph Evers, John Barton, and Walter Grymstede, on the lands and heir of Thos. Lynly. Westm., 4 Feb.—*Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 2*d.*

5. Simon Guyn. Grant of the Spytyl house of Holowey, Midd., for life. Greenwich, 19 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 Feb.—P.S.

6. Earl of Essex.* Inspeximus and inotescimus of certain charters of Rob. de Ver, formerly earl of Oxford, and Sir John de Preyers, to Sir John Bourchier, archdeacon of Essex, respecting land in Hengham Sibill, and the advowson of the church there. Westm., 5 Feb.—*Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 10.

7. *Cumb.:* Commission to John Skelton of Brannthwayt, John Skelton of Armathwate, and John Rybton, sen., to make inquisition p.m. on the lands and heir of Ric. Suthake, clk. Westm., 6 Feb.—*Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 2*d.*

8. Sir John Sentlowe. Grant of the office of chief steward of the lordship of Portebury, Somerset, lately held by Sir Anth. Poyntz, deceased; with the same fee as the said Anthony had. Westm., 4 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 9.

9. Hen. Norres, esquire of the Royal Body, the King's purse-bearer, *alias* keeper of the King's usual monies and jewels. Pardon and release. Eltham, 22 June 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 3.

10. Wm. Petows, clk. Presentation to the parish ch. of St. Nicholas in Calais, void by death. Westm., 5 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 Feb.—P.S.

11. Agnes Atkynson *alias* Diconson, of London, spinster. Pardon for the robbery of certain articles of clothing of Ric. Clerke, at North Mymmes, Herts, (in which Giles Diconson of London, cook, and Tho. Gregorye of Coventry, labourer, were her accomplices,) on the 25 May, 22 Hen. VIII. Greenwich, 28 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 Feb.—P.S.

12. Wm. Levet, clk., LL.B. Presentation to the parish ch. of Stanford Ryvers, Essex, London dioc., void by resignation. Greenwich, 2 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 Feb.—P.S.

13. Rob. Pye. Lease of lands in the lordship of Malmshill, Heref., parcel of the earldom of March, viz., Rye, Stywardismersshe, and Roundhey, and other parcels named, for 21 years; at certain stated rents. *Del.* Westm., 7 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

14. Edm. Harvy of Kimbolton, Hunts. Pardon for the murder of Roger Hanforde. Greenwich, 2 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 7 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 2.

15. Ric. Hill, serjeant of the King's cellar. Grant of a piece of land called "le Dongehyll," in a place called "le Knowmarket," near Sentt John Strete without the bars of Westsmythfeld, London, Midd., being in breadth on the south side from the tenement of the master and brethren of the hospital of St. Bartholomew in Westsmythfeld to the common road leading to Clerkenwell 24 feet, and on the north side, between the same limits, 54 feet; and in length along the said common road 68 feet; on which piece of land the dwellers in the neighbourhood have placed their dung, and made a dung heap thereof; with all messuages, tenements, &c. thereon; and all messuages, lands, and tenements in Sent John Strete, *alias* Cowcrosse Strete, near Smythfeld, in the suburbs of London, lately held by Thos. Trewe *alias* Thos. Shyngle, and afterwards by Will. Cope and Nowel Loveday, by grant of King Henry VII. or of the present King; to hold by fealty at the annual rent of 20*d.* Eltham, 24 Nov. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 7 Feb.—P.S. †*Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 23.

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* "Pro Comite Essex" occurs in the margin but not in the body of the roll.

† Enrolled also on *Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 44.

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196. GRANTS in FEBRUARY 1533—*cont.*

Feb.

GRANTS.

16. Lewis ap Watkyns, yeoman of the Guard. Pension of 6*d.* a day as fee of the Crown, in the duchy of Cornwall, as enjoyed by Griffin Rede, deceased. Westm., 5 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 Feb.—P.S.

17. Anth. Ghuydott, merchant of Florence and of Southampton. Denization. Greenwich, 25 Jan. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 Feb.—P.S.

18. Wm. ap Howell, one of the marshals of the King's hall. To have the corrody in the monastery of St. Augustine, Bristowe, surrendered by Simon Burton. Westm., 4 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 10 Feb.—P.S.

19. Ric. Hogh, of Leghton, Cheshire. Pardon for the murder of Ralph Davenporte at Molyngton Banaster. Westm., 8 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 11 Feb.—P.S.

20. Percival Harte. Reversion of the office of one of the ushers of the Receipt of Exchequer, and the custody of "le Starre Chambre" in Westminster palace, which were granted by pat. 21 July 18 Hen. VIII. to Sir Thos. Palmer. Westm., 6 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 11 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 21.

21. Rob. Brokylsby. Lease of the site and the demesne lands of the manor of Kyrton, and lands in Bromeby, Burton, and Parva Rysby, thereto belonging; parcel of the duchy of Cornwall in co. Linc., late in the tenure of Sir Rob. Sheffeld; for 21 years; at certain stated rents. *Del.* Westm., 12 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

ii. Memorandum of a lease made on 12 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII.; particulars not given.

22. *Yorkshire:* Commission to Seth Snawsell, Edm. Copyndale, Ralph Pulleyn, and Anth. Hamond, to make inquisition p. m. on the lands and heir of John Vavasour. Westm., 12 Feb.—*Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 2 *d.*

23. Nic. Williams. Lease, by the advice of Sir John Daunce and John Hales, of the site of the manor of Sherston, Wilts, with all houses thereon built, and all demesne lands, &c. thereto belonging, parcel of the lands of the late earl of Warwick; with reservations; for 21 years, at the annual rent of 8*l.* 10*s.*, and 10*s.* of increase; on surrender of pat. 21 Feb. 10 Hen. VIII., granting a similar lease of the premises in a different form. *Del.* Westm., 12 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 3.

24. Luke de Lukery, merchant of Ragusa. Licence to convey one horse out of the realm. Westm., 12 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII. —S.B.

25. Ralph Weitwoode, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, merchant, *alias* of London, ironmonger. Protection; going in the suite of Sir Thos. Clifford, vice-captain of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Westm., 12 Feb.—*Fr.* 23 *Hen. VIII. m.* 2.

26. Wm. Newporte and Philippa his wife. Lease of all lands, &c. in co. Worc., called "Hadser ferme," late in the tenure of Ric. Newporte, parcel of Warwickislandes; with reservations; for 21 years, as lately held by the said Richard, at the annual rent of 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, and 20*d.* of increase. *Del.* Westm., 13 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII. — S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 2.

27. Wm. Goddard. Lease of the site of the manor of Cheriell, parcel of the earldom of Warwick, with all houses thereon built, and all demesne lands thereto belonging; for 21 years, at the annual rent of 25*l.* 10*s.*, and 5*s.* of increase; with reservations; on surrender by the said William, as son and executor of Ric. Goddard, deceased, of pat. 12 Aug. 10 Hen. VIII., being a similar lease to the said Richard. *Del.* Westm., 13 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 2.

28. Humph. Jenetts and Margery his wife, and Will. Genetts. Lease of a watermill, called "Forde mylle," in the lordship of Wycheband, near Wyche, Worc.; with reservations; for 21 years, at the annual rent of 43*s.* 4*d.*, and 20*d.* of increase. *Del.* Westm., 13 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII. — S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 3.

29. Ric. Best. To be one of the King's gunners in the Tower of London, with fees of 8*d.* a-day as enjoyed by Geoff. Horne, deceased. Honnesdon, 15 July 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 13 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 23.

30. Peter Young, one of the yeomen of the Crown. Grant of the 6*d.* a-day lately held by Sir Thos. Spert, as fee of the Crown. Dover, 14 Nov. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 28.

31. Laurence Stubbes, clk. Presentation to the parish church of Moore Monketon, York dioc., *vice* John Benolt, clk., resigned. Westm., 11 May 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 15 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 20.

32. Thos. Baschurch, clk. Presentation to the parish church of All Saints in Northcerney, Worc. dioc., *vice* Laurence Stubbes, clk., resigned. Westm., 11 May 24 Hen. VIII *Del.* Westm., 15 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 20.

33. John Benolt, clk. Presentation to the parish church of Olderkyrke *alias* Aldermary, in the marches of Calais, Terouenne dioc., in the jurisdiction of Canterbury, *vice* John Baschurch, clk., deceased. Westm., 11 May 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 15 Feb. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 19.

34. Ric. Holton and Thos. Gyttyns, merchants of London. Licence to import in a Brittish (*i.e.* Breton) ship 20 tuns of Gascon wine. *Del.* Westm., 16 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

35. Sir John Daunce. Wardship and marriage of Will. son and heir of Sir John Skevyngton, deceased. *Del.* Westm., 17 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 2.

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Feb.

GRANTS.

36. John Smyth. Custody of the manor of Drayton, Northt., of the annual value of 6*l.* 12*d.*, and the lands and tenements in Thenford, Northt., of the annual value of 12*s.*, and of the other lands and tenements in said co., and in cos. Beds, Bucks, and Oxon, of the annual value of 11*l.* 17*s.*, lately belonging to Nic. Woodhull, deceased, during the minority of Anth. Woodhull, son and heir of the said Nicholas; with the wardship and marriage of the said heir. *Del.* Westm., 17 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 2.

37. Thos. Jones. Wardship and marriage of John son and heir of Thos. Perrot, deceased. Westm., 12 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 17 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 3.

38, Anne Knyght, widow. Lease of two water-mills built under one roof, with two tofts or closes adjoining, and a mill called "a Maltemyll," and a meadow called "Millehome," adjoining, in the lordship of Hanneslap or Hanslap, parcel of Warwicke londs, Bucks; with reservations; for 21 years, at the annual rent of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and 3*s.* 4*d.* of increase. *Del.* Westm., 17 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 29.

39. John lord Hussey. Wardship and marriage of Thomas son and heir of Chr. Wynbusshe, deceased. *Del.* Westm., 17 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 29.

40. Nic. Poynes. To be keeper and master of the hunt of deer of Mykelwood chase, and of Whitclyff park, Glouc. Westm., 12 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 Feb. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 9.

41. Wm. Bayly, of Blansford, Dorset, smith. Pardon for having killed Edw. Calverley of Blansford, fletcher, by a blow given in self-defence 14 Sept. 23 Hen. VIII., of which the said Edward died on the 7th (*sic*) Sept. the same year, as appears by the record of Sir Wm. Shelley, and his associates, certified before the said William and Wm. Marshall, justices of gaol delivery for Dorset gaol at Shaftesbury. Westm., 18 Feb.—*Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 2.

42. John Rydley, page of the King's bows. Lease of the site of the manor of Ambresbury, and all demesne land thereto adjoining, parcel of the lands called Salesbury lands, Wilts, now in the tenure of John Wellesbourne by virtue of patent 18 May 12 Hen. VIII. for 21 years; with reservations; for 21 years from Mich., A.D. 1541, on the expiration of the said patent, at the annual rent of 16*l.* 5*s.* *Del.* Westm., 19 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 28.

43. Thos. duke of Norfolk. Grant of the reversion of the manors of Acton Burnell, Holgate, Abbeton, Millenchepe, Longdon, Chatwall, Smythcote, Wulstanton, Uppyngton, and Rushbury, Salop, with knights' fees, advowsons, &c. thereto belonging; the said Duke now having estate in the premises (which the King hereby ratifies) as son and heir of Thos. late duke of Norfolk, deceased, to whom they were granted in tail male by pat. 1 Feb. 5 Hen. VIII., which grant was confirmed in the Parliament 5 Hen. VIII. Westm., 26 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 26.

1 March. **197.** TRIAL OF THE PIX.

R. O. Assay of silver made in the Star Chamber at Westminster, 1 March 24 Hen. VIII., in presence of Sir Thomas Audeley, chancellor, Thos. duke of Norfolk, treasurer of England, Thos. earl of Wiltshire, keeper of the Privy Seal, John lord Huse, Sir John Fitzjames, chief justice of the King's Bench, Sir Ric. Lyster, chief baron of the Exchequer, Sir Ant. Fitzherbert, justice of the Common Pleas, Sir Ric. Weston, sub-treasurer of the Exchequer, Sir Ric. Sacheverell, and Sir John Daunce. On opening the pix there were found 30 "sinchiæ," containing 28*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* in silver groats, half-groats, pence, halfpence, and farthings, taken out of 40,405 lbs. 1 oz. of silver weight coined and delivered out of the Exchange in the Tower of London since 20 May 22 Hen. VIII., in the time of John Copynger, keeper of the Exchange aforesaid, and William Blount lord Mountjoy, master of the Mint.

Lat., p. 1.

1 March. **198.** FRENCH AMBASSADORS.

S. B. For Mons. de Langy, one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber with the French king, and Mons. de Beauves, late ambassador of the French king to Scotland.

Passport to go beyond sea with 10 horses, servants, baggage, &c. Westm., the last day of Feb. 24 Hen. VIII. *Teste* Westm., 1 March.

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1 March. **199.** Lord Dacre to Cromwell.

R. O. Received 26 Feb. his letters dated London, 15 Feb. Thanks him for advancing his causes to the King. That no "great actes, excurses, and annoysaunces" have been done against the enemy in the west, as well as on the east and middle march, is owing to the bad weather, to Dacre's hope of having an aid of soldiers, guns, and gunners, and to the assembly of the lords, lairds, and freeholders of Niddisdale, Galloway, Connyngham, and Kyle, with part of Liddisdale, at Drumfreis and other places in Annerdale. Feared, if he invaded, that he would have suffered more damage than he would have done. Begs him to solicit the King for more soldiers and artillery.

Without more provision these Borders are like to go to ruin. Wishes to know the King's pleasure and Cromwell's advice. Sent his uncle, Sir Christopher Dacre, to invade Scotland on Thursday last. He burnt Aglefechan (Ecclefechan) and the "parishing" of the same, Castell bank, Pennersax, Langdykes, and part of the foot of Middelby, the Clyntes and other small steads and houses in the heart of Annerdale. Three English were slain and 10 taken; one Scotchman slain and four taken; 200 sheep and "gayte," 80 head of "nowte," and 30 horses and nags brought into England. Naward, 1 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Maister Crumwell. *Endd.*

1 March. **200.** William Brabazon to Cromwell.

R. O We have been at all my Lady's (Anne Boleyn's) possessions in Pembroke and Carmarthen shires, where we have had good entertainment of my lord Ferrers and his officers. The tenants have given my Lady, at her entry, as much as has been heretofore given. We are all in health. The bearer, who is now my Lady's officer of Kylgarm, entertained us well there. We intend to be at London this day fortnight. Karmarden, St. David's Day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

2 March. **201.** Francis I. and Clement VII.

Camusat, 23b. Extract from letters of the 25th Feb. and 2nd March 1532, received by the King (Francis I.) from the cardinals of Tournon and Grammont, and others.

The Cardinals write, on the 25th Feb., that they have received a power from the King touching the marriage of the duke of Orleans with the duchess of Urbino. They showed it to the Pope, who greatly rejoiced at it, and showed it to the Emperor, because, on the previous evening, he had assured his Holiness that Francis would never send it. That evening the Emperor did not talk much about it to the Pope, and did not wish to see it at all. Next day the Emperor came again to see the Pope, and said he could not deny that this was a great and honorable offer for his niece, but his Holiness ought not to decide upon it till he was assured of four things: (1.) That nothing should be innovated in Italy, and that Italy would remain at peace. (2.) That Francis would assent to the Council. (3.) That the treaties of Madrid and Cambray should be re-confirmed. (4.) That the king of England's matter should remain in its present state, and be proceeded with no further. He said that the Pope should not "*prendre à demy*" his friends' counsel. When he counselled the Pope to make the marriage, it was only with these conditions. It appears that this was the only time when they spoke about it. The answer given by the Pope was wise and prudent. He said he was greatly surprised that the Emperor,—now that he sees Francis is bent on the marriage, and that he himself was the cause of the Pope asking the cardinals of Tournon and Grammont to cause the power to be sent,—should

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counsel the making of the above conditions, which have nothing in common with a marriage;—That the honour done him by Francis of delivering his second son to him was so great that he would not insist on these conditions were his niece heiress of the half of Europe;—That it was for Francis to make such as he pleased, and for his Holiness to accept them. That these four conditions were things which the Emperor could not obtain while he held Francis prisoner, and afterwards his children; and the Pope could hardly do so, as he is of little power in comparison with the Emperor. That he will, however, endeavour to keep peace, not wishing that his niece should be the cause of a war in Christendom. Notwithstanding this answer, the Emperor has twice urgently pressed the Pope, but without success, and is evidently much annoyed at the marriage.

The Pope desires above all things that the proposed interview may be kept secret. That it may be so, he has tried to dissemble to his own ambassador in this Court. It is true that he had proposed the interview to the Emperor for the [settlement of the] affair of Francis, the king of England, and the Emperor, being quite sure that the Emperor would not hear of it, for the reason which Francis wrote to the said Cardinals, namely, that if the interview took place Francis and the king of England would go to it in such force that it would not be safe for the Emperor, who is much afraid of the said Princes. The Pope proposes that the interview take place at Nice, next May, and thinks of asking for Nice, with the castle, of the duke of Savoy, without Francis' interference. Francis approves.

The Cardinals have delivered to the Pope a letter from Francis to him, concerning the Council, which the Pope approves, and has shown to the Emperor, who could find no fault with it. But the matter is remitted to those whom the Pope is to send to Francis and other Princes. It is quite true that the words contained in the letter which say that private affairs must not be discussed at the Council, but things concerning the Faith, have astonished the Imperialists, because they cannot think why they were written, notwithstanding any explanation by the Pope. They think Francis means some subtlety.

The Emperor has made the greatest suit in the world to have three cardinals, namely, the archbishops of Bari and Capua, and Muchetula; but he endeavoured to obtain them with so great audacity and violence, that all this Consistory were surprised by it. The Consistory was held for eight hours. No company could have been more wearied or more menaced. But, notwithstanding all the Emperor's bravado, he could only obtain one cardinal, the archbishop of Bari; and the archbishop of Toulouse [John d'Orleans] has been despatched "*en sa barbe.*" The cardinals of Tournon and Grammont made great suit in favour of the Auditor of the Chamber, in the king of England's name and at the request of his Ambassador, showing the Pope that, in order that the whole world might know the friendship which exists between Francis and Henry, they had determined to propose the Auditor,—as Henry may have learnt from letters of Dr. Bennet, his ambassador. The Emperor was much displeased with the two Cardinals for proposing the Auditor, and said that if the English ambassador alone had demanded two, he would not have been so grieved and displeased at it as he was at the interference of the two Cardinals; which is as much as to say that he is very sorry to see the two Kings so friendly together.

The league has been concluded. The duke of Ferrara has entered it in consequence of a suspension of war against him, which the Pope has granted, for eighteen months, but without approving the sentence given by the Emperor concerning Reggio, Modena, and Rubere. The league has been published. The two Cardinals are to receive a duplicate of it, which they will send to Francis. The Emperor greatly desired that the Genoese should declare

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201. FRANCIS I. and CLEMENT VII.—*cont.*

themselves his subjects, but they would not do so. They have, however, entered into this league, like other potentates, but without contributing, unless it be certain galleys in time of war. The contribution will amount to about 80,000 crowns a month. Money will not be disbursed at present, but each "*baille particulièrement bancque respondante à un autre bancquier,*" who shall afterwards answer for the whole; the bankers to furnish the money for which they are bound in time of war.

There was at Rome an ambassador for the five cantons which are not Lutherans. He was come to ask aid from the Pope, the Emperor, and other Italian princes, in case they should have war against their Lutheran neighbours. It was resolved to aid him with a certain sum each month; and, under cover of this, the Emperor endeavored to get him to enter the league in the name of the five cantons; they furnishing troops, and being well paid. But the Ambassador had no power to do so.

By their letter of the 2nd instant, they state that the Emperor departed the last day of February for Alexandria, where he will remain ten or twelve days to discharge the rest of his lanceknights, of whom he had already discharged some at Bologna. Of the rest of his army he retained only 3,000 or 3,500 Spaniards, whom he would send back from Alexandria to the realm of Naples. He proposed to take with him the remainder of the Spaniards into Spain, and to discharge all his light horse. He leaves Anthony de Leve at Milan, who and other captains are paid with the money which the Emperor takes every year from the Duke.

Francis has been informed that the Emperor leaves 10,000 or 12,000 foot and certain horsemen in Italy, but he was trying to make Italy pay for them. Francis is also informed that it is impossible to believe the relief of the Papal Court on the Emperor's departure;—That the Pope gave him the Cardinals Sanctorum Quatuor and of Mantua to accompany him till his embarkation at Genoa;—That the Emperor at his departure told the Pope that Francis was going into Picardy to hunt, as he gave out, but really to have another interview with the king of England, because, at the last, the two Kings did not come to any resolution, in consequence of the return of the Turk and the return of the Emperor into Italy. It is clear from this that the Emperor has not such good spies as he makes believe. Before his departure the duke and duchess of Savoy departed to return to Piedmont, and left their eldest son with the Emperor to go to Spain, whither the Duchess is also to go.

Fr.

3 March. **202.** CITIZENSHIP OF LONDON.

Harl. MS. 2,091, f. 205 b. B. M.

Richard Cowper, grocer of London, to Henry Gee, mayor of Chester. Complains that though he offers to sell his stock of wines, Rumneys, and sacks at 8*d.* a gallon, he is not allowed to do so, as Master Davyson, Wm. Goodman, Hugh and Robt. Aldersey, and David Mydylton, who have been mayors, keep taverns, and sell wine at 12*d.* a gallon. If they hinder him further, will complain to the King. It is alleged that he may not retail goods, as he is not free of Chester; but Wm. Goodman, last mayor, licensed two men of Bristol to sell sugar, and wine was sold last Christmas at the Portpole by men not free of either London or Chester.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

Harl. MS. 2,091, f. 212. B. M.

2. Certificate by Sir Stephen Pecok, ma[yor of London,] that Ric. Smith, clothier, and Ric. Cowper, gro[cer,] are citizens of London, and therefore exempt from toll. London, 3 March 24 Hen. VIII.

Lat. Copy. Mutilated.

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4 March. R. O. **203.** JOHN KNYGHTE to CROMWELL.

I doubt whether my old master will obtain Ranston or not. I wish to know what order you will take, as I have made the best I could of all the land Sir George Frogmerton left at Michaelmas without a tenant. Hanslap Lodge, 4 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

5 March. R. O. **204.** JOHN SALYSBURY to CROMWELL.

Of his proceedings against Rob. ap Rice, who sued a commission out of the Chancery, and the answer made by Sir John Porte on the occasion, who had warned him of his danger incurred in the præmunire. Wishes the Lord Chancellor to be stopped from procuring Rice's pardon, as, if the law proceed, it will be worth to the King 4,000 marks. Denbigh, 5 March. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Of the Council.

6 March. R. O. **205.** SIR GEORGE LAWSON to [CROMWELL].

My Lord Warden and the Council are writing to the King of occurrences, and also of Cawe Mills, which Sir Thos. Clyfford and I have viewed, and have caused a platte thereof to be made. It is enclosed in my Lord Warden's letter, of which I send a copy. The said Cawe Milles might be made strong with some expense, for there is a stone quarry near the tower, and limestone at hand. The vault is broken down, and neither roof nor floor therein, but one corner is a little covered with "duffett," of no value, and the upper part of the tower is enhanced and "heighed" with duffet and turf. If it is to be repaired the vault must be new made with two new floors, and the walls raised 12 or 16 feet, with a new roof, to be covered with lead or otherwise. There is also on the south side towards Berwick, where hath been a barnikyn, now decayed, a dry dyke, which would have to be made deeper, and the barnikyn wall rebuilt of a good thickness and height with a strong gate and a drawbridge. These Cawe Mylles have ever been a den of thieves and a great enemy to the town of Berwick, often stealing their cattle and sheep; so, if the King do not approve of repairing them, Lawson thinks they ought to be cast down to the ground, and the stones thrown into the Whittetarre water that runneth into Tweed under the same Cawe Mylles. Wishes for an answer to his late letters. Remember today is the first day of this month's wages of the whole 2,500 men. Tidings came yesterday that the Scotch ships of war had taken two ships with corn coming to Berwick. Hopes it is not true. Keeps coopers at Berwick to make brew vessels, and carpenters, sawyers, and smiths for stocking and trimming the guns at Wark Castle and Berwick, till he know the King's pleasure. Understands that Geo. Douglas is gone to the King to know his pleasure in various things. Angus and he are worthy of great thanks. The best espial he has is by them. Geo. Douglas has kept the Cawe Mylles since 23 Dec. at his own cost. He has not got the 40 men in wages whom the King wished him to have; so my Lord Warden has appointed that number as parcel of 100 men assigned to Robert Collingwood to lie at Wark Castle. Thus the King is at no further charge as yet than the wages of 2,500 men. Sir Rauf Ellercar demands 4*s.* a day for himself since his first coming, and for the wages of 10 and 20 men for different periods up to the present day, when he enters into wages as captain of 100 of lord Conyers' men. Desires to know the King's pleasure about this. Alnwick, 6 March.

Hopes Cromwell remembers his two articles for himself: first, for his own wages, clerks, and servants; and, secondly, for Rykbee's heir.

Hol., pp. 4.

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6 March. **206.** HAUKINS to HENRY VIII.

R. O. St. P. VII. 438.

Received his letters of the 15th Feb. by Bonner. The Emperor left on the 28th. I have certified Augustine of your goodness to him, for which I give you humble thanks. The cardinal of Trent (Barnard Clesi) has been sent to Ferdinand respecting the restitution of certain damages. The duke of Saxony, who has long sued to the Emperor for the investiture of his electorship, refuses to confirm the election of the king of the Romans, of which it was the condition. Further news of William duke of Bavaria, and of Ferdinand, and of the Waywode. The last has great trust in the King. The Emperor has left ill satisfied. He has refurnished an old league, including the powers of Italy. I have sent the proclamation to the duke of Norfolk. We have done the best we could to fulfil the contents of your letter, having stayed here six days after the Emperor left. The answer of the Pope is that he must be better informed; but he asks for no further instruction, and needs none.

He acts from worldly motives, and pretends that the Queen's suspicion is the only thing that stops the way, as if a Parliament would err in a manifest truth.

Thanks the King for his cramp rings. Bologna, 6 March 1533.

Hol. Add. Endd.

6 March. **207.** CAMPEGGIO to HENRY VIII.

R. O. St. P. VII. 437.

Thanks his Majesty for his good opinion, and will do all he can to deserve it. Bologna, 6 March 1533. *Signed.*

Lat. Add. Endd.

7 March. **208.** MAI to COBOS.

Add. MS. 28,585, f. 229. B. M.

"Memorial de lo que pase con los Cardenales Franceses."

Visited the card.: of Agramont (Grammont), who has been ill, and the cardinal of Tornon, who lodged near him. Was told by them that they were surprised to hear so much about war, and also at what was now newly published, that the kings of France and England would meet again (*que se habian de ver otra vez los Reyes, &c.*), for this was the greatest lie in the world. The Emperor should only believe what his Ambassador wrote. Assured them that the Emperor did not believe this, as he considered the French king as his good brother and ally, but there was cause for suspicion, which they could remedy. Referred to his former negotiation with the duke of Albany.

The Cardinals complained of their not having access to the Emperor, while his Ambassadors in France were always well treated. They complained also of Imperial influence in the election of Cardinals, and that the cardinal of Siguença had said to them that the Emperor would not regard their wishes. They said they spoke in the matter of the Auditor of the Chamber, because they had orders from their King to treat the affairs of the king of England as his own.

Said they might have had a more honorable commission than that, supposing they meant the divorce. They replied they said nothing about that, and Francis did not wish to meddle in it, except that justice might be done; —that he had already endeavored to dissuade Henry, and would still dissuade him as far as possible, from marrying the Lady, which it is to be feared he will do in fact. Does not believe them.

Endd.: Al Comendador Mayor—de Micer Mai, vij. Março de 1533.

Sp., pp. 6. *Modern copy.*

1533.

7 March. **209.** JOHN LORD AUDELEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Intercedes for a poor old man, who has long been wood-ward to his wife, and who has been arrested under a privy seal. Wade, 7 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To his especial and singular friend Mr. Cromewell, one of the masters of the King's woods. *Endd.*

7 March. **210.** SIR E. CROFT to CROMWELL and PAULET.

R. O. I received your letter dated 19 Jan., on the 3rd March, for a survey of the woods within my office. Would have sent it before if the time had been convenient, and I had nothing else to do; but my lord President of the Council is absent, and there are only four here to determine matters. Wales is far out of order, and there have been many murders in Oswestry and Powys. No punishment has followed, because the chief of the Council are spiritual men, and cannot administer punishment of death for felony or murder. Wishes some man to be sent down to use the sword of justice where he shall see cause throughout the principality; otherwise the Welsh will wax so wild it will not be easy to bring them into order again. Ludlow, 7 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

7 March. **211.** MAI to COBOS.

Add. MS. 28,585, f. 226. B. M. Was told by the cardinal of Ravenna that he had sent to Scotland "el Fronton," a Scotchman, who solicited the affairs of his King at the Court, with an account of what he had agreed with the Emperor.

* * * * *

Sp., pp. 6. *Modern copy.*

8 March. **212.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives. I wrote on the 23rd ult. On the 24th I received your Majesty's letters of the 28th Jan. The same day Langez arrived from France, and a French gentleman named Beauvoix from Scotland, who have been, as usual, well received, and dined at the King's table with the other Ambassador the day after their arrival, which was Shrove Tuesday, when the Lady took the place usually occupied by the Queen; and there were present the duke of Norfolk and other great masters, except Suffolk, although he had been expressly called to come with the order of France. The said Langez and Beauvoix were here but four days, and were every day in Court and in communication with the King and Council, "mays non poinct fort griemant;" and it seems that their hasty despatch was either because Langez could not arrange anything important, or to hasten the settlement of their dispute with Scotland. I think one of the chief objects of Langez's coming has been to take resolution with those here about the Council, which both parties desire to prevent. I am led to think this, because, in talking with Langez, he suddenly said to me that your Majesty had obtained your desire, viz., the said Council, and that the Pope had no mind to refuse you anything since he had been punished by your Majesty by imprisonment and otherwise. And on my declaring to him the displeasure you had felt at his Holiness's imprisonment, and his sudden deliverance as soon as you were informed of it, he intimated that a ransom had been paid for the said deliverance, although it was more honorable and gracious than his Holiness deserved. This I could not allow to pass after declaring the respect you had always felt for his Holiness, and showed that the Pope had done more for his master than for your Majesty, pointing out also the necessity of the said Council, which the Pope must have promoted without being asked. On this Langez

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212. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

retracted what he had said. He told me his master had written to the Pope that a Council was reasonable and necessary, but that two conditions ought to be observed: first, that it must be in a suitable place where all could attend, and if it were held in Italy he should have the right of bringing as many forces as you had brought; and (2) that it should treat of nothing but what concerned the Faith, and enter into no particular quarrels. He did not enter fully into the said conditions, for Brian had just come for him and the other Ambassadors to conduct them to Court, taking no particular pleasure in my conversation with him. Suggests reasons for these conditions; among others, the fear they have lest it should be proposed to restore to the Empire the temporalities now held by the Pope, doubting that your Majesty would grow too great thereby.

Langez proceeded to justify the course he had taken at Paris about the divorce, saying he had not done any bad turn there, as people thought, and that he no more desired the divorce than I did. And he said that last year, when he was in Germany, he had found certain of your ministers very little inclined to the preservation of peace with his master; for that they said that his master had promoted the coming of the Turks. Further, in the course of conversation he said that you had used certain words at an assembly at Ratisbon not honorable to the King his master, stating that when he had been asked for succour against the Turk he had replied that he would not hazard his people.

In consequence of their hurry to go to Court, I had no leisure to treat with the gentleman who returned from Scotland. Conversation with Langez on the peace there, who professed ignorance of what this gentleman has done. Asked Norfolk, but could get no information. He told me that Langez had talked to the King and his Council, as he had done to me, but did not say much, as Suffolk and Wiltshire were standing by while he had to go to the King, who had sent for him already three times. I hope I shall find out some of the particulars of Langez's charge. As to the other, I have learned that since the Scotch king received the Order (of the Golden Fleece) from your Majesty, the Scots are no longer inclined to France, and have proceeded so far as to beat down the arms of France, and put up the Imperial arms in their room. On being informed of this, the French king had sent him to James, explaining that he had not put off giving his daughter in marriage to him. To which the Scotch king made a gracious and prudent answer, expressive of his affection for France; and as to the reception of the Order, he had merely acted in conformity [with your liberality], of which he could not repent; and he spoke much in praise of you.

I wrote touching the war with the Scots that they were full of enthusiasm, and if the English desire it they will have it, or peace, but on the conditions that the king of Scots asked at the commencement of the war, which the English consider rather discreditable. This gentleman has been waiting to return to Scotland, but the King would not let him. Consequently he returned to France, and from there was sent by sea; so that one must suppose that there are some slight differences.

Two days ago the Admiral here told me that the French "ne leur alloient trop,* " and that underhand they would favor the Scots.

On the 23rd the Nuncio received from the Pope the briefs to be presented to the King for summoning the Council. He was at Court to present them; but as it was a day when the Lady gave a banquet the King would not give him audience, but deputed Norfolk to hear his charge. Since then he has asked many times for an audience and for an answer, and after waiting from day to day he was told yesterday that the King was busy, and it was no use

* Qu., some words omitted?

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for him to wait, for the King would write in three days to his ambassadors at Rome.

On St. Matthias' Day the Lady received the King at dinner in her chamber richly ornamented with tapestry, and the most beautiful sideboard of gold that ever was seen. The Lady sat close on the right of the King, and the old duchess of Norfolk on his left. At the lower end of the table, where there was another contiguous and transverse table, sat the Chancellor, Suffolk and many other lords and ladies. During dinner the King was so much occupied with mirth and talk that he said little which could be understood; but he said to the duchess of Norfolk, "Has not the Marchioness got a "grand dote and a rich marriage, as all that we see, and the rest of the plate" (with which they had been delighted), "belongs to the Lady?" Your Majesty will perceive the King's obstinacy, who, since the execution of the brief, goes on worse than before, as well in this matter as in that of the Queen, whom he has lately banished 40 miles from here in very great haste, notwithstanding her great entreaty for a delay of eight days, that she might give order for her necessities; and there is no hope that he will do otherwise until he sees sentence given, for the reasons I have already written to you.

A German has come here lately from Basle, 30 years old, who speaks Spanish, French, and Italian, and has followed the Italian wars. He calls himself a servant of the duke of Saxony and of the Landgrave. He offers a company in the case of a war, and has been well received, and is to be despatched in two days. Cromwell has charge of it, and not the Duke; and this makes me think that he is rather sent from Melanchthon than from those whom he pretends.

Some remarks touching the finances of Flanders. London, 8 March 153[3].

Hol., Fr., pp. 8. *From a modern copy.*

8 March. R. O. **213.** Eastern Affairs.

Extracts from letters of the Nuncio . . . . . [to] Jacobo Salviati, dated . . March 1533.

Intelligence about supplies to Corone, while besieged by the Turks; that the son of the Turk is on bad terms with his father, and is in league with the Sophi; that the son keeps within Constantinople, and that the father has assembled all the Janizaries.

The four Sicilian gallies left three days before the others, which sailed today, and are to meet at Gaieta.

ii. Extract from another letter of the Nuncio to Messer Jacobo, of 8 March.

The governor of Corone has written to the Viceroy that the Ambassador of the king of the Romans, who is with the Turk, has given him to understand that truce has been made between his King and the Turk, but the Governor has declined to act without orders from the Emperor.

Ital., p. 1. *Badly mutilated.*

8 March. R. O. **214.** Sir John FitzJames to Cromwell.

I have received your letters by Mr. Trevelyan's servant, who had received a privy seal on his allegiance before your letter came, and was on his way to London. I beg you to favor him, for he is much opposed by the wife of a gentleman in these parts, called Hill, whose daughter is married to Trevelyan's son, and she wishes to bind him to other things than are in the marriage indenture. He is not a very wise man, but will not follow the mind of the gentlewoman. It is supposed that she wants to have him an idiot. I would he were the King's ward. I beg you will do as you have written. I am the most unhappy creature living, because, by reason of this unhappy infirmity, I cannot come to the place where I could do the King service. I am not able to take such a journey for peril

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214. Sir John FitzJames to Cromwell—*cont.*

of my life. I have made a more open confession to you than to any man living, and beg you to make my excuse to the King. At my poor house, 8 March.

Recommend me to my lord Norwich and Mr. Attorney.

Hol., pp. 2. *Begins:* Master Cromwell.

8 March. R. O. **215.** Roger Abbot of Furness to Cromwell.

There came lately to the Peill of Fotherey in Furness a Scotch boat, with four Manx men and one Scot. The master of the boat, a Scot, had a safe-conduct to come to Man with fish, and while he was speaking with the captain at Rammyssey haven four Manxmen came by night, cut the cables, and sailed to the Peyll of Fotherey. Then the Scot who had been left in charge of the boat, after landing at the Peyll, "set his compass in divers places, and said there was none haven betwixt Carlisle and the said Peill but he couth be lodesman the dyrkest night that ever was, to bring in one ship or as many as he would;" for which words the Abbot keeps him in custody until he knows the King's pleasure. Asks Cromwell to discharge him of the said Scot by the King's letters. Fournes, 8 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Master Cromwell, one of the King's High Council. *Endd.*

9 March. R. O. **216.** William Abbot of York to Cromwell.

I thank you for your gentle entertainment. I delivered the King's letters and yours to the dean of York, 6 March last, and have written to Sir Geo. Lawson for the receipt of the King's money in my custody, applying myself with diligence to the King's causes in these parts. At our monastery, near York, 9 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

9 March. R. O. **217.** Sir Thos. Clyfford and Sir George Lawson to Cromwell.

I (Lawson) perceive, by your letter of the 27th Feb., received at Alnwick on the 8th inst., that you delivered to the abbot of St. Mary's, York, 4,000*l.*, for the King's expenses here. I shall therefore go to York as soon as possible to receive it. My Lord Warden is at present at Alnwick Abbey, where the Council have attended him since the 3rd; and, but for the King's last letters to the contrary, there would have been made last week in Scotland such a "rode" as had not been seen since the war began. The earls of Murray, Athe, and Mountrose, still continue on the Borders. You will see by the letters from the deputy of Berwick to Clifford, who is now at Alnwick, what earls and other Scots are come into the Borders, and what they mean to do, and what the soldiers of Berwick have done in the Mershe. Has written several times since the receipt of Cromwell's last letter, about the musters which should be taken, and the continuance of the garrisons, so as to avoid "blank rooms and coloured musters," and also about repairing the King's brewhouses, mills, &c. at Berwick and Holy Island. Doubts not George Douglas, who is now with the King, will explain what he has seen in these Borders. Is anxious to know what the King will do about Cawe Mylles. Sir Arthur Darcy, who he believes is now at London, can inform the King of affairs in these parts. Wrote also about the coming up of Sir Ric. Tempest, who has besides written himself to Cromwell. Explains again about the disposal of the 500 marks for corn. The King's houses in Berwick and Holy Island are to be new slated, and the tower of the White Wall under Berwick Castle repaired. Thinks Master Tuke should be commanded on this account to respite the repayment of the 500 marks to Christmas next. Reminds him again about his own

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and his servants' wages, and the wardship of Rykbee's son. As he is going to York, and musters should be taken before his return of the whole 2,500 men, encloses copy of an order on the subject that he has made to my Lord Warden and the Council. Intends remaining at York till Sunday next, the 16th. Would like to receive an answer there. Begs him to show this letter to the duke of Norfolk. Alnwick, 9 March. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, Esquire, and of the King's most honorable Council.

9 March. **218.** NI. BISHOP OF ELY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Received yesterday his letter, dated London, 25 Feb., by which he is assured of Cromwell's kindness, and today received his letter, dated at London the 6th, desiring to have the next advowson of the benefice of Cottenham. Regrets that in this matter he cannot gratify him. The incumbent died about six days ago, and the Bishop has given the benefice to his Chancellor. Will be glad to satisfy him in anything else. Sends a poor token of St. Awdrye, "whereof ye shall be sure for your life," and hopes Cromwell will advance his affairs. Ely, 9 March. *Signed:* "Your lovyng godbrother, Ni. Elien."

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Thomas Cromwell, one of the King's most honorable Council. *Endd.*

9 March. **219.** THOMAS CROFTE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Has written several times that it would be advisable "to make a deputy in our parts for the oversight of the King's woods." No one is meeter than the bearer, Mr. Warncombe. Wygmore Castle, 9 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

9 March. **220.** BUILDINGS AT WESTMINSTER.

R. O. Warrant under the King's sign manual to Cromwell, master of the jewels, to pay to Thos. Alverd, gentleman usher of the Chamber, 2,000*l.* for the King's buildings at his place beside Westminster. Westm., 9 March 24 Hen. VIII.

10 March. **221.** CHRISTOPHER WELLEFED to CROMWELL.

R. O. I beg you will send me the books of which I wrote in my last. Without them I cannot prosper so well as I might. My cousin Gregory is in good health, but has been vexed this Lent with the "axes." Please to send me the gown which you promised me when I was last with you. Cambridge, 10 March.

I desire you to be good to this poor young man who taught Gregory to write.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To his right worshipful uncle, Mr. Cromwell.

10 March. **222.** SIR GREGORY DE CASALE to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Is very much grieved at finding from the King's letters the false
St. P. VII. 440. reports the King has received of him, as if he had acted in a different way to what he has professed. Has done the best he could to fulfil the King's injunctions, of which the Pope is an ample witness. Begs the King to fulfil what he promised, otherwise he will sink under his distresses, as Guron will tell him. Bologna, 10 March 1533. *Signed.*

Lat. Add. Endd.

11 March. **223.** BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

See GRANTS in MARCH, No. 8.

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224. BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

R. O. "A note taken forth of the grant of our Sovereign Lord King Henry VIII. in the 24th year of his reign."

At the election of the mayor of Berwick yearly it was customary, in the time of Sir Will. Tyler, late captain of the town, [to appoint?] four serjeants who stood at the King's wages, receiving 106*s.* 8*d.* a year during their term of office. *Signed:* "Thomas Bradfurthe, mayre."

11 March. **225.** GHINUCCI, &c. to HENRY VIII.

R. O. In justification of Sir Gregory's statement respecting his conversation
St. P. VII. 447. with the Pope, and the committing of the King's cause to a place indifferent. The Pope admits that Sir Gregory, at his return from Calais, urged to have the matter committed into the King's realm; to which the Pope replied. Stand not upon that; for if ye do, ye shall destroy all. Think that Sir Gregory, in condescending to have the matter committed to a place indifferent, was influenced by his wish to do what was best. Bologna, 11 March 1533. *Signed.*

In Bonner's hand. Add. Endd.

11 March. **226.** GHINUCCI, BENET, HAUKINS, and BONER to HENRY VIII.

R. O. On receipt of your letters, and careful consideration of the same, we
St. P. VII. 441. communicated many things to Card. Tournon, as Grammont was sick. As the Emperor was to depart the next day, we resolved to defer till his departure. We delivered to the Pope your gentle letters, as Tournon advised us. He took them very gladly. Asked him at the same time to commit your cause to England.

He said that he had heard with diligence all the matters excusatory, the object of which was to choose an indifferent place. We offered to show him that England was such, but he wished us to defer it, as he was not fully recovered. At our departure we found Maio in the palace. Tournon told us the Pope was so much moved at your request, that he thought it best not to press it for the present, lest it should ruin your cause, and compel the Pope to join wholly with the Emperor, who is *in foribus*, and lest also he should refuse the bulls for the see of Canterbury. But, seeing the urgency of your command, we communicated to Tournon our resolution to visit the Pope; and, having your letters translated into Latin, we read them to his Holiness, who took them in very good part, saying that Sir Gregory, on his return from Calais, urged a commission for a neutral place, on which he had endeavored to persuade the Emperor to agree to the same, as he thought it would be to your contentment, as Gregory at that time affirmed; but as this does not satisfy you, he can only proceed *via ordinaria*, and preserve his own jurisdiction, as you wish to preserve yours. We told him that the *via ordinaria* was to commit the cause to England, and his jurisdiction would be preserved by this process. He said that might have been, if the Queen were contented, but that she objected to England as a place suspect. We urged that such an objection was contumacious, and that in other cases of matrimony it would not be allowed; and as he had sent into England to examine the fact whether the Queen was *cognita* or not, he might commit the whole cause there, seeing that you had treated the Queen's counsel impartially, giving the bishop of Durham a great promotion, and using no rigour towards her other councillors. States the other arguments employed; but finding he was fatigued, told him we would take another opportunity of resorting to him. We told all our proceedings to Grammont and Tournon. We cannot tell what the Pope will do. He has this excuse, that his counsel have left him, and he will follow them to Rome. Have diligently considered the treaty, the

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notes *de potestate Papæ*, &c. Have delivered your letters as you wish to the Cardinals, your friends. The Pope says that he has sent Ubaldinus to treat with you and the French king touching a General Council. The Emperor left on Friday the 28th for Milan, and will go thence to Genoa and afterwards to Spain. The Pope left on the 10th of March, and will be at Rome by Palm Sunday. Bologna, 11 March. *Signed.*
In Boner's hand. Add. Endd. by Wriothesley.

11 March. **227.** BENET to HENRY VIII.

R. O. St. P. VII. 449. Has written several letters since the 14th Jan. of the interview to be had between the Pope and the French king in May next. He wishes Francis to procure from you some personages to be sent, and bring your cause to an end. The cardinals Tournon and Grammont are surprised that you wrote nothing of this by Bonner, as you had desired it at their departure. They are afraid we should say something to exasperate the Pope. This was the danger of which we spoke in our common letter, and they would not disclose it to my colleagues, but only to me. This was the reason no mention was made to the Pope of the commission, pollicitation, and decretal epistle, as it would greatly irritate him. The Young Man (card. of Ravenna) thinks it not wise to publish his uncle's vote as you desire, as it would be best to keep it secret; for if it were known to be in your favor, the Pope and the Imperialists, who now think it otherwise, would not be influenced by it, and would defame him for acting against the Pope's commandment. He has given us writings in your cause; and the rest, he says, are at Rome. "He was in fantasy to have sped the bulls for Chester, but will now resign the bishopric for preferment to the yearly value of 1,000*l.* st. or marks." Sends a copy of the league lately made between the Pope, Emperor, and powers of Italy. The Imperialists will evacuate Italy, of which they have been the ruin for many years. Have not yet put into execution the King's letter in cipher sent by Bonner. Bologna, 11 March 1533.
Chiefly in cipher. Add. Endd.

R. O. 2. Decipher of the same by Tuke.

11 March. **228.** CROMWELL'S ACCOUNTS.

R. O. A "declaration" of receipts and payments by my master, Thos. Cromwell, to the King's use, from 22 Nov. 24 Hen. VIII. to 11 March following:—

i. *Receipts.*—From "suppressed lands." Of John Tyrrell, for Dame Elyns, belonging to Christchurch, London, 30*s.* Will. Bretton, farmer of Wykes, 4*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* Will. Werley, for the spiritualities of the late monastery of Saudewall, 4*l.* 10*s.* Ant. Cave, receiver of the late priory of Tykford, 40*l.* Dr. Bentley, for the parsonage of Tottenham, belonging to Christchurch, 9*l.* 10*s.* Will. Laurence, for priory of St. Peter's, Ipswich, 20*l.* Fras. Harryson, for parsonage of Alveley, belonging to mon. of Lyses, 5*l.* John Purdon, receiver of Walyngforde, 44*l.* 16*s.* 7½*d.* Anne Knyght, executrix of John Knight, receiver of Ramston, 32*l.* The prioress of Halliwell, for tithe in Donton, belonging to mon. of Wallingford, 46*s.* 8*d.* John Hall, receiver of Horkesley, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Mr. Saynte Jermyn, for parsonage of Maryborne, belonging to Blakemore, 13*s.* 4*d.* Will. Laurence, out of the box of Our Lady of Ipswich, 24*l.*; and for pensions of Romberow, 18*l.* 9*s.* Will. Cavendysshe, for lands of Christchurch, 42*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Alice Pemsey, for lands of Lesynge, 46*s.* 8*d.* Will. Laurence, on determination of his account, 4*l.* 17*s.* ½*d.* Ric. Stretie, for goods of Calwyche, 30*l.* Will. Cavendysshe, for farm of Walcomstowe and parsonage of Bexley, belonging to Christchurch, 11*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* Simon Momfort, for late mon. of Canwell, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Duke of Norfolk, for parsonages of Felixstowe and Walton, belonging to late Cardinal's College, Ipswich, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

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228. Cromwell's Accounts—*cont.*

For restitution of temporalities.—Abbot of Holme, 50*l.* Prior of Huntingdon, 25*l.* Minister of St. Robert nigh Knaresborough, 10*l.* Abbot of Walden, 50*l.*

Money due by obligations from Dr. Blyth, executor to the bp. of Chester, 100*l.* The duke of Norfolk, 200 marks. The abp. of York, 200*l.* Peter Lygham, clk., 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Abp. of Develyn, 200*l.* Sir Thos. Seymor, 500 marks. Bp. of Hereford, 200*l.* Bp. of Bath, 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Of Martin Bowes, goldsmith, for crown gold molten out of chains, at 41*s.* 4*d.* per oz. Of Rob. Draper and John Halalie of the Jewel-house.

Vacations of bishoprics.—Of Ric. Strete, for bishopric of Chester, 612*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* ½ q. Executors of the late abp. of Canterbury, 1,000*l.*; and for "a mounte," 100*l.* Of the Monk Bailie of Westminster, for the abbot's portion, 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Farms.—Prior of Shene, for parcel of the manor of Lewsham, 3*l.* Edw. Shelley, for manor of Fyndon, 16*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* Will. Cavendisshe, for part revenues of Honesdon, 29*s.* 9*d.*

Money granted by last Convocation.—Of the executors of the late abp. of Canterbury, for the first fifth, 242*l.* 2*s.* 3½*d.*

John Judd, for revenues of the Hamper, 300*l.*

Money received out of the King's coffers of Thos. Alverd, and from the Tower of London.

Loans repaid by Edm. Pekham and Jas. Moryce, the duke of Richmond's receiver.

Revenues of Rice Griffith's lands in Emelyn, Abermerles, and Perottes lands, of Thos. Johns; of the manor of Newton, from Sir Will. Thomas; and for a balinger of the said Griffith of Ric. Tanner.

Total receipts, 20,567*l.* 6*s.* 3½*d.* ½ q. Whereof—

ii. *Payments.*—To John Whalley, for the King's works at the Tower, 831*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* To Benedict, the King's tomb-maker, 38*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* To Averey, yeoman of the crossbows, for livery coats. To Thos. Warde, harberger, for reward, 20*l.* To Steph. Vaughan, 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Dr. Lee, for his diets in Denmark, 60*l.* To the post of Denmark, 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Mons. Beauvays, the French ambassador, 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* My lord of Rocheford, 106*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Dr. Benett, by Ant. Bonvice, 1,000 marks. Sir Geo. Lawson and others, to convey the King's money to the North, 13,584*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Paper and ink, 14*s.* 4*d.* Money paid to the King's coffers, [for the abp. of Canterbury's] vacation and mounte, 1,100*l.* Silks and velvets bought of Ric. Gresham and Will. Bo[try]. Carriage of copes and other stuff, late of Christchurch. Delivered to the earl of Rutland, 200*l.*; and to [the executors of the] abp. of Canterbury, 1,000*l.*

Payments to Ant. [Bo]nvice for Philip Wylde. To Martin Bowes. To Cavendish, for costs at Christchurch. For my master's fee for the receipt of extraordinary receipts, 150*l.* To Mary Henyngam, late prioress of Wikes, 5*l.* To Ric. Riche, for the purchase of lands of Thos. Roberts, nigh Copthall, 220*l.* To Thos. Alverd, for the King's works at Westminster, 2,000*l.*

Total payments, 21,240*l.* 12*s.* "And so in superplusage, 673*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* ½ q. Ayenste the whiche—

"Received of Thos. Alverd, 4,000*l.* Whereof—"

* [Delivered to] Fowler, for [works] at Calais, 4,000*l.* Paid to Draper and Halalie, 18 March, 15*l.* To the landgrave of Hesse's servants, 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To Roger Elys, clk., 40*l.* To Sir Geo. Lawson, 1,000*l.* To John Freman, for plate given to Mons. Momepesarte, 173*l.* 2*s.* 11½*d.* To Dr. Lee, for the

* What follows is in Cromwell's handwriting, with marginal heading: "Payments made seth[ens th]e 11th d[ay of M]arch last past."

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rest of his diets, 32*l.* To the king of Denmark's ambassador, 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To Mr. Speaker of the Parliament, 50*l.* To Benedict, 7*l.* 9*s.* To the King's coffers, 1,000*l.* To the duke of Bever's (Bavaria's) servant, 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
Grand total of payments, 27,614*l.* 3*s.* 11½*d.*
Large paper, pp. 5. *Mutilated.*

11 March. **229.** GEORGE LORD ROCHFORD.

R. O. Warrant under the King's sign manual to Cromwell, master of the jewels, to deliver to Geo. viscount Rocheford, who is appointed ambassador to France, 106*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for his diets for 14 days beginning this day. Westm., 11 March 24 Hen. VIII.

230. INSTRUCTIONS for LORD ROCHFORD, sent to the French Court.

R. O. St. P. VII. 427. Is to present Francis with the letters written by the King's own hand, and express the delight he feels in his friendship and offers of service made by De Langeais, especially with regard to his asking the King's advice concerning the marriage of the duke of Orleans with the Pope's niece. Has declared it already by De Langeais at his return; which Rochford is to enlarge upon, touching on the low extraction of the lady, which the King thinks is a great obstacle. Is to tell Francis that, according to his advice given at their last interview, and from his anxiety to have male issue for the establishment of his kingdom, he has proceeded effectually to the accomplishment of his marriage, trusting to find that his deeds will correspond with his promises, and that he will assist and maintain the King in the event of any excommunication from the Pope. That, in full consideration of the friendship of Francis, the King has opened to him his mind entirely, and asked his advice from time to time; and, considering he is now following the French king's counsel, he hopes that he will, as a true friend and brother, devise whatever he can for the establishment of the said marriage, preventing any impediment to it, or of the succession, which please God will follow, and which, to all appearance, is in a state of advancement already, as the King himself would do for Francis in like case. That, considering the Pope, in the violation of the rights of princes, has unjustly appointed a day for the King to appear before him (to which he does not intend to submit, it being dishonorable to his royal dignity, especially as the Pope refused to admit the excusator), if kings and princes were to allow this, he would extend his usurpation over all the rest, to their great dishonor. Ought a prince to submit to the arrogance and ambition of an earthly creature whom God has made his subject? Ought a King to humble himself, and pay obedience to him over whom God has given him the superiority? This would be to pervert the order which God has ordained, and would be as prejudicial to Francis as to Henry himself. The King will therefore be glad if Francis will despatch an agent to the Pope to intimate to him the following points: —1. That if he refuses to admit the King's excusator, and proceeds against the King, Francis will not allow it, but both will resist it to his great disadvantage; but if he will maintain the King's privileges, and not intermeddle in the cause, he will find us his true friends; otherwise, we will never enter into any alliance with him. 2. That he will never consent to the marriage of the Pope's niece with his son, except, without delay, the Pope admits the King's excusator, as he is bound to do. Furthermore, if any one, as is likely to be the case, should endeavour to alienate him from our cause, notwithstanding that we are assured of the alliance between us, and that such attempts would be fruitless, we hope he will excuse us for suggesting that if such a case arises he should reply that he considers our cause to be just, seeing that we are so straitly allied with him in amity and friendship, that, if it were infringed, it would turn to his dishonor, and give the

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230. Instructions for Lord Rochford, sent to the French Court—*cont.*

world occasion to suppose that the friendship of princes is nothing but dissimulation.

We think it right to advertise Francis of the affairs of the Scotch, which are to be explained to him by Rochford and Wallop, that on the requisition of his ambassador De Beauvois, who begged of us on his return from Scotland to abstain from invasion, notwithstanding the injuries we have received from them, we did, at his request, command our subjects to make no manner of invasion there.

Nevertheless, the earl of Murray and other Scotch earls are prepared, to the number of 6,000, to invade our country, and certain Scotchmen have carried off prisoners and cattle. He will not, therefore, be surprised if we refuse to put up with this injury, and treat them as they have deserved. As this marriage (the King's) cannot be long unknown, and certainly not beyond Easter, the King would rather it were made public by himself than by any one else, and he would feel highly displeased if it were known at Rome or elsewhere before the time when he thinks fit to declare it. And then he will be obliged to Francis if he will order his Ambassadors at Rome to join with the King's in persuading the Pope and the Cardinals to be satisfied with what is done, and not attempt to contravene it; or, in case the Pope should attempt it, will be glad if Francis will gain over as many Cardinals as he can for the King's support. The Ambassador is to tell the Grand Master and the Admiral that the King has great confidence in them, and appoints them protectors of his cause in the Court of France, and he is to deliver them the letters herewith sent. Also, they shall make what interest they can for him there. They shall assure Francis that there is no prince or personage on whose support and comfort he relies so much, and that his kind words and promises are a great consolation to Henry, especially as he vows never to abandon the King in this cause, but aid and maintain him in his succession, declaring that he will hold all that trouble him or condemn his proceedings, whether it be Pope or Emperor, as his adversary. The King will study to recompense him, and desire nothing but what shall be agreeable to him. He will always be glad to hear from him. *Signed at the head.*

French.

R. O St. P. VII. 435. 2. Copy of a letter enclosed in the preceding, which Henry proposed should be written by Francis I. to the Pope, urging the King's divorce on account of the scruples which he entertains in consequence of his pretended marriage with Catharine. Francis is to say that he has written several times that his cause is agreeable to the Divine law, and can be no longer delayed. Francis wishes it to be determined in the way that Henry suggests, which he considers so just and reasonable that, if the Pope refuses to comply, he will show himself very ungrateful for the respect which the King has always shown to his person and to the See Apostolic. Though he cannot doubt that his Holiness will obey the request of two such princes, if he suffers himself to be diverted by the influence of other persons, it may happen that they will be obliged to have recourse to other ways and means, which would not be quite agreeable to the Pope.

Apostiled in the margin in Wriothesley's hand, evidently at the King's dictation.

Headed: Copie of the letter to be sent to the Pope.

12 March. R.O. **231.** Robert Acton to Pawlet and Cromwell.

Thanks them for their kindness. Perceives by their letter they wish to be informed of the state of the woods within his office of the lordship of Elmeley Lovet. There are two "coppyes" within the lordship, called

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Bawckryge and Jones Wodde; the first eight acres of six years' growth, the other six acres of seven years' growth. They were sold by one Ric. Cam, that was deputy to Sir Edw. Beltnop, and not by Mr. Wickson, late master of the wood sales, for 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, to Mr. Richard Newport and John Buttler, of Draytewyche. The tenants also "bear me in hand" that the hedges about the said two "copyes" ought to be set open and broken when they are of six or seven years' growth. There is a common called Snedys Wodde, containing 100 oaks as estimated by three honest persons (named). Elmley Lovet, 12 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Sir William Pawlet, knight, controller of the King's house, and unto Mr. Crumwell, of the King's council.

13 March. **232.** THOMAS ARUNDELL to CROMWELL.

R. O. Begs him to continue his goodness to Thos. Phylyppes, "who is now in the King's mercy," for he is cast for the same matter which Cromwell examined, on the evidence of that one man who was before him. The means used should make the man abhorred. Symondisbrough, 13 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right hon. Mr. Cromwell, of the King's most hon. Council. *Sealed.*

14 March. **233.** MARRIAGE OF COUSINS.*

Dispensation by Peter Vannes to Thomas Skevington and Anne Asheby, of the diocese of Lincoln, to contract matrimony, though they are within the third and fourth degrees of consanguinity. London, 14 March 1532, 10 Clement VII. *Signed:* Petrus Vannes, collector.

Lat., vellum. Fine seal attached.

[15 Mar.]† **234.** [AUG. AB AUGUSTINIS to CROMWELL.]

Vit. B. xiv. 106. B. M. "Humillima commendatione p[ræmissa], ... bant . . . . . reliq . . . . . cum in hanc urbem . . . . . ut . . . . . morem . . . . . ut audio die v . . . . . bularum et palli a . . . . . qui iverunt recta Alex[andriam] . . . . . dum revera ex Bononia disce . . . . . solet, sua Majestas per Cremonam . . . . . inquam volui ad Magnificentiam vestram scribere, nacta mi[h]i opor[tunitate] . . . . .

"Cæsar itaque die ix. hujus ad noctem ingressus est hanc civitat[em] . . . . . [Cardinalibus Man]tuano, scilicet, et Sanctorum iiij. Coronatorum, cardinali Barrensi, qui ex Janua p. . . . . et cardinali Oxomensi, olim a confessione suæ Majestatis, qui cum Cæsare trajici . . . . . surus in aula, nisi vocatus; sed in diœcesi sua. Cardinalis autem . . . . . de Mendocia quadriennium ab hinc orator apud illam serenissimam Majestatem pe . . . . . ad suam diœcesim proficiscitur: quo in itinere melius excipietur, quam . . . . . veniret, siquidem tunc ob quasdam suspiciones plus minus iiij. mens . . . . . ultra præterea ordinariam custodiam corporis sui Cæsar fuit stipatus . . . . . mdcc.

* The original of this document was shown to the late Mr. Brewer by Sir T. Hardy, 20 Nov. 1871. It came from the Office of a Master in Chancery.

† Dated in margin "15 Marcii 1533."

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234. [Aug. ab Augustinis to Cromwell]—*cont.*

dimissis reliquis Hispanis in agro Mediolanensi : qui s . . . . . non transeunt numerum iiij^{m}, et cum sua Majestate in Hispaniam adnavigabunt . . . . . exauthoratæ redibunt in Germaniam, quam primum autem Cæsar ingressus . . . . . a populo non multum honorifice ; nec multum hylari animo fuit rec[eptus] . . . . . intravit, universo ducis præsidio usque ad podagricum quendam decumbentem . . . . . ac ibidem suis dispositis, cum tota sua familia continue illic commoratu . . . . . illius diei omnia loca curiosissime illius arcis spatio trium horarum i . . . . . parum certe admiratus cum munitionem, tum pulchritudinem ejus, he . . . . . xiiij. hujus mensis, et v^{a} dies a suo ingressu, hinc discessit ad v . . . . . xx^{m} passuum ab hinc distat, angustus quidem locus, sed venatio[ni aptus], ubi dixit se immoraturum ad summum triduum, inde Alexandriam prop[eraturum] die Mercurii proximo : qui erit xix. hujus mensis : quæ sane . . . . . bellorum, et pestis injuria ferme tota diruta, adeo quod vix cl. d[omus] . . . . . erunt idoneæ, illic expectabit Cæsar donec classis sit inst[ructa] . . . . . onem apta fuerit confirmata : quod futurum non puto ni . . . . . ri potest ipsum Pascha omnino celeb . . * * *

"[. . . . . Mantuam post lentum et molestum. . . . . quarum colliquatione sub montibus . . . . . credo illuc mittet aliquem ex . . . . relicta Caroli Lannoii eam con . . . . . sub cura præfatæ principis per . . . . . viro conjugari, verum int . . . . . dere.

"[. . . . . Bavariæ, nec de ejus expeditione . . . . . discessum Cæsaris ex Italia

"[. . . . . [e]lectoris Saxoniæ, qui expectabatur Alexandriæ . . . . . nec de eo ullum verbum auditur, et multi existimant eum non am . . . . . nec principem suum velle Cæsaris conditionibus assentire, tempus tamen multa fert . . . . . [a]b hinc pertransivit : qui defert galerum cardinalitium ad archiepiscopum Tolosanum . . . . . [qui] nominatus fuit a Leone ejus nomine X. pontifice, verum postea exorto bello [inter Cæsarem] et regem Christianissimum noluit Leo eum publicare. In patrimonio et bonis . . . . . potest impendere singulis annis xxx^{m} coronatorum. Vir est admodum nobilis [ex familia] Aurelianensi, sed ex illegitimo avo descendens ; qui autor fuit suscitandæ illius . . . . . [J]oannæ,† cujus consilio (ut Gallorum et vestræ historiæ consentiunt) rebus Galliæ . . . . . is cepit primum spes aliqua de Anglis recuperandi regni Francorum, sed hæc . . . . . a sint.

"[. . . . Venetiis, citantibus litteras ex Constantinopoli, datas xxvij. Januarii, 50 illæ triremes . . . . . abantur, jam erant instructæ, et appulerant ad pontem quendam urbis Constantinopolitanæ, quem [vocant] Pontem Bombardarum, ut bombardæ imponi possint in præfatis triremibus, ... etiam non contemnendus erat instructus ex parte terræ : qui non expectabat nisi . . . . . t uno, et eodem tempore aggrederentur oppugnationem Coroni. Hieronymus . . . . . orator Ferdinandi regis Romanorum pervenerat Constantinopolim, bis audi[tus est] a rege Turcarum, et bis ab Abrahim Bassa, et longiore spatio, in ultimo . . . . . [e]xpedierat præfatus orator per equos dispositos, in modum Ulachi Turcæ . . . . . dium suum ad regem Romanorum : qui putatur nunc esse Viennæ Austriæ : quid vero . . . . . oratur aliquid momenti ipsum afferre credendum est, et forsan quod ob hanc causam . . . . . apud Altemburgum ducis Georgii Saxoniæ et oratorum regis Poloniæ pro inve . . . . . aliqua

† Joan of Arc.

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regni Ungariæ videtur frigescere, brevi eventus rei cognoscetur . . . . . Domini de Velly discedam per Papiam versus Alexandriam : ex quo loco ulti . . . . . ad Magnificentiam vestram, quam humillime rogatam velim, ut meæ compensationis . . . . . tius et libentius quoad" * * *

Hol., mutilated. Address mutilated.

15 March. Vienna Archives. **235.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Since my last letters of the 8th, the King has got a priest of his to preach before him and the lady, that all the while he had lived with the Queen he had been guilty of adultery, and that all his good subjects ought to pray God to pardon his offence, and enlighten him at once to take another lady ; to which the Lords of his Council should solicit and even constrain him, without any regard to the censures or other provisions that the Pope could make, who ought not to be obeyed in this matter, commanding what was against God and reason. He said also that it would be no wonder if he took a wife of humble condition in consideration of her personal merits, like Saul and David. This was said with such vehemence and warmth that not only were the Queen's servants scandalised, but the Queen herself, who, for this and other bad symptoms that she sees here, is again compelled to implore by her letters sent herewith the aid and favor of your Majesty.

I received the day before yesterday your letters of the 3rd inst., and took occasion to go to court, to learn not only about the affairs of Scotland, and of the German, of whom I last wrote to your Majesty, and also of the charge of lord Rochford, who left here in post two days ago to visit the king of France, with the intention, as some say, to get him to take in hand the affairs of Scotland, with which they are already marvellously troubled ; for there is no lord or other who would willingly go in the said enterprise ; and the earl of Wiltshire has today confessed to me that the King, his master, would be glad of peace if he was asked for it, because the other is his nephew, and moreover that it was a costly war, very injurious to the English, from which no good could be expected, and further that the Scots had taken seven or eight of their gentlemen. He would name no more, but the common report is that there were about 25, all men of some mark. Among other reasons for believing that Rochford was despatched for this cause is that two days before his departure the King held a great council, to which were summoned the brother of the earl Douglas and another captain, who had just returned from the Borders. Others think that he has gone to know if the King would like to come here as he promised at Boulogne ; and they build upon the rumors current both at Boulogne and here as soon as the King returned, and the orders issued by the King to put his parks in order, revoking all licenses that he had given to hunt,—a sign that he means to give this pastime at the meeting. To ascertain the truth, I have had today some conversation with the King about the French king's journey to Compiegne, which was in order to approach near here ; but he would not enter on the subject, only saying it was an ordinary removal of the King for his amusement. I then began to extol the last meeting at Calais, and the causes which had taken him there ; but, for all that, he would not speak of the second. Notwithstanding, it escaped him that the said assembly has been formed chiefly to feast together, and to testify their mutual amity. I think he said this to me because I had told him I had seen the treaty, which was very clumsily forged in the said assembly, and that it did not deserve to have the reputation of having caused that assembly. At last I said to him that they had had such great pleasure and pastime together that they might some day repeat it. He told me it might be so, and that the confidence between himself and the French king was so great that they could visit each other without any ceremony. But he spoke

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235. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

in such a frigid way that I do not think their affairs have gone quite so far, though I think he would vastly desire the said coming of the king of France, especially as he wishes to accomplish his marriage.

I was with him two hours this morning, walking and talking in his garden. To tell you all that passed would be great fatigue to you. I omit, therefore, the less important details. I spoke to him of the league of Italy, and hoped he would take the news in good part, as he had always been a mediator in Christendom. He did not show any gratification at it; and after thinking awhile, he told me it was not general, and that neither the Venetians nor the duke of Ferrara were included in it. I said I would not insist on the contrary, but on a matter which I thought would be more agreeable to him, viz., the departure of your Majesty from Bologna. At which he was pleased, and asked me, more than four times, the reasons of your going into Spain. He said that your long stay with the Pope, and the great humility you had shown to him, had much irritated Germany, which you had left in great disorder, and the world was astonished at it;—that you had left without coming to any resolution. When I justified your conduct, I asked him what more you could have done for the affairs of Germany than you had done. He said he was not wise enough to give you advice; and when I told him he was fully informed of affairs in that quarter, from the time that there was an intention of creating the king of the Romans, which I put forward in order to set him bragging, and push him to say more, he told me that without him your Majesty would never have been Emperor; saying that Germany was very much discontented that you had promised a General Council, and there was no appearance of it, and the Pope would never consent to it, whatever brief he may have written. When I told him of the conversation I had had with Langez of his master's willingness to summon a Council, he laughed to himself, and said that things were not yet ready; and that the Pope, seeing the ugly bastinadoeing he would be sure to incur, would keep himself from any such Council. On this he began to speak of the wrong you had done him in his great affair, repeating to me the same things over and ever again; to which I replied pertinently and gently, without losing temper, showing him that the Queen, his people, and almost all the world, blamed you very much, for that, being twice with the Pope, you had not finished this cursed affair. He replied that if you had used such language to any great personage (meaning the Pope), he would have told you that neither you nor the Queen had any right to complain of the delay, for whenever sentence was pronounced the Queen must be condemned. Then I told him he did ill in not allowing the said sentence to be delivered, since he was so certain of gaining it; and that you desired, as reason and justice required, that this should have been done long ago; and, if such had been the case, that your Majesty, I thought, would have been very anxious to withdraw the Queen your aunt, and place her with the Empress, and would have been very glad to have had so virtuous and pious a lady with her. I gave him this tag (*atache*), knowing that one of the great fears he has is that if he make this marriage the Queen will retire into Spain; and I added, beside that, it would be a marvellous good thing for you and your countries, for if it happened that you returned into Germany or Italy for the Council, you might take the Empress with you, leaving as gouvernante the Queen, who was so much beloved that she was absolutely adored; and that I was informed by very good authorities that if your Majesty required any good assistance for the affairs of the Queen, that all Spain would put at your disposal their wives and their children. I thought right to tell him this, seeing the danger, and as a rebuff to what he had said on another occasion, that Spain did not care for this matter. These remarks set him thinking.

He then turned to discuss his own affair, saying that the Spanish prelates

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who had written to the Pope in favor of the Queen had not shown any great regard for their honor, for they had contradicted the constitution made at the synod of Toledo five years ago, which they ought to have maintained; and that if the Pope would not remit the cause here he would do him the greatest wrong in the world, for which he would find a remedy; and it was a greater wrong in not admitting his excusator, not only to himself, but also to you and all Christian princes, who would be compelled to appear personally at the discretion of the Pope; and that he would like to see the said excusator removed by interlocutory, for then there would be a fine to-do with the king of France and himself, who would make their solemn protestations against the Pope, to tie his hands and prevent him attempting anything against them,—I do not know whether he meant in this affair only, or in all others also. I showed him several strong arguments why the process should not be treated here, which would occasion doubts in future, sooner than if it were despatched at Rome; but all to no purpose. He remained as obstinate as ever, saying he knew well what he had to do, and that he did not think that on his doing what he knew he could do quite well, you would break the treaties last made with him, which his good brother and he would observe inviolably, and defend themselves against any one who attacked them. I said he might rest assured that your Majesty had no more thought of making war against him than Lycurgus had of punishing parricides, holding it impossible that he could give your Majesty any occasion. To which he replied that occasions sometimes presented themselves to the minds of those who wished to break treaties, and that he thought that nothing could justify a rupture, except the causes expressed in the treaty. Perceiving that he wished to insinuate that his marriage would not be a sufficient cause, I told him that there were several causes and considerations comprised in most treaties, as, not to do anything against reason or justice, and to the dishonor or injury of the party. He answered that if that was the case he had good occasion to complain of your Majesty for having procured what you had done against him, meaning the last brief; and that your Majesty not only solicited, as I alleged, that justice should be done, but wanted everything to be done according to your own appetite. This I would not allow to pass, and I got him to soften these expressions, using, however, all courtesy.

On this he began to say a thousand things of the Pope,—among others, of the vanity of letting his feet be kissed, and of his great ambition, and the authority he assumed over the Empire and the other realms of Christendom, creating or deposing emperors and kings at his pleasure; and that he had lately got hold of a book, which he thought had been stolen (forged? *robé*) in the Pope's library, in which the Popes claimed all the kings of Christendom as their feudatories, even the king of France, and moreover the dukes of Bavaria; and for his part he meant to remedy it, and repair the error of kings Henry II. and John, who, by deceit, being in difficulties, had made this realm and Ireland tributary, and that he was determined also to reunite to the Crown the goods which churchmen held of it, which his predecessors could not alienate to his prejudice, and that he was bound to do this by the oath he had taken at his coronation. I let him talk on without contradiction, in order to have an opportunity of recommending the General Council, without which the things he talked of could not well be done; but I could not get him to relish the said Council.

At the end of our talk, the King asked if it was true the king of Portugal was dead. He then began to extol as highly as possible the riches and great power of France, saying that he never saw France better furnished with gentlemen, or with finer men, and that of late the French had been stealing the beauty and corpulence of Englishmen, and that it seemed they were properly Englishmen, and not Frenchmen; at which expressions I

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235. Chapuys to Charles V.—*cont.*

was much astonished, as they implied that there could be no fine men except Englishmen, except among the common people.

Yesterday and today it was proposed in Parliament to make a statute declaring the Pope had no authority in this kingdom; which many people have found very strange. Nevertheless, every one thinks it will go further; for the King is entirely set upon it, and has arranged all his policy to this end. If the Pope wished to help, it would be by despatching the affair of the Queen, helping the king of Scotland with money, and passing censures to prevent the contracting [of the new marriage], as I have formerly written; otherwise there is danger that things will go all wrong. The King says the German, of whom I lately wrote, came here upon a report of war to offer his services, with letters of recommendation from the Landgrave. Besides the six ships of which I wrote, they are arming four others. People here are astonished at the number of ships the Scots have, and suspect they receive help elsewhere.

I forgot to say the King told me the Pope was very urgent to give his niece to the duke of Orleans, and that he considered the thing done. I said I thought your Majesty would be very glad, thinking it a means to promote the common peace. London, 15 March 1533.

Hol., Fr., pp. 10. *From a modern copy.*

15 March. **236.** Thomas Hall to Cromwell.

R. O. I had word from Thurgarton that upon Tuesday last the sub-prior there, intending to make their election, had referred the whole matter to the King. Please to remember my suit, and, if the King has fixed upon no other, to favor the person I mentioned. 15 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Sealed.*

15 March. **237.** Lord Lisle to [the Bishop of Exeter].

R. O. The parish church of Logan in Cornwall, being in your diocese, is now void, and the presentation belongs to me, as the King has given me the wardship of John Basset; and I beg your Lordship to cause a *caveat* to be recorded in your register, both here and in your diocese, by which the King's right may be first heard, notwithstanding any colorable title advanced by any one else. At my lodging at the Black Friars, Saturday, 15 March. *Signed.*

P. 1.

16 March. **238.** John Rokewood to Lord Lisle.

R. O. My Lord Deputy is dead. I understand that your Lordship comes to supply his place. I beg you to allow Robt. Donnyngton, one of the soldiers of the retinue, who keeps a beerhouse and brews, and has served the late Lord Deputy ever since he came into Calais, to supply you also with beer. Calais, 16 March 1532. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Sealed.*

16 March. **239.** John Knolles to Lord Lisle.

R. O. According to your letter, I have stayed all things that Master Hastings can do for you, and all things in his keeping shall be at your commandment. It is reported here that my Lord was indebted to the King, and that the goods are to be seized for payment. If so, a word from you to the King, or to my lord of Norfolk, will suffice to have the house, with all implements, as

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it stands. If not, you shall be sure of it from Hastings. You had better send from Hampshire two or three hoys for provision of wood, for that is costly here. As to my Lord's death, I know the King has certified you before my letter can reach you, for no man was suffered to go or send for the space of two tides, that the King might have the first knowledge. Calais, 16 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Viscount Lisle.

16 March. R. O. **240.** HENRY VIII. to SIR CHR. GARNYSHE and ROBERT FOWLER, Vice-treasurer of Calais.

As lord Berners, deputy of Calais, is dangerously ill, and much in our debt, we command you, in case of his decease, to arrest all his goods, either within his house, or within the town and marches, and keep them till we be satisfied. Westm., 16 March.

P. 1. *Add below.*

241. LORD BERNERS.

R. O. John Bourchier lord Barnes has suffered to be recovered, to the use of the King, the manors of Este Horsley, Weste Horsley, Chedingfelde, Okkley, Shere, Effinghame, and Byflete, for 400*l.*; whereof 50*l.* is paid to Sir John Heron, 25*l.* to Mr. Myklowe, 165*l.* to Sir Hen. Wyat, and 60*l.* to Mr. Tuke, and 100*l.* resteth unpaid.

P. 1.

16 March. Camusat, 82 b. **242.** MONTMORENCY to the BAILLY OF TROYES.

The King sends a memoir which has come from the cardinals of Tournon and Grammont, to be shown to the king of England and the duke of Norfolk. He will reply fully to what Langey and Rochefort have brought. As to the prize which the Scotch have taken to Dieppe since the Bailly wrote, such good order has been taken on the coasts of Normandy, Picardy, and Brittany that the king of England has good reason to be contented. Desires him to tell Norfolk of this. The King sends Beauvais to Scotland in a few days. He will pass through England, to try and bring this war to an amicable end. The Emperor does what he can to stir them up. The King will spend Easter at Paris, which is inconvenient, considering the journey he intends to take. Expects that the first news from Italy will be the Emperor's embarcation. Sends a letter in the King's hand to Madame la Marquise (Anne Boleyn). Desires to be recommended to her. Has news that the Bailly's brother is better. The King has sent to Denmark to preserve friendship with the King there, who is the present possessor. Thinks he will remain friendly, though the Emperor has tried to draw him away. Coussy, 16 March.

Fr.

18 March. R. O. **243.** SIR EDWARD RYNGELEY to LORD LISLE.

Intended to write and inform him of the death of the Lord Deputy, but they had very short time to write to the King. Told the bearer to make his excuses to Lord Lisle. Mr. Porter,* and Lisle's other friends, are very desirous to hear of his coming, which they trust will be before April 6. Asks him to be good to the Lord Deputy' servants. They are tall and honest men. Men so fit for this town could not be had in England. Calais, 18 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

* Sir Christopher Garneys, knight porter of Calais.

CROYDON PUBLIC LIBRARIES CENTRAL

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18 March. R. O. **244.** ROBERT HOGAN, Master Cook for the King's Mouth, to [CROMWELL].

I have sent your Mastership by the bearer 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, which you delivered to my servant upon my token. I beg you will discharge lord Conyers' matter concerning the quittance of the 100*l.* which you received of John Tenent, my Lord's servant. I was in court on Friday, and took a bad cold. 18 March.

Hol., p. 1.

18 March. R. O. **245.** BRIDGET HOGAN to CROMWELL.

I thank you for the great pains taken for my husband and me touching the ward of Appilyard,* as we learn from Master Bonwiche. We beg you to finish it "in your own name, but fro Sir Edward† and fro Sir James," as it would not be good for my husband to meddle with them. He has written to Anthony Bonwic of this matter. Estbrodeham, 18 March.

On Sunday last the parson of Asshill, within half a mile of my house, died. The benefice is in the gift of Sir Henry Wyatt. If you could get it for me, or one of my children, it would find him at school. It is worth 10*l.* a year, "and stonds mytche be corne," which will help me and my house.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor.

18 March. Cleop. E. v. 363*. B. M. **246.** RICHARD BROWNE, Priest, to DR. BAGARDE, Chancellor of Worcester.

One Lattemare preached at Brystowe on the second Sunday in Lent, and it is reported that he has done much harm among the people by sowing errors. It is reported that he said that Our Lady was a sinner, and that neither she nor any other saint ought to be worshipped; that he exclaimed upon pilgrimages; and that he said that the woman of Canene, mentioned in the Gospel for the day, fared worse, rather than better, for the prayers of the disciples for her, with other opinions fully against the determination of the Church. He has very sore infected the town. It is said that he will preach again on the Wednesday in Easter week, unless he is forbidden to do so by your commandment to the Dean. The good Catholic people abhor his preaching. The fellow dwells in the diocese of Bath, and sometimes comes into the diocese of Worcester. It is reported that he is forbidden to preach in the former. Asks Bagarde to forbid his preaching in any part of Worcester also. Wishes him good speed in the Convocation. 18 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

247. LATIMER to MORICE.

Latimer's Remains, 357, from Fox.

I thank you for your kindness and your letter. You will wonder how I have been treated at Bristol by some of the priests, who first invited and welcomed me, and allowed what I said. When I had gone to my benefice, perceiving that I was favored by the people, and that the Mayor had appointed me to preach at Easter, they procured an inhibition against all those who had not the Bishop's licence, which they knew I had not; and got certain preachers to blatter against me, as Hubberdin and Powell. When I brought them before the Mayor to know what they would lay to my charge, they said they spake on information. Justifies his teaching against misrepresentations on the following points:—(1) That Our Lady was a sinner; which he did not affirm: (2) That saints are not to be worshipped: (3) Pilgrimages: (4) *Ave Maria:* (5) No fire in Hell: (6) Purgatory. Thinks

* John, son and heir of Roger Appleyard. *See* vol. v., 80 (22). This letter may be of the year 1531 or 1532.

† Boleyn.

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that provision for purgatory has brought thousands to Hell, for debts have not been paid, nor restitution made, &c. Protests against the abuses of pilgrimage. "I dwell within half a mile of the Fossway, and you would wonder to see how they come by flocks out of the West country to many images, but chiefly to the blood of Hales," which they believe is the very blood of Christ, and that the sight of it puts them in a state of salvation. Hopes God will imbue Dr. Wilson with charity; for neither he nor any of his countrymen ever loved Latimer since he inveighed against their factions in Cambridge, though before he was highly favored by them. Hears that Wilson has gone in progress about Beverley, through Yorkshire, &c. Asserts that Hubberdine is a man of no great learning, and will preach whatever the Bishop commands. Many will tell you how little regard Dr. Powell at Bristol paid to the sword, *i.e.* the King. How the Mayor twitted him for it, would be too long to write. Wishes he were ordered to preach before the King every Sunday for a whole year, and then he might perceive how they malign him.

248. Archbishop Warham.

R. O. General pardon and release to the executors of William archbishop of Canterbury.

A roll of paper, mutilated.

See Grants in March, No. 18.

19 March. **249.** John Knyghte to Cromwell.

R. O. Whereas you granted me your favor for having West Haddon, and said, when I was last with you, that I might have the other, I have made provision to enter at Lady Day next, and I beg I may have your writings. I heard that Standish will keep it, and sends to the tenants not to fear, and if his new lease will not serve, he has a new one of the house of Dauntrie. Let me know whether the King shall have the rent of Raunston at Lady Day next, or my old master. My wife desires her remembrance. Hanslap Lodge, 19 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

19 March. **250.** John Bunolt to Cromwell.

R. O. Sends a letter from Sir John Hacket, directed to Cromwell, received last night. Cannot thank him sufficiently for the trouble he has taken in concluding the matter between Mr. Baschurche and himself. Calais, 19 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Sir Thomas Crumwell, knight, councillor to the King's grace, and master of Jewels, &c. *Endd.*

20 March. **251.** Dr. John London to Cromwell.

R. O. Whereas you desire to have my college farms of Alton in Wiltshire, which you hear will shortly be in the hands of the College: the fact is that John Benger took a lease of it on the 10th April 19 Hen. VIII., and we cannot let it above 21 years, otherwise you should have had it. I have another farm, called Stertt, not yet leased, of 20 marks rent; and, if it please you, I will have it granted to you, such years as we may, without any fine. Oxford, 20 March.

My lord Hussey has made long suit to me and my lord of Lincoln for the farm of Alton. I suppose it is for one Botton, who has a farm of the prior of St. Swithin's adjoining. I should lose my college ground if he had the college farm; therefore he must never have it.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

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20 March. **252.** Thomas Abbot of Abingdon to John Mason.

R. O. "Quod vales g[au]deo; quod toties ad me scripseris, quod toties amoris pignora ad me miseris, habeo gratiam; modo autem ea quæ mittis tam male perferuntur doleo. Nam ex quo discesseras proxime, præter unam epistolam et annulum item unum, in quo nostra insignia celata erant, neque literarum neque rerum quicquam accepi, tametsi ex illis tuis quas in villam circa quintum decimum diem hujus anni Decembris misisti ad patrem tuum intellexi te annulos duos, libros nescio quot, perspicilia, aliaque ad me transmitti tradidisse; verum nihil omnino accepi, id quod ex alteris quas ad te antehac misi literis, licet nec Anglice scriptis, facile intelliges; cum quibus eciam misi ad te dono aurum, nummum quod vulgus *regale* vocat. Quare si posthac aut scribas aut aliud quidvis mittere decreveris, cave cujus perferendum fidei committas. Non enim est sapientis operam et impensas frustra consumere. Quod sequitur, rogatus scribo, nec aliter facere possum nisi precibus tuæ viduæ (?) matris repugnarem. Illa tui videndi cupientissima est; propterea uti huc iter acceleres vehementer desiderat. Vale, feliciterque vivas. Ex Abendona, xiij. kalendas Aprilis.

"Thomas abbas de Abendon."

Hol. Add.: To Mr. John Mason, Englishman, born at Abendon, student in Paryse, be this delivered. *Endd.:* Th'abbot of Abingdon to Mr. Mason.

The writing in this letter is much faded. It has been stained with galls, and is in some parts very illegible.

20 March. **253.** Sir John Mablisteyn to [Sir Giles Russell].

R. O. Mr. Turcoplier has been robbed today, by one of his servants, of his casket and 200*l.*, with other matters of importance. London, 20 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd. by Russell:* R. 22 March 1532.

20 March. **254.** Francis I. to the Bailly of Troyes.

Camusat, 79. Has already written about the arrival of viscount Rochefort, who has begged him, in the name of the king of England, to write a letter to cardinals Tournon and Grammont, according to a memorandum, of which a copy is enclosed. Did not think this reasonable, as his interview with the Pope was determined upon by Henry's advice. When they last met, he was of opinion that Francis should send the Cardinals to induce the Pope to consent to the interview, so as to disunite the Emperor and his Holiness, and help on Henry's affair. The Cardinals have worked so well that they have nearly brought it to a conclusion, as the King will have heard from Dr. Benoist (Benet), his ambassador at Rome, and from the Sieur de Lange. Has told Rochefort that he can do nothing that may break off the affair or cause a new dispute, especially as his honor is concerned. Has therefore written another letter, which he considers preferable for the affair, until a better blow can be struck at the interview. Sends a copy, and has given one to Rochefort, who replied that he had no charge to alter anything contained in the memorandum, but accepted it on hearing the reasons, and has sent it for Henry to see and say whether it shall be despatched. Has told Rochford that it would be very ill-advised to send the proposed letter, as the Emperor is in Italy, and his Holiness could not find a better excuse than the letter for putting off the interview, the principal purpose of which is to serve Henry. He knows how often Francis has been solicited by the Emperor to meet him, and that the Pope has lately endeavored to bring about an interview between all three. Would not listen to these proposals, being determined to prefer Henry's interest to anything else. If the Pope will act as Henry wishes, will take it as if it was done to himself; and if he refuses, will never be friendly with him.

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Desires him to communicate all this to the duke of Norfolk. If the King wishes the letter to be sent to the Cardinals, will send it at once. Has sent a gentleman to Denmark to king Frederic, to hinder the designs which Henry knows of. Desires Henry to do the same. Hears that certain galleys are arrived at Genoa, so that 25 are now there, beside other ships, which are being equipped for the Emperor's passage to Spain. Fere sur Oyse, 20 March 1532.

Fr.

255. FRANCIS I. to the CARDINALS of GRAMMONT and TOURNON.

R. O. The viscount of Rochford, son of the earl of Wiltshire, has come to him from the king of England, and told him of the Pope's refusal to admit the excusator. Perceives what an insult it will be to all Christian princes. They must urge the Pope to admit Henry's excusator in accordance with the privilege of him and other princes. It will be a very acceptable pleasure to Francis, and will cause him to favor his Holiness in all his affairs. If the Pope make any difficulty, they must urge him to think that the Popes have never refused to admit an excusator; that it is a thing which touches him, Francis, and all other princes, deeply; and that at present princes will hardly suffer the Pope to infringe on their privileges and pre-eminences, which this refusal would seem to be an attempt to suppress. If they cannot induce him to grant the admission, they must beg him not to proceed to the refusal of the excuse, or take any other step until the interview between the two Kings, when the matter can be amply discussed. Trusts the Pope will not refuse this. If he is disinclined to comply, they must remind him of the need of consideration before he displeases the king of England; for they are so united that he will take to heart any displeasure done to Henry as if done to himself. It is not the time for the Pope to irritate the two Kings, or other princes who are his friends, and intend to support him, unless he give them reason for the contrary by this refusal.

Reserves, till his interview with the Pope, certain urgent matters for which he ought not to refuse the petition of the king of England and himself. On hearing them, he will not repent, but rather rejoice at having followed their wish. Asks them to send word of the Pope's answers that he may inform the king of England.

Fr., pp. 2. *Endd.:* Copy of the French king's letters to the cardinals of Grammont and Tournon.

21 March. **256.** ROBERT HOGAN to CROMWELL.

R. O. I beg your favor to Mrs. Pers, widow, the bearer, touching a forfeiture for carrying over corn. There is no honester woman in Yarmouth. Estbrodeham, 21 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* King's councillor.

21 March. **257.** ROBERT WEBBE, Yeoman of the King's Studs, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Since he was with Cromwell at London about the keeper of Warwick castle, a priest of Guy's Cliff, "which is of the foundation of the Warwick lands," came to him of his own mind, and told him that Nevell, who is now in hold, was twice with him, desiring to see pedigrees and chronicles. These the priest copied into a book, which the writer has now in custody, and lent Nevell another book. Took possession of the former book upon the priest's confession, with the key of the library, "where all their books be, which every gentleman is desirous to see; and that makes some of them to reign in folly, for the priests be glad to show every gentleman pleasure." Has also made him write his own mind with his own hand. Has bound him to be forth-

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257. Robert Webbe, Yeoman of the King's Studs, to Cromwell—*cont.*

coming at the King's pleasure and Cromwell's, to whom he is not unknown. Thanks Cromwell for his goodness to himself and his brother. Warwick, 21 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To, &c., Master Cromwell, one of the King's Council. *Endd.*

258. Petition of Sir Edw. Legh, late chaplain unto Wm. Nevell,
R. O. to the [King's Council ?]

Reminds their Lordships of the service he did to the King, with jeopardy to himself, in "appetching" Wm. Nevell in his own house, before the constable and the whole town, charging them that he should not escape. When I called him traitor, he cast down his head, and made no answer, but went back into his chamber. Seeing that no man durst lay hands on him, I pressed toward him myself to have taken him. Three of his servants took part with me, as I had told them before what he was, but he made fast the door. Then his privy messenger, John Lambe, came to a poor man three times, and Wm. Nevell himself commanded him to ask the peace on me. While he made ready to go away, the constable was commanded to watch at night, and we in the day, if he should come or go, or move any goods, till we heard from the King's council. At the sessions, when I should have discharged my sureties, the justices durst not discharge me, but made me find sureties to appear before the Council to justify my writing against Nevell. "[More]over, I have lien 5 (?) weeks and more, at my cost and charge, until the time . . . . . ys wife manysyd to fire the house where I lay then by the counsel of the justices of the shire," seeing that the parties went to appear before the Council, because I could keep myself no longer. He owes me 16*s.* 8*d.* for wages. I have never had a penny from him, and have pledged a gown, which cost five nobles, for a noble, to pay for bringing him up. Unless I pay it within 14 days I shall lose my gown. Asks them to let him have his wages, and he will show them the circumstances of Nevell's mind at that time, with something more behind.

Hol., pp. 2. *Endd.:* "His bill that peched Willm. Nevell."

22 March. **259.** J. du Bellay, Bishop of Paris, to the Bailly of Troyes.

Camusat, 81. The French king is much concerned at this war with Scotland, and is very anxious to bring about an agreement. Fears that if the Scotch king has such large forces collected, he will wish to employ them at once, not being able to bear the expense for long. It would be a good plan for the king of England to send a large force against him, but not risk a battle. Desires him to suggest this to Norfolk and the King. This will give time for interposition. Beauvais will be sent tomorrow. The matter is of very great importance. He will receive instructions how to speak in the comparison of the two Kings. All the French king's communications with Scotland for the last two years have been in favor of Henry, as James is a wilful young man, whose enmity can only cause trouble to England, and no profit, for there is nothing to gain. Norfolk and the bishop of Winchester know what Du Bellay said to them about it at Calais, and that the King foretold what has happened. Wishes him to speak plainly, without offending them. Beauvais will take to Scotland what ought to content them, considering the marriage they are demanding, though it is not what they asked, for the King of England would never agree to it. As to the new imposition of which he writes, he must tell Norfolk and others that the merchants complain daily. The like is not done here, and indirectly it is contrary to the treaties. He can say that the King and Council take it very ill, and if it were not for

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disinclination to press the King in his present circumstances, they would say more about it. Will not forget what the Bailly says about René de Pelletier. Desires him to write to the King daily. The Pope and Emperor have left Bologna. The latter is going by Lorette. The card. of Grammont has stayed behind on account of his illness. Ribemont, 22 March.
Fr.

22 March. **260.** Sir George Lawson to [Cromwell].

R. O. St. P. iv. 638.

My Lord Warden and the Council assembled the country at Hedgleye Moor, intending to have invaded Scotland on Thursday last, but were restrained by the King's letters, directing that no invasion should be made while the Scotch king remained on the Borders. He is staying at Meuros Abbey, and riding about to Jedworth, Kelso, &c. It is said he comes for the laird of Huntley's fair daughter, and to visit Mark Carr's concubine. Another saying is, he is waiting to hear from the French king of an abstinence of war, in order to have peace with England. He has no great power with him. My Lord Warden is always on the watch, and has good espials. Has paid this month's wages, &c.

Begs him to remember the letter about taking musters. If the King does not wish to repair Cawe Mills, it should be cast down, and the stones thrown into the Whittotter. Begs him to remember Rykbee's heir, and the respite of the money he owes the King. Alnwick, 22 March.

Reminds him about the reward for the poor soldiers of Berwick.
Hol., pp. 3.

22 March. **261.** [Augustine de Augustinis] to Cromwell.

Vit. B. xiv. 108. B. M.

A very mutilated letter, the sense of which would have been for the most part unintelligible but for the contemporary translation which follows.
Hol., Lat., pp. 3. *Add.*

R. O.

2. English translation of the preceding.

I wrote to your Mastership on the 15th, on my way from Milan. Coming to Alexandria along with the French ambassador, Mons. de Velly, we passed through Pavia to be out of the press, and also to see the places where the French king was taken; which places are so devastated "that they do represent rather war and battle at this time present than at any time past." Arrived at Alexandria on the 17th, intending, when the French ambassador had taken leave of the Emperor, to go together into France, but the Emperor did not arrive until the 21st. He tarried at Viglevone, 30 miles hence, hunting and frequenting his baths; the water for which was brought from Montferrat, not far hence. It is of the same virtue as the waters of Ratisbon that he has used in Germany, and good for the scurf and itching in his legs. He will remain here till Lady Day, and then proceed to Genoa. Meanwhile they expect Andrew Auria to come and confer with him about the preparation of his navy. The marquis of Areschot came hither with him from Viglevone, having conducted the Emperor's daughter from Flanders to Mantua, who, as the Emperor defers his journey, is expected to see her father after Easter, and will afterwards go to Naples to be put under the charge of the widow of Charles Lannoy. The Emperor's councillors have not yet come. They remained at Milan four days after he had left, taking account of the revenues of the Duke and his servants, "the cause whereof your Mastership may lightly conjecture. It is evident and known to all men that the duke of Milan doth rather play the part of a husbandman than of a duke or a lord; and yet, for all that, being kept in the same state, he doth provide well enough for his own profit." His subjects, however, make great complaint of it, and the noise not only reaches the Emperor, but

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261. [AUGUSTINE DE AUGUSTINIS to CROMWELL]—*cont.*

goes through all the world. The Duke is urged to take in marriage the Emperor's niece, the eldest daughter of Christiern king of Denmark; for whom last year Mons. de Rosynbowe was sent out of Flanders into Scotland, to contract her to the king of Scots, when the project was defeated by the hope held out to the latter of "your noble Princess." Her dower, I suppose, will be nothing, or it will be the 50,000 gildrens which the Duke is bound to pay yearly to the Emperor by the peace made at Bologna. Another marriage is projected by the Emperor between the marquis Montferrat and Julian, daughter of Frederick late king of Naples, who died in France, and sister of the duke of Calabria in Spain. This Marquis, before the death of the Marquis his nephew three years ago, was a prothonotary and an abbot; "and now is in his later years, and as some men think, of a cold nature and sterile; but by the provocation of his people is coact and compelled to procure this thing, lest that his state shall fall unto the duke of Mantua, who married the only sister of the Marquis deceased, of the which sister the duke of Mantua had a son this last week." The Emperor will give the bride 20,000 gildres. Hears that John Frederick duke of Saxony has offered to come to the Emperor before he leaves Genoa, if he will give him the investiture or right of electing the Emperor on his confirming the election of the king of the Romans. Can scarcely believe this, although the Duke's coming is expected, for he might do that by his ambassadors, unless he be impelled by the great grudge he and all the princes of Germany bear against Ferdinand. Letters have certainly been sent to the duke of Saxony from Milan, to which the Emperor expects an answer before he leaves Italy.

In coming out of Milan, I accompanied the king of Portugal's ambassador. Talked with him about the navigation of the Portuguese in India, and praised the enterprise of the King's father, Emanuel. He said some great princes envied it; on which I asked who. He said the kings of France and England had furnished their merchants with ships at their own charges, which made no small navy, and used their King's names for their protection, while interrupting the navigation of the Portuguese, who were not only the first discoverers, but had possession of the places granted to them by Pope Alexander VI. Nevertheless, from love of peace the king of Portugal had offered the French king 300,000 ducats not to molest his navigation. I said such an offer ought not to be refused; but if Francis did so, it could only be owing to the complaints of his people, who would get no profit by the bargain, but would have to buy spices at an enhanced price, unless a clause was added to regulate it. I mention this, because ye are of the King's council. "Moreover, I do remember that many times my late master the lord Cardinal, when we did common of this matter, had sundry communications for the device and making of a new navigation to Roane through France, to the great detriment of the Spaniards and Portugals, and to the great profit of England and France; and that he did treat of this matter with the ambassadors of France, the bishop of Tarbensis, now cardinal, and with the viscount of Turone, now deceased, five years ago; and there was none other let but for the payment of the stipend of the soldiers of Calais, for the preserving and defence of the same; which the said ambassadors [*qu.* lord Cardinal?] would have out of that place where most profit should arise of the said navigation, *i.e.*, out of Roan; but other suspicions did happen." Alexandria, 22 March 1532.

Mons. de Velly told me he heard the Emperor say he would in any case take shipping before Easter, even if he kept his Easter at sea.

In Wriothesley's hand. Pp. 8. *Endd.:* Minute of a letter.

Nero, B. XI. 308. B. M. 3. Modern copy of § 2.

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22 March. **262.** JOHN ROBYNS to CROMWELL.

R. O. I thank you much for your treatment of me when I was last in London, when you wrote letters in my favor to the abbot of Abingdon. Although the application has not been successful, and I was told by the Abbot that the next vacancy of the living had been granted seven years ago to a priest named Parcroyst, who was *architriclinus* to the late archbishop of Canterbury, I am no less obliged to you. I promised you before Christmas a little work on the cheapness and dearness of provisions, which I would have finished long since, had I not been hindered by preaching in this time of Lent. After Easter I will bring you the book, with a little treatise on the emerald. King's College, Oxford, postridie divi Benedicti.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. *Add.:* A Secretis Conciliis.

22 March. **263.** CANONBURY.

R. O. Money delivered to Will. Fraunceys and John Merying, "for the setting up of the pale at Canbury, and for the provision of the timber and stuff for the same," from 5 Jan. to 22 March 24 Hen.VIII. Total 58*l.*

Large paper, p. 1.

22 March. **264.** MONASTERY OF ATHELNEY, Bath and Wells dioc.

S.B. Congé d'élire on the death of John Major, last abbot. *Del.* Westm., 22 March 24 Hen.VIII.

Pat. 24 Hen. VIII. p. 1, *m.* 15.

ii. Petition for the above by Ric. Wellys, prior, and the convent. The bearers are Cuthbert Harvey and John Athelwyn. Dated 24 Feb. 1532, 24 Hen.VIII.

23 March. **265.** For THOMAS STUARD, a Scotchman, servant of the French king.

S.B. Passport for his return from Scotland to France, with two servants, three horses, and two hundred pounds in gold and silver, coined or uncoined. *Del.* Westm., 23 March 24 Hen. VIII. "T. R. apud Westm., xxiij°, a° supradicto."

23 March. **266.** JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to CROMWELL.

R. O. I would have come to you but for my business of study, to beseech your favor in the University of Oxford's old suit, and to let us have the commission granted to us by the King in your presence, to use our old privileges till his Grace has taken a full order between us and the town. While this is in suspense, learning goes not forward, and order is not kept, and many depart the University, neither can we punish unthrifts. Mid Lent Sunday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.:* John Lincles, prist. (*A misreading of the signature.*)

24 March **267.** VISCOUNT LISLE, DEPUTY OF CALAIS.

See GRANTS in MARCH, No. 21.

24 March. **268.** WILLIAM WALSINGHAM, deceased.

R. O. Receipt by Robert Dacres from John Walsingham, executor of Wm. Walsingham, Esq., of a basin and ewer, spoons, and other plate, which late belonged to Thos. Denny, 24 March 24 Hen.VIII. *Signed.*

P. 1. On the dorse is a list of the plate of Joyce Walsingham remaining with Mr. Whytt. *Endd.*

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24 March. **269.** Sir George Lawson to Cromwell.

R. O. The King will know the news by the last letter from the Lord Warden and the Council. Since then has heard that the king of Scots departed toward Edinburgh on Thursday or Friday last. Murray still remains at Jedworth, with the earls of Huntley, Argyle, and the Earl Marshall, and 1,500 inland men and Irishmen, besides the country. They intend some enterprise on Thursday next. A new band of inland Scots are coming this next light of the moon, and they expect by that time to have news from the French king of peace, or abstinence of war. Reminds him that wages begin on the 3rd of April. In addition to the 4,000*l.* last sent, 1,000*l.* will be required to meet this. Begs him to remember the King's letters to Clyfford, Evers, Sir Rauf Ellercar, and himself, for taking of continual and sure musters. Has provided amply against any scarcity of victuals and horse-meat. The corn in the markets at Berwick, Alnwick, and Morpeth is cheaper by 12*d.* a quarter than the King's corn ; yet, if God save the ships that he has provided, there will be more plenty than will be bought for a long season. Remember the ships of war to be sent hither. Begs to know whether he has commanded John Raven to make such provision as he wrote for, and what is to be done about the brew-houses. The repair of Wark Castle must be put in hand, and some order should be taken about Cawe Mylles. Begs him to remember the reward for the poor soldiers of Berwick. Berwick, 24 March.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

24 March. **270.** Sir Thos. Arundell to Cromwell.

Vesp. F. xiii. 153. B. M. Sends his servant for Hodder's bill, as Cromwell told him, when he was last in London, that it had been signed and forgotten, and left at the court. Trusts to hear some certainty of the coming of my lord of Northumberland, or else he is perplexed, as Cromwell knows. Westminster, the Eve of Our Lady.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, of the King's most honorable Council.

25 March. **271.** Sir Roger Chomley to Lady Salven.*

R. O. Your man, Chr. Wylliamson, brought me a letter from Mr. Cromwell, directed to Sir Ralph Everre, Sir Edw. Gower, and myself, to make inquiry, along with other justices, of all such persons as riotously pulled you out of your house, and what goods they took away. Cannot meet as yet, but if Cromwell's letter had not gone to Stokesley, where Mr. Bowes appointed a sessions, great displeasure would have been done to you and your sons and servants; "for the quest was taken, part of them, 34 miles from Stoksley, and partially chosen, albeit there is many of them gentlemen of fair lands." The indictments were rightly made, and evidence given at the inquest, but they would find nothing for the King. Proposes to call the quest before Cromwell and the Council. Rousby, Our Lady Day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

25 March. **272.** Sir E. Nevill to Cromwell.

R. O. I thank you for your favor for the parsonage of Pettonberie (Pepinbury), and I desire you will help me to the vicarage of the same, as Sir Robert, the vicar there, is now dead. I am told the King has made you a knight. Southfrith, Lady Day. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

* See Vol. v., Nos. 1717, 1718. The latter, though undated, is clearly of the same date as this letter.

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25 March. **273.** DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.

Cal. B. VII. 184. B. M.

Notarial copy of a deed by which Geo. Dury, commendatory of Dunfermlyn, revokes his proxy given to Thos. Crag and John Lammykin to resign the abbey in Dunfermlyn, and appoints David Meffen and John Ferne to appear in the Court of Rome for that purpose. St. Andrew's, 25 March 1533.

Present: Thos. Wemys, James Schoriswode, and others.

Attested by Master Patrick Scot, priest, of the dioc. of S. Andrew's, public notary.

P. 1, *broad sheet.*

26 March. **274.** The TOWN OF OXFORD to CROMWELL.

R. O.

We hear that the university makes great labor to the King to have a commission to enjoy all the liberties they used to have until the King has made a determination between us. We beg you will stay it, as we should have more trouble than before. Oxford, 26 March.

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.:* "O.—Letters, anno xxiiij. et xxv. R. H. viij."

[26 Mar.] **275.** RICHARD CRUMWELL to DR. RAYNES, Chancellor to my Lord of Lincoln.*

R. O.

Requesting the lease of the parsonage of Coreby, in Lincolnshire, for the bearer, "my uncle's servant," who says he has been brought up under your mastership. He has lands near Coreby, and will pay a reasonable fine. Will not entertain any malice and false suggestion which was spoken of Raynes. London, Wednesday after Mid Lent Sunday. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

26 March. **276.** CONVOCATION OF CANTERBURY.

Wilkins, III. 748.

On Friday, 12 April [1532], discussed a reply to the supplication of the House of Commons made to the King; on which his Majesty expected a speedy reply. Summons for Latymer to appear on the 19th, to reply in the matter of certain letters written by him to Mr. Grenewod, in the university of Cambridge. On Latymer's appeal to the King, his Majesty referred it to Convocation that they should decide; on which he admits that he has erred, not only in discretion but also in doctrine. On his submission, at the King's request, he was received into favor. May 8, four books were received by the prolocutor, on the authority of ecclesiastics to pass laws for the suppression of heresy. Information having been received from the duke of Norfolk that the House of Commons has granted the King a fifteenth, payable in two years, the House resolved not to be behindhand. The bishops of London and Lincoln, the abbots of Westminster and Burton, with Sampson, dean of the Chapel Royal, and Edw. Foxe, the King's almoner, were appointed to attend upon the King, and beg his favor to uphold the immunities of the Church. May 10, articles proposed by the King to be subscribed by the Convocation, &c.:—

1. That no constitution be promulged or put in execution without the King's assent. 2. That 32 persons be appointed by the King, *i.e.* 16 of the

* Doubtless John Rayne, LL.D., prebendary of Tame, in Lincoln cathedral, though, according to Le Neve, he could not have been chancellor. Nic. Bradbridge, S.T.P., who had held that office from 1512, died on the 14th March 1532–3, and was succeeded by Christopher Massingberd, who was installed on the 21st March 1532–3, and resigned in 1543. It is conceivable, however, that Dr. Rayne was supposed to have obtained the office soon after the vacancy.

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276. Convocation of Canterbury—*cont.*

clergy and 16 of the temporalty, to revise the constitutions provincial heretofore enacted. 3. All other constitutions standing with God's laws and the King's to be in full strength, on receiving the Royal assent.

On May 15 the clergy made their submission before the King without any reservation touching provincial councils.

Analysis of the votes.

Various prorogations, until Wednesday, 26 March [1533].

R. O. 2. Copy of the above articles submitted to Convocation. *Pp.* 2.

27 March. **277.** Sir Christopher Garneys to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Thanks him for his loving letter, dated London, the 19th inst. Is delighted to hear of Lisle's appointment as deputy of Calais. You wish to have the lodging my lord Berners lay in, and there is none like it in this town; but a letter has come from the vice-treasurer of Calais, willing his deputy and my lord Edmund Howard, controller of Calais, to seize all the lands and goods which lord Berners had on this side the sea for the King. Has spoken, however, to the vice-treasurer's deputy, and to Hastings, my lord Berners' executor, who are quite content that Lisle shall have the place for 10*l.* a year. Has retained the gardener to keep the garden and the house sweet till Lisle come. The King has sent for all the pheasants that Berners had; nevertheless there is kept for you a cock and a hen, and you shall be sure of three hens, by which you will have 50 or 60 eggs this year. Recommends to his favor the servants of his predecessor, and would be glad if, out of the number of 40, Lisle would keep 10 or 12 rooms for such honest men as shall be recommended to him at his coming. Wishes him to send a substantial servant to peruse the house, and provide fuel, wheat, &c. Sends his own and his wife's commendations to lady Lisle.

Added in his own hand: Recommend me to my lord of Carlisle, and to Sir Wm. Kingston and his wife. Calais, 27 March.

The Master Marshal of this town desires his recommendations. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.*

27 March. **278.** [August. ab Augustinis* to Cromwell.]

Vit. B. xiv. 31. B. M. "Humillima commendatione [præmissa] . . . . . quo Cæsar huc i . . . . . scribam nisi de c . . . . . versus Januam . . . . . appellatum Novii, ... passuum, ubi prim . . . . . unde paulopost suis . . . . . proficiscetur, qui locus . . . . us Arragoniæ, ubi v . . . . iam est celebraturus cum ob . . . . . est singulo tertio anno quod . . . . cians, et maxime Arragoniam m . . . . . quoquidem in loco antequam conventus dimiss . . . . . Duobus diebus antequam hinc discederet exautoravit . . . . . armaturæ numero circiter 600, necnon omnes pedites . . . . . ea lege ut in Germaniam proficiscantur, exceptis circiter . . . . . corporis Ducis Mediolanensis, quamobrem petivit . . . . . Germani per eorum loca libere transire permitterent in Germa[niam. Respon-

* The writer's name is supplied from a modern marginal note.

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derunt] se hoc illis concessuros si absque maleficio, et non collect . . . . . quod quidem Cæsar futurum promissit, ac Tamisam eorum Du . . . . . ut urgentissimo mandato, ut absque alicujus injuria, o . . . . . turmatim duntaxat ditionem Venetorum transeant. Ceter . . . . . eos non permittent oppida ingredi, quinimmo eos semper a ter . . . . . copiis ne illi exemplo Italorum militum redeuntium superiore an[no] . . . . . injuriam illatam ulcisci cupientes, fines suos devastent. Matrimonium marchionis Montisferrandi cum domina Julia . . . . . avunculo sanguinis Cæsari conjuncta conclusum est cum Do . . . . . ipsa ex Ferraria ad maritum venit. Similiter ulterius pro[pter matrimonium] Ducis Mediolanensis cum nepti Cæsaris filia Christierni regis [Daciæ] . . . . . Dux Mantuæ hesterna nocte huc venit prætextu saluta[ndi] . . . . . discedat, cæterum revera ut matrimonium marchion[is Montisferrandi distur]bet, ne fraudetur successione ipsius Marchionatus.

Dominus a Rhodio magnus Magister seu primarius . . . . . conscenderit una cum Marchione * * * de Tunes prope conti . . . . . dio Coronen' mihi incertum . . . . . Ludovico, nihil amplius . . . . . aut in Hispaniam, Cæsar . . . . . si ubi manifestum sit ejus . . . . . a quodam magno principe . . . . .

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278. [August. ab Augustinis to Cromwell]—*cont.*

"Creatus est locumtenens Cæsaris in Italia Don Antonius de Lyeva cum maxi . . . . . de Gonzaga factus est generalis capitaneus pro defensione status Mediola[nensis . . . . . non] absque indignatione quod sibi prælatus fuerit Antonius Lyeva, obtenta venia [versus regnum Nea]politanum proficiscitur, inde ut ajunt in Hispania profecturus.

"Cæsaris discessus est prorogatus a[b hin]c usque ferme ad finem mensis, interim . . . . . ."

Hol. Mutilated. Add.: * * * Londini.

27 March. **279.** Persons buried in London.

Harl. MS. 544, f. 111. B. M.

Visitation of several churches in London by Clarencieux king-of-arms, made 27 March 24 Hen. VIII.

A list of the persons buried in St. Mary Abbey on the Tower Hill, St. Katharine by the Tower, Our Lady of Barking Chapel by the Tower, the Crossed Friars, St. Buttolph without Aldegate, St. Olyfe beside the Crossed Friars.

Copy by Stow, pp. 3.

27 March. **280.** Dame Elizabeth Lucy.

R. O.

Bill in Chancery against William Lucy her son, touching the execution of the will of her husband Sir Thos. Lucy.†

ii. Writ to Will. Saunders to retain in his hands the issues of certain manors till otherwise ordered. 27 March 24 Hen. VIII.

Large paper, pp. 4. *Mutilated at beginning.*

27 March. **281.** Timber.

Add. MS. 9835, f. 24 b. B. M.

Warrant to the woodward of Shatisbroke in Windsor Forest to deliver —— oaks, of good and convenient building timber, to Wm. Thynne, chief clerk of the King's kitchen. Westm., 27 March 24 Hen. VIII.

Copy.

28 March. **282.** Francis I. to the Bailly of Troyes.

Camusat, 83 b.

Has received his letter of the 24th. Is glad that the king of England approves of his letter to the cardinals Tournon and Grammont. Expects him to send it back in a day or two, and will then despatch it. Hears from Bologna that the Pope would leave for Lorette on the 20th, and intended to be at Rome on the eve of Palm Sunday. Tournon will accompany him, and Grammont will follow, being still weak from his illness. The Emperor is going to Genoa to embark for Spain. Desires him to tell the King that Francis wishes he could come to his approaching interview with the Pope. The three could, no doubt, conclude matters to the good of all Christendom. Wishes him to send the duke of Norfolk in his place, with other good and wise persons. It were better to send the Duke than the earl of Wiltshire. As he is the Marchioness's father, it might be said that the affair touched him nearer than any other, and he would be suspected of prosecuting it with more passion, which might be a cause rather of retarding it. Sends the sieur De Beauvais, the bearer, to Scotland, with orders to communicate his despatch to the king of England. St. Marcou, 28 March 1532.

Fr.

† See Vol. iv. App. No. 52.

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28 March. **283.** PAYMENTS.

R. O. Warrant under the King's sign manual to Cromwell, master of the Jewels, to deliver to John David de Basilea, servant and post to the Landgrave van Hesse, by way of reward, 40 cr. of the sun = 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; to Roger Elys, clk., 40*l.* in part payment of certain "aryce" (arras?) bought by the late Cardinal of Sir John Aleyne, for which Elys became surety; to Tristram Tesshe, of York, 1,000*l.*, to be conveyed to Sir Geo. Lawson for garrisons on the Marches of Scotland. Westm., 28 March 24 Hen. VIII.

[28 March.] **284.** REYNOLD LYTYLPROW to CROMWELL.

R. O. I trust you are in good health. You and others of the Council have taken great pains to redress and reform engrossing corn and wool. It is now more used than ever.

Every farmer of substance that has sufficient of his own buys all he can get. Never was the price of barley so high. It is 8*s.* and more the quarter. Asks him to send out commissions of inquiry. Norwich, Friday next after Our Lady.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful. *Endd. On the back are the following memoranda in Cromwell's hand:* A warrant to myself for the prest and loan of 200*l.* to my lord of Rutland. A warrant to myself to be employed and paid for such sums of money as be due unto divers persons, for repairing and building of the Tower, for the sum of 400*l.* A warrant for Dr. Lee's diets in Denmark, as the King's ambassador thither, at 20*s.** a day. A warrant of pardon to be assigned for the pardon of the bishop of Canterbury's executors. A pardon to be assigned for Mr. Treasurer in recompense of his manor. For the Staple of Calais.

28 March. **285.** JOAN GYBBART, Prioress of Wilton, to CROMWELL.

R. O. We have long remained without a head, in great inquietness and disabling of the service of God, as well as the destruction of our monastery. We are so threatened by our ordinary, Dr. Hylley, that we know not what to do. He comes among us many times, and orders us, as he says, after the law; but we are not wont to so much law as he doth exercise among us; and because we deferred to put in execution his orders, which are not profitable to the house, he threatens us grievously, and puts us to much vexation. He has admitted to bear rule with us, in this our vocation, one Chr. Willoughby who was expelled for his false and crafty demeanor, first by dame Cecil Willoughby, the abbess, and was utterly refused by Isabel Jordan, our last abbess. He has disabled our officers, admitted by the said Isabel, and greatly troubled such of our farmers as bear good will to us. On 27 March the said Chancellor came to our chapter-house, and commanded us to seal a general proxy, without consulting any of our friends, as John Samphort and John Garddenar can more plainly declare to you. Wilton, 28 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

28 March. **286.** CUTHBERT OGLE, Priest, to RICHARD CROMWELL.

R. O. Let my servant, the bearer, have good speed at my master, your uncle; and have me in remembrance when you find time, and when I get profit you shall have part of it. The bearer can tell you the news. I send my master, your uncle, a gelding for his saddle, the best I could get; also a dagger and two rowells of Carlisle make "for lychys," and you a dagger. I can get nothing of the patent the King gave me. If my master get me promotion of the King, I beseech you it may be without cure. Eglingham, 28 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

* Struck out.

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[29 March.] **287.** JOHN DAKYN, Priest, to the ABBOT OF FURNESS.

R. O. The bearer, Henshawe, has made oath before my lord of York's chancellor* and me, I being surety for his good behaviour. He is commanded not to teach without my licence; but as he says he has not sufficient living meanwhile, I ask you to keep him in meat and drink till he shall be ordained priest, unless he resort to suspect persons or evil opinions. The clergy are to be visited after Easter. York, *Sabbato ad Sitientes.*†

"Keep my dog well, I beseech your Lordship." I pray you receive a book called *Unio Dissidentium*, of Sir William, parish priest of Dalton, and send it up to me.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

29 March. **288.** JOHN BUNOLT to CROMWELL.

R. O. Has received this morning a letter from Mr. Hacket, with this enclosed, which Clarencieux will deliver. Begs him to be favorable to the poor men of Colham, and to have in remembrance the surety and wealth of the town. Calais, 29 March.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Sir Thomas Crumwell, knight, Councillor to the King's Highness and Master of his Jewels House. *Endd.*

289. DR. LONDON, JOHN CLAIMOND, and ROBERT MORWENT to CROMWELL.

R. O. We have received the King's commands by your letters directed to Mr. Carter, Canner and Williams, canons of the King's College, concerning the goods of Dr. Higden. He put us with others in trust to see his will performed; which we were glad to do, seeing his substantial dealings on all occasions and our long familiarity with him. He told us that at your late being in Oxford he had received from you very comfortable words, and we should find you as good to us. We desire your favor therefore in this matter, and we beg credence for Mr. Canner, in whom the said Dean put great trust. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's council. *Endd. inaccurately by Wriothesley,* "The bishop of London, and others," *but afterwards struck out.*

[30 March.] **290.** DR. JOHN LONDON to CROMWELL.

R. O. I trust that Mr. Hall has, with Mr. Mayor's counsel, made up our writings for Candiche. As you obtained that unwholesome ground only to be made more wholesome, I beg you will obtain for us the King's licence, and I will see to your great pains. I send you a pair of gloves, and 5*l.* in gold in them. I, with others put in trust by Dr. Higden, have paid the canons of King's College 180*l.*, and beg you will obtain a pardon of the King for the Dean, so as we may of that little that remaineth do for his soul as his special trust was. Mr. Hall will bring you the form of a pardon, and the receipt of the canons. Mr. Carter has promised to confess to you the payment of the said money. We beg your favor to the soul of Mr. Dean. Oxford, Passion Sunday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's council. *Endd. inaccurately by Wriothesley:* "The bishop of London."

30 March. **291.** ARCHBISHOP CRANMER.

Wilkins, III. 757. His protest before consecration that the oath which an archbishop elect usually takes to the Pope shall not bind him to do anything against the King's prerogative, or to refrain from taking measures to reform the Church of England.

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* Henry Trafford.

† The Saturday after the Fourth Sunday in Lent, so called from the Introit *Sitientes, venite ad aquas.*

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Strype's Cranmer, 684.

2. His oath of obedience to the Pope.

Cleop. E. vi. 246*. B. M. Strype's Cranmer, 685.

3. His oath to the King for his temporalities.
Draft, p. 1. *Endd.:* The [o]the of . . . . . bisshop to the Kynges highnes.

292. Restitution of Temporalities.

Wilkins, iii. 755.

Oath of a bishop, renouncing all grants had or to be had hereafter from the Pope for his bishopric. A little more ample than the oath taken by Cranmer, No. 291 (3.)

30 March. **293.** Mary Queen of France to Viscount Lisle.

Vesp. F. iii. 17 b. B. M.

Asks him to admit the bearer, John Williams, as a soldier at Calais, with 8*d.* a day. London, 30 March. *Signed, in a very shaky hand,* Marye the Frynche quene.
Add.: To, &c., viscount Lisle, lord lieutenant of Calais.

30 March. **294.** Sir Wm. Kyngston, Peter Meawtys, H. Knevet, and Rafe Sadleyr to Thomas Homes and others.

R. O.

We have been appointed by the King to hold an inquiry into the murder of Aubery Gattes, and we propose to sit on Tuesday next at Greenwich. We desire you, as you reside in those parts where the murder was committed, to attend, and summon others who know anything of the matter. Greenwich, 30 March, Sunday. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* To, &c., Thos. Homes, Ric. Lewes, Arthur Makeres, Wilkynson's wife, Philip Skoe, Margaret Makeres, Jone Hogges, Robt. Hogges, Mr. Hone, John White, Wm. Spencer, Edm. Bishop, William Thebold, Wm. Thebald's wife, John Wiseman, Geo. Goodman, and Jone Russell. *Endd.*

R. O.

2. Depositions touching the murder of Alberey Gates.*
A roll of paper of two broad sheets sewn together.

31 March. **295.** John Robyns to Cromwell.

R. O.

Has completed the first part of a work of which he spoke to Cromwell when he was with him in London on the 19th Dec. (xiv. kal. Jan.), on the possessions of the Church. In this part reasons are given which seem to be against such endowments altogether. Has not yet completed the second part, in which these reasons are refuted. King's College, Oxford, prid. cal. Aprilis 1533.
Hol., Lat., p. 1. *Add.:* Ornatissimo viro, domino Thomæ Cromwello, a secretis consiliis regiæ Majestatis, Londinii. *Endd.*

31 March. **296.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Vienna Archives.

As I wrote before, the King was only waiting for the bulls of the archbishopric of Canterbury, in order to proceed to the decision of his marriage; which having arrived within these five days, to the great regret of everybody, the King was extremely urgent with the synod here for the determination of his said affair, "tenant l'assistance se de que,"† so that those present could scarcely eat or drink, and using such terms to them that no one dared open his mouth to contradict, except the good bishop of

* Inaccurately entered in the year 1526 in Vol. iv. No. 2385 (2).
† Sic.

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296. Chapuys to Charles V.—*cont.*

Rochester. But his single voice cannot avail against the majority, so that the Queen and he now consider her cause desperate. It is expected that the new marriage will be solemnised before Easter or immediately after, for all the necessary preparations are already in order, the royal estate of the lady is already made, and nothing remains but to publish it. Everybody cries out "au murdre" against the Pope for the delay he has used in this affair, and also because he has not delayed the despatch of the said bulls until after the definitive sentence, because he was warned of the great danger of granting them; and there is not a lord in this court, either on the King's side or the Queen's, who does not say publicly that his Holiness will betray your Majesty. But the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk speak of it with more assurance, saying they know it well, and could give good evidence of it; though I believe their words proceed rather from hatred than from truth. His Holiness will be among the first to repent this, for he will lose his authority here, which will be not a little scandal to Christendom, and prejudice to the Queen. For among other things contained in the libel exhibited in Parliament against the Pope's authority, it is expressed that no one shall appeal from here to Rome on any matter, temporal or spiritual, on pain of confiscation of body and goods as a rebel; and that this statute is to be valid not only for the future but even for processes already commenced, which clause directly applies to the Queen; and I have been informed, though I cannot believe it, that if the Queen persist in her appeal the King will deprive her of her dowry (*dot et douaire*).

As yet the secular deputies of the Commons have refused to consent to the King's demands against the authority of the Pope, and have even strongly resisted them, alleging several reasons, among which it has been well considered that if the Pope, feeling aggrieved at this, induced Christian princes to regard this kingdom as schismatic, and would only interrupt their traffic in wool, which is the one thing that supports them, it would create a horrible rebellion, and more than civil war. Those on the King's side urge that there is no such danger, because neighbouring princes would be only too glad to follow his example. As for the King's menaces and intrigues, the Nuncio has complained of them to the King, saying the world would find it strange that he who had formerly written in favor of the Pope's authority would thus annul it against God, reason, and the obedience he had given to this Pope, following in the footsteps of his predecessors. The King replied that what he did was for the preservation of his own authority, and to protect himself against injuries done to him at Rome; that it was quite true that he had written books in favor of the Pope, but he had studied the question more deeply, and found the contrary of what he had written to be true, and that possibly they might yet give him occasion to study further, and re-confirm what he had written,—intimating that it only depended on the Pope complying with his wishes.

During the last few days there has been here a Scotch gentleman, who, under pretence of being the French king's servant, has had a safe-conduct to come here. He has been several times at court, both in company with the French ambassador and alone, I know not for what object. I sent to him a confidential person to learn news, with instructions, if he found him inclined to your Majesty, to make him my recommendations; of which the said gentleman showed himself very glad; and though he suspected the said person was sent by others (*que le dit personnage ne fut envoye dailleurs*), he did not refrain from saying that although he had given the English to understand he was going to France to stay, he was only going on the affairs of his prince, and the first thing the duke of Norfolk had said to him was, how many men-of-war had passed from Flanders into Scotland? The said person also inquired of him about the charge of Beauboers (Beauvais), lately

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sent by the king of France into Scotland; but their conversation was interrupted by others. The Scotchman said he would see me next day, and tell me more; but as I knew he could not come to me without its being discovered, I countermanded it, which he takes in good part. I am told he carries the duplicate of the alliances between France and Scotland, in order to demand assistance of the French king.

I have not been able to learn the particulars of Rochford's charge, but I am told on good authority it is founded "en beaulcop de diableries et choses extravagantes," and that he had already some days ago left the court of France without effecting anything. The doctor* whom the King had sent to Hamburg and to the king of Denmark returned three days ago, and with him there has come a merchant, a gentleman of the said king of Denmark, whom he sends to this King, who only discovered himself to the said doctor at Calais. I am told he is one of the principal personages of that country, and that he came to offer his service to this King;—which I do not believe, at least not against the Scots, considering the relations the king of Denmark has with them. I will inquire both about him and the doctor. Hearing there were some foot soldiers in Holland, I have tried to discover if there was any intrigue going on here, but I can learn nothing of it.

Nothing new has occurred on the side of Scotland, except that four days since the Scotch took eight English ships laden with goods; for which reason those here have at last despatched (*fait marchier*) the six ships of which I wrote, which had not yet dared to leave this river. I am told that but for the importunity of the merchants, who offered partly to defray the cost, the King made no account of sending them, so little does he care about affairs, except about his new marriage.

Notwithstanding your order to the gentlemen of the finances of Flanders to pay me my due, they write that they are so burdened they do not know how to succour me. I beg you will consider my necessity. London, 31 March 1533.

Hol., Fr., pp. 5. From a modern copy.

297. R. Wrothe to Cromwell.

R. O. My poor neighbour, the bearer, and others her neighbours, of Fynchley, have desired me to advertise you of the injuries and extortions of Will. Kayme, wood-ward to my lord of London there. He has not only entered their houses by force, charging them with having stolen my Lord's woods, but beaten many of them, and taken from them their hedging bills, as they went to mend their hedges. And whereas they have always used to have "coottes" for their swine in Fyncheley wood; the said Kayme has broken them down and carried them away. He has also of late obtained out of Chancery writs for the peace against 20 or 30 of the tenants there, though some are as honest as any, and some lame and impotent, not able to fight with a child, or pick a quarrel. Of some he has taken 3*s.* 4*d.* to be saved from arrest, and of some more. It might please you to write to my Lord Chancellor to grant a *supersedeas* for them all, and issue a writ against Kayme for his good abearing. Enfield, Sunday. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master of the King's Jewels. *Endd.*

298. The Abbot of Pershore.

R. O. A bundle of complaints against John Poletensis, abbot of Pershore, addressed to the Princess's Council; with the Abbot's answer.

i. Of Ralph Sheldon of Aburton, accusing the Abbot of not keeping his courts at Aburton, by which the town is likely to decay; of trying to force Sheldon to give up his farms, interfering with rights of common, &c.

* Thomas Legh.

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298. The Abbot of Pershore—*cont.*

ii. The Abbot's answer, stating that he had been obliged to remove his courts to Alesborough in consequence of the threats and opprobrious words used by Sheldon against him and his brethren, and denying that he had interfered with rights of common.

iii. Of Christopher Westerdale of Worcester. The plaintiff had held certain lands of the monastery and the bailiwick or collectorship of the rent of Bradwey, by grant of William Cumpton, late abbot, but was so vexed and impoverished by suits which the present Abbot brought against him for malice, that he, being an old man, submitted to the arbitration of Ralph Sheldon and Will. Sparry, who awarded that he should surrender some of his lands, offices, and leases, worth to him 20*l.* a year, and enjoy the said bailiwick or collectorship. Notwithstanding this, the Abbot has within the last five years taken from him a parcel of ground belonging to the said office called the Pleyhey, and on the 20th Dec. last expelled him from the office. Can get no redress, as the Abbot is so powerful, all the great men and ministers of the shire being retained by him or his tenants.

iv. "Other injuries and wrongs" done by the Abbot to the plaintiffs, *sc.*, withholding a debt for butter, cheese, and calves bought of him by the late abbot for the monastery before he was deposed, and for 11 steers bought at 10*s.* each; 22*s.* 1½*d.*, for capons, butter, milk, and cream bought for the Abbot's household at his installation, and a sum of 6*l.* due for butter and cheese by Dan Gilbert à Burton, kitchener of the monastery. The Abbot has also violated the award made by Sheldon and Sparry, by removing him from a "leasowe" called Harley Court, after he had occupied it two years, and built two "bayes of housyng" in it, which cost him 40*s.*

v. "The answer of John Poleten, abbot of Pershore, to the complaint of Christopher Westerdale, procured by Raff Sheldon." *In margin:* "8th day of July the 20th year."

The collectorship of Bradway is an office of charge with a service annexed to it, which has not been rendered for five years. "He had ever until now trusted" that all debts between him and the plaintiff had been discharged, 7 July 20 Hen. VIII., in the presence of Master Horwood, Will. Sparry, and others. "And if the said Christopher will otherwise have it, then this defendant saith that the said Christopher Westerdale, bearing the office of portership of his monastery, and his wife Mastres Elzbz (*sic*), by reason of unlawful familiarity with my predecessor, as the common fame is, bearing the keys of the Abbot's inner chamber, conveyed and carried away out of the monastery plate of silver, pots, pieces, "flagatts," spoons, and other goods, to the value of 80*l.* and more of the goods of this defendant and his monastery, and 100*l.* worth of jewels conveyed by others in his default, whereof he prayeth to be restored." He had allowed the defendant to occupy the "lesew" called Herley Corte, in the hope that he would leave his malice, until he cut down many saplings, "as wookes and older trees, and elmes," when he discharged him.

vi. "The great injuries, wrongs, and oppressions done by the abbot of Pershore and his servants to divers of the tenants of the lordships of Stulton, whose names hereafter followeth." The cases complained of are all of cattle being impounded, which were driven at different times from the heaths of Thorneton, Wolverton, Wadbarowe, Mucknell, and Moche Wulverton.

vii. The Abbot's answer to the above, which he designates as the complaint of Ralph Sheldon, presented in the names of the tenants, stating that these complaints were made the subject of arbitration in Feb. 23 Hen. VIII., and that both parties had bound themselves to abide by an award made on the 12 March following, any ambiguities that might afterwards arise to be settled by the learned counsel of lord Latimer and this defendant.

viii. Injuries done by the Abbot to certain persons of Bradway; viz., in refusing payment of certain rents of 10*s.* a year, the arrears now amounting to 40*s.* each, for commons of pasture "of shippe," which he took of them 26 March 20 Hen. VIII.; and in ejecting one tenant from a copyhold for which he paid the late Abbot 4*l.*

ix. The Abbot's answer, denying their right of common, and asserting that he had already been acquitted in this court, and that perjury had been proved against Sheldon.

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x. "Parcel of the injuries and wrongs done by John Poleton, abbot of the monastery of Pershore, unto the King's poor subjects of the com' of Wourcestre;" viz., compelling Westerdale to surrender corrodies and offices, and expelling them from copyholds, &c.; sometimes for suing the Abbot for debts, and sometimes for giving evidence against him.

xi. The Abbot's answer to the complaint "of William Reve, of William Croyser, of Edmund Croyser, of Morres Carter, of Richard Smythe, and of Thomas Pace of Byrlyngham." These six persons have intimated to the Abbot that they never consented to the complaint made against him in their names by Sheldon.

xii. Injuries done by the Abbot to Ralph Sheldon of Aburton; *sc.*, withholding tithes granted to Sheldon by Sir Roger Gildon, clk., on the 19th June 24 Hen.VIII.; compelling persons to whom he had sold wood in certain pastures called Caldwelles, Worc., to forego their bargains; causing one of the monks, John Bradwey, forcibly to enter his close in Aburton; sowing wheat in the glebe lands of Aburton which he had taken to farm in prejudice of Sheldon's right of common; and detaining a heriot due to Sheldon.

xiii. The Abbot's answer. John Bromwyche, parson of Aburton, who first granted the tithes to Gildon on the 18th June 24 Hen.VIII., had no lawful right to them, &c.

xiv. Complaint of Robert Bisshope, vicar of Bradwey, to my Lord President and other of the King's commissioners, of the withholding of a pension by the Abbot.

xv. The Abbot's answer. Bishop often vexatiously sued the Abbot in the late Cardinal's court and the Court of Arches. He has not kept residence for seven years, and ought to be deprived.

xvi. Ralph Seldon of Aburton, and Will. Palmer of Childs Wykewan, Glouc., to the Princess's counsel, complaining of the enclosure of a common by the former abbot, which the present Abbot refuses to undo.

xvii. The Abbot's answer, tracing the history of the tenure from a distant date.

xviii. Complaint of Will. More of Worcester. The Abbot refuses him payment of a debt of the late Abbot for apparel.

xix. The Abbot's answer.

xx. Of Thos. Turbut, for sums due for fish, wax, and other goods.

xxi. The Abbot's answer.

xxii. Of Richard Streche of Bradeley, for expelling him from a tenure.

xxiii. The Abbot's answer.

Pp. 30, *large paper*.

299. Thomas Cromwell.

R. O. A catalogue of documents [belonging to Cromwell or in his custody].

First, a book covered with parchment, "Of Desire in forma Juvenis," beginning "Amongst all Flowers the Rose doth excell." The confession of Tristram Teshe. An estimate of the charges of the King's house for the whole year. A bundle of divers matters knit and bound with a silken ribbon point. A book reciting the power of the Pope, made and noted with figures and hands. A roll of the answer of John abp. of Dublin to the demand of 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* which the earl of Kildare had. A copy of a supplication of the inhabitants of Middlesex and Kent for the marshes. A commission for Sir Ant. Fitzherberd and Water Luke, sergeant, to be justices of assize. An estimate of the King's only charges and the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. A bill in parchment for Mr. Ant. Poynes. A copy of the King's grant of certain "vousons" and patronages of churches to the master and college of Our Lady of Maynooth in Ireland. A copy of a supplication of Thos. Smyth. A bull "in forma dandi Pallum (*sic*)." An instrument "in forma Juramenti." The certificate of Will. Barker, mayor of York, to the King. A letter to the King from the university of Oxford. The confession of John Pollerd before the mayor of York. A supplication of Ric. Elles, priest. A bill of certain money paid by Will. Cley to his creditors. A supplication of Will. Stevynson, draper, of London. A paper of the rate of certain crowns and sums of money the value thereof. The council of Louis the French king to Philip his son at the time of his death. A bill to be signed for Sir Thos. Awdeley for the chancellorship of England. A paper of the "content of offices" that

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299. THOMAS CROMWELL—*cont.*

Mr. Poynes looketh for touching the office of Berkeley. My Master's remembrances. A minute drawn by my Master concerning the King's great cause. A bill to be signed for Rob. Aileton, John Warde, John Soyster, and other. The like for Hen. Norman, mariner; for Sir John Seyntlow for the chief stewardship of the lordship of Portebury; for Mr. Basyng for a licence. Campion's bill for the clerkship of the peace. A bill for the presentation of Will. Petowse, clerk. A supplication of Martyn Pirry. A bill to be signed for Roger Chaloner. A bill for Will. Penyson. A bill to be signed for Birde, of the guard. Mr. Shelton's bill for the room of searcher of Calais.

ii. "These bills came from Calais, and since anno (?) 24 R. [Hen.] VIII.; which are to be signed by the King."

First, a bill for Hugh Braban, serjeant-at-arms, for the office of bailiff and wood-ward of Galtresse forest, York. For Thos. Cusake for the office in the Chancery of Ireland for the benefit of the Greenwax of the said office. A pardon for Geoffrey Blythe, LL.D. A bill for Rob. Poole, sewer of the Chamber, for a certain forfeit. Will. Shurlond's bill for a room in Calais. A bill of Mr. Rastall, to be master and governor of Christchurch. A bill of Will. Symondes [of the Privy Chamber*] for keeping a park in Gloucestershire late of Sir Ant. Poynes. For Andro Dogan, soldier of Calais, for discharge of arrears from him due. For Gorono Bartenno, to export cloths, barbed and unbarbed, and other commodities. A letter to be signed for Guy Jennet, secretary, to be the "true King's liege man." A pardon for Rob. Collyer for the death of John Ferroye. A bill for Ric. Hutton, clk., for non-residence. For a general pardon of Will. Orrell. For John De Camponis, stranger. For Rob. Matraver to be one of the arbalasters. For Will. Lupton, clk., to sue for a licence at Rome. A bill of Mr. Raynsforth for the room of a sewer. A placard of Edw. Bestney for a cross-bow. For Gregory De Casiliis to export cloths, broad and narrow, and other commodities. A passport for Ipolite Paganus. For John Birde and Thos. Wysam, grooms of the Chamber, for 3 acres of ground in Eltham. A pardon for the bishop of Lincoln. For Ant. Budgegood, for the office of ————— †. A warrant to be signed for Philip Bale, clk. A presentation to be signed for David Powle, clk., for a prebendary in Warwike. For James Bettis and Ric. Palshed, customers of Southampton. For Hen. Holande to be a soldier in Calais. A warrant for my Master, unsigned, for the payment of, etc. to John Rede, Thos. Freer, and Ant. Fryer (?), for making bedsteads. A pardon for Will. Laurence. A bill for John Ridley and Geoff. Loveday. A bill put to the King by the inhabitants of Calais whereby the burgesses of Dover ought to find ships, &c. A pardon for Chr. Coo. For Ric. Longe to be non-resident in the King's retinue of Calais, except [in] time of war, &c. For Ric. Gibson, sergeant-at-arms, for the bailywick of the new town of Rumney Marsh. For James Williamson and Thos. Williamson for the next advowson of the vicarage of Elvedon in Essex. For lord Mordaunt for the office of the Wardrobe. Presentation for Will. Bucle for the vicarage of Petinbury. Of Lionel Martens, for the office of a "boyer call Arthichesdale." Passport for Thos. Stewart, Scotsman. Passport for John Johecham, the French king's ambassador. For Mr. West and James Harryngton, for an annual rent of 14*l.* in Calais. Pardon for Geo. Sprot of Calkwell. For Nic. Bagshawe for an annual fee of 12*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Licence for Sir Gregory De Casiliis. Passport for Cornelles Hayes, goldsmith. For John Wolf, Frenchman, for a free chapel at Sythyngborne. For Sir Humphrey Conysby for the demise of a farm at the King's hands of the "manors of Rok with also Snede." For Mr. Derby to be Master of the Posts. For Randoll Davenporte to be a soldier of Ca[lais]. For John Uvedale to be secretary to the Princess, and one of the clerks of the signet to her Grace in N. and S. Wales. Licence for Peter Clerke to be the King's liege man. For Mr. Rob. Middelton and his wife. For Johanne Basseford. For Thos. Hunte for 6*d.* a day extraordinary at Calais. For Thos. Flowre to be comptroller of the King's mines with the fee of 12*d.* a day. For Mr. Alfard for lands called "Brokes" in Ipswich. For Will. Cavendish for the receivership of Hunesdon. "Your" bill for the farm of Nethercourte. Pardon for Will. Flawhalt. For John Bartelot,

* Struck through with the pen. † Blank.

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passenger. For Ric. Cokeson to be a soldier of Calais. For Adam Carus of the parsonage of Wynnandermer. For Will. Owen for a farm in Pembrokeshire. Pardon for John Page for murder. For Rob. Guy to be the King's tiler. Warrant for Humph. Yarmouthe, a servant of the Lord Chancellor, to shoot in a cross-bow. John Smyth's bill of Blakamor and auditor. For Rob. Donyngton for the office of "hand in and hand out" in Calais. For Humph. Foster to make feoffees of certain lands with the King's licence. For Roger Lloyd to be a soldier in Calais. For John Willett and Ric. Coke for a forfeit. For Jaram Hewester for a free chapel. For Giles, groom of the cross-bows. For Nic. Hardyng to be one of the four barons of the Exchequer. For John Amptill and Humph. Reynsford for a forfeit. For Sir Walter Hungerford, for a weekly market day at his manor, &c. For my Master and others to give the next presentation of the parish church of North Surnay. For Fraunces Dod. For Griffith Reed. For the restitution of Symond Mounforde's lands. For the abbot of St. Alban's. For Ric. Lee. For Philip Wi . . . .* For Sir Ric. Wolman. For Nic. Bagshawe. For John Davis. For John Byddyll, the stationer. For Mr. Stepnes (Stephen's?) bill. For Thos. Cusack. For Fraunces Debarde. For Lewes De Jeronyme, Ant. De Jeronime, Jasper De Jeronime, and John De Jeronime. For Dr. Williams. For Ric. Beste. For Will. Castlyn. For Mr. Talnache. For John Assheton, John Jackeson, and others. For Ric. Page. For John Philippis. For Hancock, late prior of Christchurch. For Hugh Standish. For Sir Ric. Barwyke, clk. For Sir Rob. Collyns, clk. For Geoff. Lovedaye. For the prior of Motenden, Kent. For Rob. Pedle. Congé d'élire for Mochelney. For the abbot of Forde. For Nic. Cotton. For Symond Burton. For Sir Edw. Guldeforde. For Thos. Walshe. For Thos. Lee and John Borowes. Warrant for the restitution of the temporalities of Mochelney. For Rob. Talnache. For Sir Edw. Seymor. For Mr. Luke, the sergeant. For Foulke Powell. For John Rowse. For Ric. Cole. Pardon for the prior of St. Bartholomew's, West Smithfield. For Thos. Manser. For Sir John Shore, clk. For Andrew Growte. For Thos. Swallowe. For Edw. Chamber. For the abbot of St. Mary's, York. For Ric. Sparcheforde. For Will. Owen. For the prior and convent of Pontefract, York. For Jaram Frescobalde. For Sir John [Au]dley. For the friars of Witham. For Will. Orrarde. For Humph. Conysby. For the Lord Chancellor to make out writings for the provisions of victual at a King's interview. For Thos. Powell, clk. For John Godsalve. For John Turnor and Geo. Quarles. For Mr. Fitzwilliam for the reversion and constableship of the honor of Pomfret, with the master[ship] of the game. For Lord Leonard Graye. Pardon for Sir Will. Compton. For John Smyth, sergeant-at-arms. For Mr. Barnarde. For John Bulle. For Giles Heron. For Thos. Daveson. For Sir Thos. Awdele's fee. For Will. Bonde. For John De Manino, a Florentine. For John Dymylton. For Ant. Knyvett. For Mr. Alen, alderman, and his brethren for buying wools. For Thos Viowelle. For Sir Geo. Dudleye for the vicarage of Westbury. For John Huggon. For Mr. Geo. Gifforde. For Mores Bowcher. For lady Egecombe. For John Philippe. For Marke Raphaelle. For my lord of Yorke's pardon. For John Avere. For Sir Hen. Longe. For Sir Rob. Wyngfeld. For Thos. Chambers. For Sir Geo. Lee, clk. For Thos. Turwhyte. For Sir John Russell. For Somerset and Notyngham, officers-at-arms. For Sir John Arundill. For Mr. Shelley. For the payling of the More. For Nic. Wotton, clk. For Peter Travers, printer. For Ric. Riche. For John Stanbanke. For Hen. Ploughe. For Benedic Rovesame. For "my Father Redhode." Warrant for Roger Geers. For Thos. Cusake. For Ralph Rowlette and Martyn Bowes. For Thos. Wrytte. For Dr. Wulfed. For a pardon for Will. Hull. For lord Mordaunte. For Hen. Castelle. Supplication of Will. Playtour's bill. For Mr. Wriothe's chaplain. For the town of Bristowe. Sir Bartholomew Dilond's bill. Mr. Buttre's bill, and those of Mr. Ant. Knyvett, Mr. Pakyngton, Ipolite Paganus, and Mr. Treasurer. Sir Ric. Wyngefelde's indenture.

iii. First, a great roll of Act for retainder of the Staplers of Calais for 20 years. A paper of articles reciting what power the Pope hath. A little [bill o]f words spoken by John Hargill against the Lord Chief Justice. The yearly value of the manor of Estington. A plat drawn on parchment of the ——— † King's court. The yearly value of "my

* Mutilated. † Blank in MS.

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299. THOMAS CROMWELL—*cont.*

lady of Pembroke's " lands. A dialogue between Pasquillus and Maforius. An inquisition of wastes done by divers persons in the King's forest of Dean. A remembrance to " my Master " for matters of Ireland. A copy of my lady Marchioness' commission sent into Wales. Supplications of Humph. Reynoldes. A paper of certain personages in Calais. Warrants to be had for my Master's discharge. Sir Geo. Lawson's accounts. Supplication of the parishioners of St. Leonard's. The title which lord Stafford maketh claim to the manor of Hope. A paper of certain of Bodie's receipts. A parchment book concerning the Staplers of Calais. A paper of agreements between Ralph Williams and Thos. Smyth. The title of the countess of Salisbury to the manors of Canford, Trowbridge, and other. A book reciting what is the Perverse Church. A certificate for conveying of beer. An indenture between Will[iam]son and Body for the receipt of money. A book of instructions on the [b]ehalf of my lady Marchioness given unto John Smyth and Mr. Brabazon. A copy of the King's commission sent into Wales. The account of Ric. Stret, clerk, for the bishopric of Chester. A little roll reciting " where laws is not right used, justice is abused." The answer of Sir Will. Skevyngton to the articles objected against him by the duke of Norfolk. A paper of certain articles alleged by the duke of Norfolk against Sir Will. Skevington. The account of Tonbrig. A deduction of wages out of the first view. Names of such of the convocation " as be spoken withall." Goldewyn's bill against the abbot of St. Augustyne. John Corbette's bill. A paper " De potestate Papæ." A bill to be sent to lord Scrope of Bolton. A book with figures concerning the King's power. Supplication of Gilbert Fraunces, monk. An oration for pope Julii the XIIth. A remem[brance] of Froyston. A remem[brance] and the names of certain bishops and abbots. Two letters in a Roman hand, " De potestate Papæ." Copy of a commission to Sir Ric. Walden. A book concerning the Pope's power. A roll of the " astate " of the bishopric of Chester. A supplication of the executors of Thos. Somer. Adrian pistoles to the emperor Frederick. The yearly value of the priory of Knaresborow. Supplication of Nic. Tyrry. John Halyl's bill. A prayer for pope Julii. Mr. Ant. Poynes' bill. Yearly value of certain lands in Sussex. The answer of Sir Will. Skevyngton for the cancelling of the recognizances of ORaylly and Will. Plonckett. A bill for Sir Thos. Denyes. Supplication of John Hamond. Costs of a privy seal. Rewards given to certain persons in Northumberland for casting down certain towns in Scotland in 11 Hen. VIII. A roll " of such articles and wrongs as Ralph Williams by reason of suit of one Thos. Smyth, merchant tailor." An oration made by Sir Paule Busshe, priest. Two books concerning the [Kin]g's high matter. A copy of Nic. Poynes' bill. A copy of the supplication of the staplers of Calais. Supplication of Eliz. Artur. Lord Sandes' patents. Mr. Halile's bill to the mayor and aldermen of London. A letter from the burgesses of Hamburth. A bill of the King's lands in Liesnes marsh. A bill concerning the marsh grounds of Calais now in the tenure of Sir Rob. Wyngfeld. Deposition of Thos. Beven, goldsmith of London, for plate. Copy of a resignation for Thos. Bassechurch, priest. Ric. Trace's letter. Roger Gedis' bill. A bundle of minutes of letters. A bundle of my Master's remembrances.

iv. " Bills and other things since 1 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII. that came into my Master's hands, and being in his chamber since the day and year aforesaid."

First. A bill for lady Guldeford. For Harry Norman. For Doctor Bon[ner]. Mistress . . . . . les bill. For Mr. Watky[ns]. Guy Jenette's bill signed, and another to be signed. A commission into Wales for " lady Anne marchioness of P." Rob. Estcote. For Mons. Dyntevile. For Rob. Goodwyn. For Dr. Capon. For John Freman. For John Cavecant, Lucas Lucare, and W. Satten. For Rob. Goodwyn and Ric. Percyvale. For lord Leonard Graye. Supplication of the company of " boyers." For Rob. Powle. For a protection for Andrew Growte, merchant. A deposition against the liberty of Kildare. The " reason or sense " of the bishop of Winchester concerning the King's cause. The extent and number of the King's garrison on the borders of Scotland. A bill in Italian. A book written De Potestate Ecclesiastica. Supplication of Davith Lloyd ap Griffith. A book of the names of all creeks, havens, and ports which are the best fishing places in England to set men at work. A minute of a letter for Ant. [P]oynes. For my lord of

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Essex. For John Horseman. The bill of Resumption for the Prelates. A remembrance touching the suit of lord Stafford. Rob. Estcate's bills in parchment. Supplication of the inhabitants of Rompney marsh. Verses in Italian. The answer of the king of Denmark and his secretary. Supplication of Will. Umpton, prisoner in the Tower. Supplication of Margaret Growte. Articles against the officers of Glamorgan and Morgannok, S. Wales. Copy of the Emperor's writings sent to the highest court judicial in his empire, translated out of Dutch. For the mayor and commonalty of York. A book of new tidings how the soldiers of the Spaniards would have sold the Emperor to the Turks, and to betray him in the city of St. Vite in Kernten.* A paper of certain lands let to farm in Sussex and Kent. A paper concerning the King's high matter. Supplication of Agnes Parker. Supplication of the inhabitants of St. Peter's in Calais. A paper of instructions against Hartford, customer of Plonemowth. The name of a ship called Saynt Poule. A bill of Ric. Benett, soldier of Calais. A paper for making of notaries. Rob. Southworth. A bill of costs done by Ric. Benett and Rob. Donyngton for provision of oats and other things against the King's coming to Calais. Supplication of the "ancker" of Feversham. Sir Will. Pawlett. The examination of Will. Wade. Supplication of Will. Worne, prisoner in the castle of Anwyke. A paper of necessary ordnance preparatory for the supporting and fortifying of Carlisle and Bewcastle. A bill against shoemakers and other handycraft men for keeping "mo servants contrary to the statutes." A paper of a chapel of St. James in Suffolk. A "matter of variance" between one Sponer and John Hert. A paper of bills since the last prorogation depending in the Common House. My Master's remembrances.

v. 24 Hen. VIII. [*In margin:*] "February. Bills in parchment."

First, a warrant for 1,000 marks sent to Rome. A warrant for 1,524*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* sent to Sir G. Lawson. A warrant for 33*l.* 12 . . . [for li]sardes skynnes. For Thos. Sulyman. A pardon for Will. Grene, singingman. For Andrew Growte. For Will. Shurlond. For Draper, Halayle, and Bedell, of the Jewell-house. John ap Rese, clk. Sir Thos. Audele's bill, now Lord Chancellor. John Freman's bill.

vi. [*In margin:*] March. First, a rental of Lewisham and Greenwich. For John ap Rese, clk. For mending ditches and banks in Wales, especially in cos. Glamorgan and Morganock. A roll of the accountants of the manors of Rompney and other lordships lately [set] apart to the duchess of Buckingham. A pardon for Whaffer. A pardon for Thos. Hynde. A supplication by the inhabitants of Stepney against the bishop of London. For Hugh Braban. A warrant for Thos. Bertlot, printer. A presentation for Thos. Sutten, clk. A warrant for liesardes skynes. For Edm. Stoner.

vii. First, an argument between Raphael the Archangel and a certain gentleman of England. A bundle of books concerning the staple of Calais. Invento[ry] of the goods of Sir Hen. Guldeforde, deceased. A Book of Instructions given in the King's behalf, to be declared to his perpetual ally the French king by lord Rocheford. A supplication of the parishioners of All Hallows, Lombard Street. An Act that none shall sue to Rome for judgment of right of inheritance, but within the King's jurisdiction. A bill reciting by what means the King is deceived of his custom by the bringing into this realm silk wrought. The account of James Morice, the King's receiver, of certain lands. An Act for farms. Remembrances concerning the King's great cause. Informations of Ric. Battell and Ric. Morley, prisoners in the Tower. Names [of those] that took the barque of Dieppe in Suffolk, 22 Hen. VIII. A paper for reformation for bringing of wrought silk into this realm contrary to the statute. 3 rolls knit with a red silk point concerning the King's matter. Articles against the canons residentiaries in Exeter. Lady Guldefor[d] sen. Supplication of John Walter. Supplication of Will. Adams and John Hawkyns. Supplication of Hen. Clif. A paper concerning the Synod. A paper of Italian. Mr. Bartlott the printer's bill. The confession of Tristram Teshe. A paper concerning the King's cause. A remembrance for the prior of Shene. Rob. Bonde's information. Remembrances for Mr. Vaughan. Information for cos. Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland.

* St. Veit, in Carinthia.

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299. THOMAS CROMWELL—*cont.*

A copy of the King's patents made to the Master of the Rolls for the office of the same. A letter to be subscribed for Guy Jenett. A supplication made by the mayor and citizens of Chester. A paper of my Master's remembrances. Supplication of John Holwill. The opinions and sayings of bishops, written with their own hands, concerning the King's high matter. A declaration of sacks of wool. A letter for Hen. Yard. Supplication by the inhabitants of the isle of Jersey. Extract of Mr. Benette's letters from Rome. Alalyes bill of the Jewell-house.

[*In margin*] :—"Remaining in my Master's new cawberd." Mr. Treasurer's pardon under broad seal. The King's feoffment for Cowdry park, Sussex. The submission of Athelney to the King for free election.

viii. [*In margin*:] "March." First, an estimate for wages to be paid at York Place. Remembrances made by the bishop of Winchester. The confession of Sir John Bentley, clk., against Hen. Eynsham. A minute of . . . . tie, in French. A paper of the names of certain parks. Supplication of Jeromyas Moke, goldsmith.

ix. A paper containing the copy of a grant made to the King of yearly revenue to be had by the clergy. A paper of Buckingham's lands in the lordship of Newport, S. Wales. A paper concerning the payment of the fourth part of a subsidy granted to the King. Supplication to the mayor and aldermen of London. A.—Papers concerning legacies made by Mr. Compton. An indenture between the King and the abbot of Abingdon. Copy of a pardon granted to the bishop of York. A paper concerning the payment of certain subsidies gathered in the sixth and seventh [years]. A paper of the first foundation of St. Alban's. Value of certain lordships of the earl of Oxford. Copy of an indenture between the prior of Rochester and my Master for Sutton-at-Hone. A book of restitution for Symond Moundeford. Copy of an indenture by Giles Heron to my Master and others, to the King's use, for the manor of Alderbrok. Articles concerning the decay of the town of F . . . . . Copy of a will of one Adam Penyngton, of Boston. Copy of the warrant by my Master to Will. Lawrence. Copy of the King's letters patent to Sir Thos. Par, b . . . . . An indenture between my Master and Hugh Whalley. An indenture between Sir Geo. Frogmerton and my Master. The account of Will. Brabson, receiver of the lands, &c., late [of] Res ap Gryffyth, now in the King's hands. A book of certain hundreds in Middlesex. Copy of a pardon for Mr. Giles Heron. A book devised for the yearly charges in the college in Oxford. Copy of a patent to Ric. Hychynson for non-residence. A memorial of certain manors wherein late John earl of Oxford was seised in fee tail. Instructions for my lord Marquis and others for retaining men of war. A bundle of petitions made by gentlemen in Wales to the King's commissioners there. A bill of remembrance made by Page, of the delivery of my master's horses in sundry places. A paper of the names of certain bishops or bishoprics. Court rolls in parchment of Honesdon. A paper of considerations made for the heirs general. A paper of arrearages of Tonbridge. Mr. Strangwisshe's account, receiver of the archbishopric of York. A book of money paid to the bishop of Durham for the office of the Privy Seal. Court roll of the manor of Canford, Lancashire. Copy of the "vowson" of Chelsfeld. Articles concerning Sir Thos. Bradshawe. Copy of a writ of covenant made to Sir Geo. Lawson and Elizabeth his wife. Articles concerning leases of farms. B.—Articles concerning the misdemeanors of Sir John Beron for hunting in the King's forest of Sherwood. Articles conceived for the defence of the towns of Dover, Sandwich, Deal, "Folston," the "Isle Tened," and Hythe, [and] all the sea coasts about. A paper of news out of Italy. A paper of annotations of articles and chapters between the King and the Emperor. A paper of considerations how South Wales is impoverished. Copy of a supersedeas for Roger Asshe, clk. Remembrances for Hutton and Rudstone. Copy of an obligation between certain merchants in Spain and Sir Will. Sandes. Paper of remembrances for sorting the inclosures. A paper containing certain defaults in Oxfordshire. A paper containing the oath of certain commissioners of sewers. Petition of Sir Will. Thomas for the offices of surveyor and receiver of the lands of Res ap Griffith. A paper of a yearly revenue or contribution to be granted to the King by the clergy. An office of the lands of Ric. Decons. Copy

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of recognizance wherein one John Appowell Watcham hath forfeited 100*l*. The names of those who are burgesses in the Parliament Ho[use]. A paper of certain quarries of stone near Oxford. A paper of the lands of Sir Walter Stoner. Copy of the pardon devised for the archbishop of York. Copy of a supplication of John Lee. Articles concerning the petition of Dr. Croke. Supplication by the prior and convent of Blake Fryers. Petition of the inhabitants of county Merioneth, N. Wales. The oaths of the prelates made to the Pope. A paper concerning demands of the abbot of Missenden. The title of Sir Thos. West, now lord Lawarr, to the castle of Penkethley and others. A paper of certain pursuivants. A roll of payments paid by my Master and the abbot of Westminster, for the purchase of certain tenements in Westminster. A supplication in parchment to the Lord Chancellor by one John Nayler, clk. Copy in parchment of the bishop's appropriation of the benefices of Wolverton, Padbury, Bradwell, and Ellesbridge to the prior of Shene. Supplication of Thos. Legattes of Romford. Articles and remembrances for the bishop of York of huntings in the woods of Cawood. An indenture between Mr. Weston, knight, treasurer of the Exchequer, and Thos. Crumwell concerning the delivery of certain writing into the Treasury at Westminster. A book concerning sums of money, with the names of certain colleges and spiritual persons. Copy of letters from Ireland to the King, the duke of Norfolk, and the earl of Wiltshire, concerning the archbishopric of Dublin. A copy or draft of a patent or grant from the King's use unto my Master of the manor of Rompneye. The account of Ric. Hutton, clk. A paper concerning the manor of Pissho. A book concerning jewels. Thos. Berton's account, receiver of the provostry of Beverley. A book of the "provements" of Sir Ric. Knightly. Copy of a letter directed to the prior of Anglesey. A paper of Carnarvon. A book of instructions given to "his" commissioners to survey the Isle of Jersey. C.—A bill reciting arrears denied appertaining to the college of St. Frediswide in Oxford. A roll concerning the manor of Roydon, in the tenure of Ric. Colt. Articles devised by Mr. Stephen Vaughan for a common wealth. A book in paper of the testament of Sir Will. Compton. A bill reciting that Laurence Bonevixy and Ant. Cavacaunt, oweth to the King by indenture, &c., 20,000 marks. Depositions of John Jermy to the bill of Lancaster. A view made for the King by Sir Will. Compton, for a year, of all fees and annuities granted to divers persons. A book of the arrears of the college of Oxford. Certificate of Sir Will. Poulet, John Mardaunt, with others, for surveying Greston, Hertwell, and others, the King's manors. Rental in parchment of Totenham. A "territory" of the lands of Sutton-at-Hone. Petition of prisoners. Deposition and confession of "them in Kent" being about to stir "commonicacion" and insurrection. Account of Mr. Thos. Marser, clk., official to Mr. Wynter, archdeacon of York. A book for making cloths, "carseis," and other things. A roll of names of officers in the Exchequer with their charges. A paper of certain plate belonging to Mr. Pace. A roll in paper reciting how the customers and comptroll[er] should use their offices in the King's Custom House. A roll of the foundation of St. Alban's. A roll of Mr. Leyborne's. A bundle of books concerning the staple of [C]a[lai]s. A book of the names of persons holding farms in Essex, [and] converting the sa[me into] pasture and grazing, and not to tillage, by reason whereof scarcity of corn happeneth there. A book of lands assigned for exchange. Deposition of witnesses examined by the Council in the Marches of Wales for words spoken against the King and his Council. A bill reciting great disorders used in the King's Customs by his Ministers. Copy of an indenture between lord Waltham and Rod . . . . Copy of a patent for the Master of the King's ships. A book devised by Hen. VII. for the attendance of his lords spiritual and temporal. Copy of the abbot of Waltham's deed, made to "our said sovereign Lord." A book of Beamound's lands subscribed by the hand of Sir John Dauncye. A memorial of the life of Will. Merton, abbot of Norton, Cheshire. A roll of the charges of the city of York. Copy of the pardon to the merchants of the Staple, signed by Mr. Dudle. A device to levy money for the King's use in time of necessity. A copy of two deeds of Hugh Plugeman. A book of payments made by Mr. Bigges, receiver and surveyor of Salisbury, to Mr. Rob. Toneis and James de Canta concerning the bishopric of Salisbury. Copy of the names

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comprised in the pardon for all the merchants of the Staple, signed by Edm. Dudle Valor of Mertyn Rose's lands, now a ward of Mr. Wynter. A bill of debts of Edm. Dudley. D.—The pewterer's bills. An Act against heretics. Three rolls of annates. A bill for farms and farm holds. A bill for tin works and washings. "How the merchants of England deceiveth the King of his customs." Bills for sowing linseed, flaxseed, and hempseed. [A bill] for crows and ravens. "A bill how Ordinaries do make laws without the King's assent." The act of retainder. A bill for "considerations of dearth and victual." A bill for the export of cloths. A bill for treasons. A bill for annulling and repealing attainders. A bill of the dangers of farms. A bill for protections. How the King's receivers, reeves, and bailiffs detain certain offices and revenues from the King. "A bill devised for the dearth and scarcity of this realm." E.—A bill of Dr. Capon for non-pluralities of benefices. A bill of Rob. Pedley. A bill signed by the King for Sir John Heron, Baldwin Mallet, and others. A bill of Shelle's. For Fulk Powell. A bill signed by the King to unite the church of Rudby to the college of Oxford. A bill of Res ap Owen. A bill to be signed for Mr. Stephen. For Mr. Allen, alderman, and his brethren. A bill of Raphael De Vener. A bill of Mr. Mark Raphael. A bill of Hen. Ploughe. A bill of John Avery. A bill of Rob. Bond, clk. A bill of Mr. Geo. Gyfforde. A bill of John Turnour and Geo. Quarles. A bill of Ric. Lee. A bill for John Rowse. F.—Two little bundles of escripts of no effect. A little bundle of matters of effect. Copy of a patent made to Ric. Stret, clk. Two court rolls in parchment of Estwyke. Articles devised for making sure of the manor of Canford. A catalogue of writings found in Mr. Compton's chamber. A bill for the arrears of Tykeford. A bill of Laurence Eglesfeld. A demand of Mr. Kirke, one of the commissioners into Jersey, for his expenses. A copy of instructions for the King's commissioners going into Wales. A copy of four false indictments procured by a thief in Suffolk. A book concerning certain persons outlawed. Copy of a deed from the bishop of Dublin to the King. A roll of the charge of the clerk of the Hanaper. Supplication of Will. Honyng, John Jarard, and others. Complaint of Sir Roger Bellyngham. A matter for my lord of Norfolk, concerning lord Broke's house at Lambeth. Copy of a declaration of Eliz. Browne, widow, against the sheriff of London. A book for the abbot of Waltham for Christchurch. Minute of a patent for the duke of Norfolk. A declaration made by J. Gyles, Brytton, against Frances Browne. A licence concerning the Venetians. A book concerning Canford and Ware, declaring the King's title to the same. Copy of a letter to the dean and canons of Oxford. Copy of Brutton's lands. An information against Raynshawe of St. Alban's. A remembrance for John Avery for a commission. A bill reciting 118*l.* 2*s.* 1½*d.* due to my lord Windsor by my lord Cardinal, for a bed by him given to the King. A memorial of books in the King's study at York Place. Copy of a letter sent into Wales. Remembrances for the bishop of York. Copy of recognizance concerning Sir Rob. Byllingham. A roll of the title of John Butler, and others, his copartners and heirs, to the manors of Assheton and K . . . Supplication made by the King's attorney concerning the subsidy granted to the King by the clergy of the province of Canterbury. Copy of the King's letter missive to Sir John Dauncy and others for the receipt of 1,400 marks. A paper concerning the King's lands in Burton and Walden. Copy of a recognizance taken before the mayor of one Ric. Dobbys, skinner. An abstract taken for exporting corn and victual. Copy of a bond made to the late lord Cardinal of the "visis" of the order of Cistercians. Causes alleged against John Roper's will. A bill concerning the King's desperate debts. A bill reciting certain sums of money wherein Hugh Norres stands bound, which was employed about the King's mines in Wales. Names of the escheators in the year 23 Hen. VIII. A grant made by certain abbots to the marquis of Dorset. A recovery to Hen. VII. made by the bishop of Winchester and others. A remembrance for my new lord of York. Lands assigned to Mr. Huddylston. G.—A book concerning Calais. A paper of the value of Barrette's lands in Kent. The vacations of the archbishopric of Canterbury, and the bishoprics of Chester and of London. An inventory of my Master's plate. Two books of statutes of the Staple. A paper of a view made by my Master and others, "which now

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is imparked in the new park of Eltham." A little supplication for the Staplers of Calais, in parchment. A paper of articles devised for a common wealth to cities and market towns. A paper of "excerptions taken out of proffittes sayings." Certain articles to be enacted. A book in paper, made in French, much necessary for the Parliament. Oath of the prelates made to the Pope. Oath of the "shewers" to be viewed about the Thames. A draft of the statute of Coventry. A paper for Mr. Spar, grocer. Articles of the misdemeanor of the earl of Cumberland to the liberties of Kendal, to the great damage of the duke of Richmond. A paper of the names of suitors for the offices of Pembrokeshire, for the discharge of Sir Will. Parr against the Ky[ng]. A paper of articles exhibited for lady Eliz. Compton. True value of Sir John Dudle's lands. A copy wherein Ric. Molyneux and others stand bound by recognizance. Copy of the King's letters patent of Assheton Rowaunt to the abbot of St. Alban's. A paper of considerations for the great decay in Wales. A paper of doubts of acts made at the last Convocation. A view of king Edward III. for his retinue in France and Normandy, and of his charges there. The will of Res ap Thomas Gr. (Griffith), knight of the Garter. The King's grant to Sir John Husy. A paper of lands suppressed assigned to divers persons. A bill of Mr. Blunt and Mr. Kitson. Remembrances for the duke of Suffolk. A paper of Articles of the Faith. Copy of the King's letters to write to knights. Depositions taken before the Lord Chief Justice. A view of Lantressent, Wales. Supplication of Will. Vaughon. Bukden. A paper of certain farms and tenements belonging to Thos. Patmer, in the parish of Moche Haddam. A paper concerning the priors and friars of Wytham. A paper reciting certain grants made by the abbess of Nasyng to my master, of the reversion of certain ground.

x. In parchment.—First, a release from the earl of Oxford to the dean and canons of Oxford, of the site, &c. of the priory of Bromhill. A rental of Roydon. The last book of annates. A bill of Humph. Conysby. A commission directed to John Scuse and to my Master, under the Broad Seal, for the suppression of certain monasteries. Copy of my Master's warrant for the delivery of 1,400 marks. A bill of John Shoore, priest. An Act passed in Parliament for a subsidy to be levied. A pardon for Sir Will. Compton's [executors?]. John Huggons. A bill declaring the manner of interdiction of the realm. A bill of John Rewse. A rental of Sutton at Hone. An old bill how Abraham taught the seven sciences. A bill of John De Manion. A bill of Benedict Rovesham. A bill of John Felippes. A proviso to be enacted for the manor of Roydon. A copy of a letter of attorney for my Master and others, to Will. Candishe and others to take possession, &c. A bill for the prior of St. Bartholomew's, in Smyth[field]. I.—A bundle of books and writings concerning the export of corn and victual, and also the books of the King's specialties remaining in my Master's hands. K.—A bundle of my Master's remembrances, &c., signed by the King.

xi. First, a book of the Venetians' life, and of their prelates and curates. The account of my lord of Wiltshire for Tonbrige. A supplication against the clergy for taking excessive fees in their spiritual courts. A memorial in parchment of such things as the King hath to maintain his estate. Account of Res ap Gryffith's goods, lands, &c., at the time of his attainder. An inquisition taken in Newport after the death of Eleanor Stafford duchess of Buckingham. A book of the sayings of prophets to kings. A roll in parchment reciting the prices of wools, and [the] gains thereof, as well here as at Calais. A paper roll for exporting kerseys and other clothes. A paper of the names of certain monasteries and priories to be suppressed. A book of my Master's remembrances of three things made un[to] the King concerning the Staple of Calais. A paper reciting a grant by the Staplers of . . . . of a subsidy called tonnage, of 3*s.* a ton. A paper of articles of leases of farms. A bill for treasons. A roll of injuries done to John Eston by John Fysshar of Rye. A roll of the petition of certain inhabitants of Cornwall. Copy of Sir James Layborne's letter. Copy of an indenture between my Master and Sir Thos. Seymour. A bill of parchment for treasons. A paper of articles against the parson of Haddame by the bishop of London. A bill of Thos. Turnebull. A bill concerning dyeing of woollen clothes with orchall and cork. A paper of articles of misdemeanor against

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certain persons for killing deer in the woods of Cawood, appertaining to the bishop of York. A little roll for the skinners of Coventry, Bristow, and Winchester. A pardon for the bishop of York. A paper of certain parcels of goods detained by Mr. Smith from Mistress Roper, widow.

*A paper reciting the oath of a king at his coronation. A paper of the King's letters patents to Mr. Nores, of the stewardship of Lewesham and East Greenwich. A copy of the indenture between my Master and Giles Heron for his lease at Canbery. Copy of the King's letters patents to Sir Will. Thomas, John Philipis, and others. A copy of the indenture between my Master and the wardens of the guild of St. Mary, Westminster.

Pp. 40, *with title page prefixed:* "A catalogue of my Master's writings, being in my Master's closet, that were brought since All Hallow tide, A° 24 R. [H.] viij."

300. GRANTS in MARCH 1533.

March.

GRANTS.

1. St. Stephen's, Westminster. Charter granting to John Chambre, clk., M.D., the dean, and the canons of the college or free chapel of St. Mary the Virgin and St. Stephen the Martyr, in Westminster Palace, a market every Thursday, and two fairs yearly, at Frampton, Dorset, the first fair on the eve and day of St. George the Martyr, viz., 23 April, and the other on the eve and day of St. Clerus (?) the Confessor (*in die S'ci Cleri Confessoris*), viz., 18 July. Greenwich, 7 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 1 March.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 25.

ii. Another enrolment, containing the following names as witnesses:—E. abp. of York, Sir Thos. Audeley, chancellor, S. bp. of Winchester, J. bp. of Lincoln, Thos. duke of Norfolk, treasurer of England, Charles duke of Suffolk, marshal of England, Geo. earl of Shrewsbury, steward of the Household, John earl of Oxford. chamberlain of England, Thos. earl of Wiltshire, keeper of the Privy Seal, Sir Will. Fitzwilliam, treasurer of the King's Household, and Sir Will. Paulet, controller of the same, and others. Westm., 1 March.—*Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 10.

2. Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, of Guyldford, Surrey, *alias* Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, jun., treasurer of the King's Household, late captain of the castle and county of Guysnes, in the marches of Calais. Pardon and release. *Del.* Westm., 4 March 24 Hen. VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 23.

3. *Cheshire:* Commission to Edw. Fytton, Hugh Sterkey, Ralph Arderne, and Will. Cleyton, to make inquisition p. m. on the lands and heirs of Roger Legh, Ric. Savage, and Thos. Warde. Westm., 4 March.

ii. Similar commission to Thos. Fowleshurste, Hugh Sterkey, and Ric. Halfall, on the lands and heirs of Ralph Leyceter of Toft, Will. Swetenham, and John Moreton. Westm., 4 March.—*Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 2*d.*

4. Thos. Arundell. Custody of the manors of Genendaille, Ewisheley, Estholt, Neweby, and Husborne, York, lately belonging to Sir Christopher Ward, deceased; during the minority of Francis Nevile, son and heir of Clara Nevell; the said manors being in the King's hands during the said minority by reason of the attainder of Thomas late cardinal of York. Westm., 11 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 March.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 26.

5. Rob. Ronynger. Licence to import 50 tuns of Gascon wine in a Breton ship called "*The Trinity*, of Odyern," John Britayn, master, notwithstanding the Acts of 4 Hen. VII. and 23 Hen. VIII. Westm., 6 March 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 7 March.—P.S.

6. John Poyntz. Lease of the manor called Symondishall, in the parish of Wotton-under-Egge, Glouc., with all houses, &c. thereto belonging, parcel of the lands called Erkkislonds; with reservations; for the term of 21 years, at the annual rent of 10*l.*, and 2*s.* of increase. *Del.* Westm., 8 March 24 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 23.

7. Thos. ld. Berkeley. To be constable and door-ward of Berkeley castle, and keeper of "le castell parke," with "le Worthy" included, keeper of the woods of Hinton called Cheslaunder and Redwode, and keeper of the deer in the said park and woods, with the usual fees, out of the issues of the lordship of Barkeley, as enjoyed by James Berkeley. Greenwich, 1 March 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 March.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 20.

8. *Berwick-upon-Tweed:* Inspeximus and exemplification, at the request of Ralph Bradford, the mayor, and the burgesses and commonalty of Berwyk, of—

* The entries in this paragraph, though in the same hand, are in a different ink, and appear to be a little later.

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March.

GRANTS.

i. A writ of certiorari, dated 5 March 24 Hen. VIII., addressed to the mayor of Berwick, with his answer endorsed, concerning certain ordinances made by the King and Council, with the assent of Sir Thos. Darcy, lord Darcy, then captain of the said town, for the common weal and security thereof.

ii. The ordinances above referred to, being in substance as follow:—

That no officer, soldier, or other person having a retinue under him, or being of the King's retinue under another for the war, be a freeman of the town, or engage in any trade. All past admissions to the freedom of the town contrary to this ordinance to be void.

That the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the town shall have such common within a ground called "The Snoke," and in all places within the bounds of Berwick, as they have had in times past.

That all merchants, denizens, and strangers in amity with the King shall be free to enter the haven for the purposes of trade without licence from the captain of the town; but that no Scottish vessel shall land more than one man without such licence, who being landed shall be at liberty when the gates are opened to require the mayor or alderman to ask licence of the captain for the remainder of the ship's company. And the captain shall grant licence so required; and shall likewise grant licence to any Scottish merchant to pass and repass to and from the said town by land; unless the said captain and the King's council of the town shall have reason to suspect any of the said Scotchmen, or that any of them come from places where great sickness prevails, or unless there be war between the two kingdoms. And if any Scotchman presume to enter the town otherwise than is above said, it shall be lawful for the captain or any other of the King's subjects to take him prisoner.

That the mayor and burgesses shall yearly within four days of Michaelmas choose and present to the captain six of their co-burgesses as "hoostes" for all Scotchmen entering the town by licence of the said captain, whom he shall admit as such "hoostes" for the year following, unless the said captain and council see cause to refuse any of them; and upon such refusal the said mayor and burgesses by the advice and assent of the said captain and council shall elect other burgesses in place of those refused; which "hoostes" shall answer for the good conduct of the said Scotchmen, that is, each for the one or more Scotchmen lodged in his house; and that the said Scotchmen be within their lodgings at or before the ceasing of the watch-bell in the evening, and not leave till the ringing of the same bell in the morning, on peril of being taken prisoners.

That it be lawful for every merchant being a burgess or freeman of the town to pass and repass into Scotland by land or water after having received licence of the captain, which licence he shall give unless there be cause of suspicion, provided they do not export corn from the said town into Scotland when the quarter of wheat is in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, or Suffolk above 6*s.* 8*d.*

That the mayor for the time being have always, to serve the King and himself in his office, especially in matters of justice and for the execution thereof, at the election of the said mayor yearly after the custom used in the town in the time of Sir Wm. Tyler, knt., late captain of the town, four serjeants, who during their services shall be in the King's pay as soldiers of the town receiving 106*s.* 8*d.* a year by the hands of the treasurer of the said town.

[The ordinances are in English.] Westm., 11 March 24 Hen. VIII.—*Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *ms.* 3 *and* 4.

9. Thos. Rogers, chaplain. Presentation to the parish church of Mestham, Canterbury dioc., void by resignation. Westm., 9 March 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 March.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 25.

10. Master Thos. Westby. Grant of the canonry and prebend of Ecclishall *alias* Johnson, in the cathedral church of Lichfield, *vice* Master John Taylor, LL.D., resigned. Addressed to the Dean and Chapter. Westm., 12 March 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 March.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 25.

11. Master Ric. Sampson. Grant of the prebend of Stotfold, in the cathedral church of Lichfield, *vice* Wm. Gwynne, clk., resigned; at the King's disposal by reason of the voidance of the see of Coventry and Lichfield. Westm., 12 March 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 13 March.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 25.

12. Sir James Bolayne and James Hawe. Grant, in survivorship, of the offices of clerk of the peace and clerk of the Crown in all sessions of peace in cos. Norf. and Suff.; on surrender by Leonard Spencer of pat. 1 Sept. 22 Hen. VII., granting the same offices to the said Leonard and one John Higham, now deceased. Westm., 11 March 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 13 March.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 24.

13. Francis lord Talbot. Annuity of 14*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* issuing from a capital messuage called Aple, 4 messuages and certain lands, &c. in Wythefford, 1 messuage and certain lands, &c. in Muckleton, 4 messuages and certain lands, &c. in Preston and Wildemore, 1 messuage and certain lands, &c. in Wapenshall, Salop, late of Will. Chorleton, deceased, during the minority of Francis Chorleton, kinsman and next heir of the said William, viz., son of Robert, son of the said William;

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March.

GRANTS.

300. GRANTS in MARCH—*cont.*

with the wardship and marriage of the said heir. Westm., 3 March 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 March.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 3; *and p.* 2, *m.* 26.

14. Thos. Arundell, one of the sons of Sir John Arundell. To be receiver general of the duchy of Cornwall, with the appointment of all necessary officers; on surrender of pat. 24 Nov. 23 Hen. VII., and pat. 27 July 7 Hen. VIII., granting the same office to the said Sir John. Westm., 28 July 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 March.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 24.

15. The exempt monastery of St. Peter, Westminster. Congé d'élire to the prior and convent, *vice* John Islippe, late abbot, deceased. Eltham, — June 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 16 March.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 15.

16. Nic. Hubowld and Dorothy his wife. Licence. Vacated because enrolled in 23rd year. Westm., 16 March.—*Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 16.

17. Sir Will. Skipwith. Lease of the site of the manor of Stewton, and all demesne lands, &c. there; the tenements there called "Esthouse" and "Westhouse," and certain enclosures thereto adjoining; 5 acres of meadow called Hollands there, parcel of the lands of [the late] viscount Beaumont, Linc., with certain customs, &c.; with reservations; for 21 years, at the annual rent of 21*l.*, and 13*s.* 4*d.* of increase; on surrender by the said Sir William of patent 9 July 10 Hen. VIII., granting a similar lease to John Jackson, now deceased, whose widow and executrix Alice having married one Wm. Lege (whereby the said William and Alice became possessed of the premises), they, the said William and Alice, by indenture dated 1 July 24 Hen. VIII., granted all their interest therein to the said Sir Will. Skipwith. *Del.* Westm., 18 March 24 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 26.

18. Thos. duke of Norfolk, Sir Andrewe lord Wyndesore, John Cocks, Ric. Parkehurst, and John Waren, clks., executors of Will. Warham, late archbishop of Canterbury, legate of the Apostolic See, and chancellor *alias* keeper of the Great Seal, *alias* bishop of London, *alias* keeper of the House of Converts (Rolls House), and of the books, rolls, and records of Chancery, *alias* keeper of the spiritualities of the bishoprics of London, Bath and Wells, Rochester, Exeter, Winchester, Bangor, Ely, St. David's, Chichester, St. Asaph's, Hereford, Llandaff, Lincoln, Worcester, Salisbury, and Coventry and Lichfield, during the respective voidances of those sees. Pardon and release. Westm., 16 March 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 19 March.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 29.

19. The monastery of St. Saviour and SS. Peter and Paul, Athelney, Bath and Wells dioc. Congé d'élire to the prior and convent, *vice* John Major, last abbot, deceased. *Del.* Westm., 22 March 24 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 15.

20. Charles duke of Suffolk. Wardship and marriage of Hen. Grey, marquis of Dorset, son and heir of Thomas Grey, late marquis of Dorset, deceased. *Del.* Westm., 24 March 24 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 4.

21. Arthur Plantagenet, viscount Lysle, K.G. To be deputy of the town and marches of Calais, with an annual rent of 100*l.* out of the lordships of Marc and Oye, and the annual sum of 104*l.* commonly called "spyall money." The said Viscount to have a retinue of 31 soldiers for the custody of the town, viz. 1 horseman called a "spere," 2 riders called "archers," and 28 others called "souldiours," at the same wages as during the time of Sir Ric. Wyngfeld, Sir John Peche, Sir Rob. Wyngfeld, or John lord Berners, late deputies; and for greater security, another retinue of 10 men out of the retinue of the King, or that of the treasurer of war of the said town. Westm., 23 Mar. vices[imo quarto]* Hen. VIII. *Del.* 24 March.—P.S. *Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 28. *Rym.* XIV. 452.

22. Will. Penyson, a native of Italy. Denization. Westm., 17 March 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 25 March.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 28.

23. Mary Guldeford, widow, executrix and administratrix of Sir Hen. Guldeford, late comptroller of the King's household, and master of the Horse, *alias* executrix of Sir Nic. Vaux, lord Haradon. Pardon and release. Westm., 2 March 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 25 March.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 30.

24. Jenkyn Lloyd ap David. Lease of a tenement called Henvays, late of Gutto Ap Rees Ap Jevan Gwyn, of Llanseny, in the commote of Makedrud, Carmarthen, yeoman, situated in the commote of Mabelview, Carmarthen, and a parcel of land called Brynces in the said commote, of which tenements, &c. the said Gutto was seized as of fee, the day he died; parcel of the principality of S. Wales; with reservations; for 21 years, at the annual rent of 10*s.*, and 4*d.* of increase. *Del.* Westm., 27† Mar. 24 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 27.

25. John Johnson, clk., one of the King's chaplains. Presentation to the parish church of Sotherton, Linc. dioc., void by death, and at the King's disposal by reason of a grant made to the King of the first presentation thereto, on the 22d March 24 Hen. VIII. by

* Mutilated.

† The date is 26 March on the patent roll.

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March.

GRANTS.

Thos. earl of Rutland, Geo. Paulet and Geo. Carlton, to whom the said presentation was granted by John Well, the abbot and the convent of the Benedictine monastery of Crowland, Linc. dioc. Westm., 23 March 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 27 March.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 31.

26. *Hants:* Commission to Sir Thos. Lysley, John Kyngesmyll, Ric. Poulet, and Will. Howles, to make inquisition concerning all wastes, sales, and destructions in the forests of Chute and Fynkley. Westm., 29 March.

ii. Similar commission to Sir Will. Berkeley, Sir John Caylewaye, Rob. Bulkeley, and Philip Baskerfyld for the New Forest. Westm., 29 March.

iii. Similar commission to Sir Lionel Norres, Will. Howles,[1] John Kyngsmyll, Hen. Tycheborne, and Thos. Uvedale for the forests of Southbere and Estbere, Hants. Westm., 29 March.

iv. Similar commission to John Poulet, Ric. Norton, Ric. Poulet, and Marlion Ryche for the parks of Wolmere, Halesholt, and Wardelham. Westm., 29 March.

v. Similar commission to John Poulet, Rob. Puttenham, and Ric. Poulet for the forest of Pambert. Westm., 29 March.—*Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 3*d.*

27. Chr. Villers and Tho. Villers. Grant, in survivorship, of the office of steward of the Princes Fee, Leic.; on surrender of patent 23 Hen. VII. granting the office to Everard Darby, and of patent 27 June 18 Hen. VIII. granting the reversion of it to the said Christopher. *Del.* Westm., 31 March 24 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* (*undated*), *p.* 2, *m.* 27.

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301. The CARDINAL DE TOURNON to FRANCIS I.

Camusat, 8.

According to what he has told the Pope concerning the king of England's business on Francis' part, his Holiness has determined to conduct this affair so dexterously when they [the Pope and Francis] meet together, that nothing will be altered or marred; but he will have to act so as not to show himself too partial to Henry, and desires Francis to notify Henry of this discreetly, in order that it may not become known. Thinks the Pope will comply with Francis' request in Henry's favor, and that he will not innovate anything in the affair which can in any way injure Henry between this and the interview.

Extract. Fr.

302. [HENRY VIII. to his AMBASSADOR IN FRANCE.]

R. O.

Extract from instructions.

On which advice of the King, our good brother, after we shall have determined on the publication of our said marriage, when we have intimated our pleasure to our ambassadors at Rome to be declared to the Pope, we beg our good brother that then, and not before, he will write to his Ambassadors there, that, if necessary, they may aid ours in persuading the Pope and Cardinals to be satisfied with what we have done, and in gaining as many as they can of the said Cardinals to our side in case the Pope be against us, so as to prevent him attempting anything against us hereafter. And when you, our said Ambassador, find an opportunity (and the sooner you are there the better), you shall declare to the Grand Master and Admiral that we trust to them to promote our cause with our said brother. And you shall deliver to them our letters; and to any other counsellors to whom you are certain that he will communicate what you declare to him, give each of them our most hearty commendations, desiring them to continue their good affection to us.

Fr., p. 1.

1533.

303. More to Erasmus.

Eras. Ep. 1856. I have received from you two letters of the 7th Feb., and am glad to learn that the present archbishop of Canterbury is no less favorable to you than Warham was. As the latter died incredibly poor, it is not surprising that his liberality towards you was stinted of late. The bishop of Durham is much exhausted by the wars of Scotland. There is a report that N.* was here with Melanchthon, and left secretly, but the report was a manifest falsehood. The King is more severe against the heretics than the bishops themselves. Tyndale, the heretic, who is nowhere and everywhere, sends word that Melanchthon was entertained by the king of France, and says that he was afraid that if by his means France should receive the Word of God, it would be confirmed in the Lutheran faith against the Wycliffites. You need not be afraid of publishing my letter. Gossip gives out that, whatever I may pretend, I left my post unwillingly. So long as God approves of my doing, I do not care about what men say; but as I have put out several treatises in English against the heretics, I thought it my duty to defend my integrity. I have not had any proceedings taken against me; and beyond what my modesty will allow me to say, the King ordered the duke of Norfolk to speak in honorable terms of me at the appointment of my successor; and in Parliament in his customary address my successor was directed to commend me. I have purposely stated in my epitaph that I molested the heretics, for I so hate that folk that, unless they repent, I would rather incur their animosity, so mischievous are they to the world. Chelsea.

Lat.

304. Richard Lyster to Cromwell.

R. O. The name of the lady in Wilton is Dame Cecile Lambert, a sad virtuous woman. If it be your pleasure to advance her to the King, her friends will give you 100*l.*, and after the decease of my Lord Steward (Shrewsbury) you shall have the stewardship of the house, with the fee of 10*l.*; the revenues of the temporalities to go to the King, which, with your policy, will be more than he had the last hundred years.

If the customers of Southampton be employed, your letter shall be conveyed with speed.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Rt. Honble.

305. Henry Long to Cromwell.

R. O. I desire you to be good master to the poor "mynchen," as you promised. One Hen. Pole has married a daughter of Sir Edw. Beynton, and has promised it to another. The abbess of Wilton elect intends to be at Wilton in eight days; and Dr. Benett, chancellor of Sarum, will be with you on Tuesday or Wednesday after Low Sunday. Let me know if it will please you to have the letter you promised me to Mr. Chancellor.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's council. *Endd.*

1 April. **306.** James Layburn to Cromwell.

R. O. Whereas the King sent letters to my lord of Cumberland, commanding him not to intermeddle in my lord of Richmond's liberties in Kendal: the Earl's officers still molest the tenants, as will be seen by the bill enclosed. These offences were done from the time of the King's letters to the time when my lord of Norfolk commanded me not to allow the said Earl or his officers to intermeddle. Connyswik, 1 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

* Probably Grynæus. *See* No. 89, p. 34.

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2 April. **307.** Ambassador of Denmark.

See Grants in April, 24 Hen. VIII., No. 4.

3 April. R. O. **308.** Sir Chr. Garneys and Rob. Fouler to Cromwell.

Have put in execution the King's letters of 16 March, directing them to seize to his use the goods belonging to lord Berners. By means of the bearer, Fras. Hastings, we have come to the knowledge of the greater part, as comprised in an inventory signed by lord Berners before his death; and also all such other stuff as Hastings had at his marriage by Berners' gift, or now by his bequest. Find Hastings honest, and to have hidden nothing, and hope Cromwell will favor his suit to the King. Calais, 3 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Right hon. *Endd.*

4 April. R. O. **309.** [Friar] John Lawrence to Cromwell.

Being very desirous to speak with you, I attended three days, and would have attended longer if obedience would have suffered me. If you wish to speak with me, send me your mind, and whether it be our sovereign's pleasure that I should declare this matter of matrimony in favor of his just cause. I shall do it in such a way as shall be as much to his honor and purpose as any man that has preached on it hitherto. I beg you to be good to my poor brother, of whom ye may win Heaven. The bearer can give you credible information of Father Forest. You shall know more of my mind when I speak to you. London, St. Ambrose Day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right honorable.

4 April. Add. MS. 19,401, f. 28. B. M. **310.** Henry VIII. to Queen Margaret of Scotland.

In answering her letter, follows rather the persuasion and instigation of natural affection than the state of affairs between himself and her son, who has acted as an enemy to him. Would have refused to receive or answer letters from her as the mother of his enemy, but cannot abstain from answering the gentle letters she sends, as she is his sister. Intends rather to satisfy her kind and loving demonstration, by similar conduct on his part, than to answer the matter of which she writes, or send into Scotland an account of the injuries done to him by her son, and a declaration of how he would have them satisfied. She knows his natural disposition and inclination, and she can consider what her son has done and written, how he has refused to make restitution to English subjects according to the treaties, pretends a colorable title to the ground of Cannaby, which is of small value, and has preferred to enter into a war rather than relinquish what neither he nor his predecessors have hitherto claimed until the last war. She may easily know whether her son is as disposed for amity as she writes. Would gladly accept her labor if such conduct would be to his honor; but as he has received the injury, he cannot sue for a remedy by mediation, either directly or indirectly, but must demand it by the sword. Must therefore refuse her mediation, and doubts not that she will employ herself to reform the error of her son. Westm., 4 April 24 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 2. *Copy in a Scotch hand.*

5 April. R. O. Rym. xiv. 454. Pocock, ii. 446. **311.** The Divorce.

Notarial attestation of the determination of the Convocation of Canterbury, begun 5 Nov. 1529, on the two points discussed in the King's divorce, determining,—1, that the Pope has no power of dispensing in case of a marriage where the brother's widow has been *cognita*. The house consisted of 66 theologians. The proxies were 197; the negatives 19. The second

1533.

311. THE DIVORCE—*cont.*

question was, whether Katharine was *cognita.* The numbers present, 44 ; one holding the proxies of three bishops. Decided in the affirmative against five or six negatives. Dated 5 April 1533.

Parchment decayed.

R. O. 2. Another copy, certified only by Potkin and Argall.

Harl. 7032, f. 141 b. B. M. Pocock, II. 449. 3. Another copy with the names of those who were present, and of the proxies; and of the negatives, and of their proxies. Among the negatives are the bishops of Rochester and Llandaff, and the abbot of Winchcombe, Rich. Featherstone, Edw. Powell, and others. Among the canonists who voted a negative, John bishop of Bath, Adam Travers, and others.

Modern copy. Lat.

R. O. 4. Draft Bill for submitting the question of the King's marriage, which the Pope has kept for —— years undecided, to the judgment of the Archbishops Metropolitans of England, who shall call to their assistance the bishops and clergy, and decide upon the evidence laid before the two late Legates.*

Large paper, pp. 9. *In Cromwell's hand.*

R. O. 5. Draft Bill in Parliament, setting forth that the clergy in Convocation have declared Henry's VIII.'s marriage with Katharine illegal, and enabling him to marry again.

Large paper, pp. 4. *In Cromwell's hand.*

6 April. **312.** [CROMWELL to the BISHOP OF ELY?]

R. O. The King desires him to attend the Council next term, if he can do so without danger to his health. His Grace has often lamented his absence and his infirmity. Recommends the bearer, Master Jonys, for preferment. London, 6 April.

Hol. Draft. P. 1.

On the back :—" Remembrances for Mr. Thomas Jones to be done."—A rental of the lordship of Elmelyn and Abermarles, and a commission to levy for the King as much rent as Mr. Parrot held under the barony of Carew. A letter to the Lord Chief Justice. His recognizance.

Lands to be appointed for the abbot of Waltham, in lieu of Coppydhall park and the manor of Eppyng.†

Hertford: The parsonages of Brawhyng, 24*l.*, and Layston, 29*l.* per annum.

Essex: The parsonages of Bromfeld, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and Walkamstow, 10*l.* A portion of Bendishall, 5*l.* 10*s.* Of the abbot of Stratforde, 4*l.* Of Feryng and Taye, 17*s.* Of Blake Noteley, 26*s.* 8*d.* The parsonage of Tottenham, 19*l.* Of the abbot of Westminster, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Total, 109*l.* 7*s.*

In Cromwell's hand.

6 April. **313.** SIR THOMAS ELYOT to HACKETT.

R. O. I thank you for your letter by Mr. Raynsford. I wish I had some comfortable news to send you, but we have hanging over us a great cloud, which is like to be a storm. The King is in good health. " I beseech God to continue it, and send his comfort of spirit unto him, and that truth may be freely and thankfully heard." I am determined to live and die therein. " Neither mine importable expenses, unrecompensed, shall so much fear

* This document may have been drawn up early in 1531, when there seemed some hope of Pole accepting the archbishopric of York.

† *See* Statute 26 Hen. VIII. c. 24.

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me, nor the advancement of my successor, the bishop of Canterbury, so much allure me, that I shall ever decline from truth, or abuse my sovereign lord to whom I am sworn." You shall hear before long some strange things of the spiritualty. They are not agreed among themselves. Some say they digged the ditch into which they are now fallen. All other things are as you left them. Desires commendations to my lord of Palermo, the duke of Soers good grace, my lords Berghes, Molynbayse, and others, as well as to gentle Mr. Adrian and his bedfellow Mrs. Philip, " whose honesty, patience, and most gentle entertainment I cease not to advaunt among our women." London, 6 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

7 April. **314.** Wynter to Cromwell.

Nero, B. vi. 122. B. M.

Prefers to ask for an increase of his kindness rather than to seem ungrateful by a cold offering of thanks.

His journey cost 156 cr. Was also obliged to provide two additional horses, and would have had to buy a third, unless Pole had given him one. On arriving at Padua, could get no respectable person to receive them into his house. Stayed a fortnight at an inn, and then, by the advice of Casalis, the King's ambassador, hired a house for 36 cr., which seemed to them very little. Spent 150 cr. in furniture, &c., and clothing himself and servants, and buying books. Has but little money left, and knows not where to get any, except from Cromwell. Would not willingly sell any of his plate in pledge with Cromwell, but would rather part with it than be burdened with debt. Wants 200 cr., and suggests that Cromwell should keep his plate and send him the profits of his benefices this year. Will thus be free from debt, and able to apply himself to his studies more quietly. Those dedicated to learning should be free from want, and the fear of want. Cromwell may wonder why, when wanting only 200 cr., he asks for the whole of his profits; but it is for the purpose of laying in a store of necessaries. Would be much pleased to hear that help could be afforded him from the benefice of Rudby. Is encouraged by Cromwell's influence with the King, and his knowledge that the bishop of Winchester will be favorable to his wishes. Every thing here is dear. For two days there was no flesh for sale at Venice. Here at Padua they have flesh, but such as does not so much please the stomach as offend the nose. There are professors of all sciences here, such as he has never hitherto heard ; philosophers into whom the mind of Aristotle seems to have migrated ; and civil lawyers and physicians than whom there are none more learned. If Cromwell heard Lazarus, the professor of literature (*politioris literaturæ*), he would think Cicero had returned to Italy.

Asks him to salute in his name Bonvisi and Lauson. Padua, 7 April. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2. *Add.:* Clarissimo viro Dno. Crumwello, Londini.

7 April. **315.** Wynter to Sir John Russell.

R. O.

Cannot pass over any opportunity of thanking him for his benefits. There is no man to whom he is more bound, except the King. As to the mighty army of the Turk, doubts not Russell knows as much as he does. It is said here that an Englishman named Robt. Brensetur, who made his fortune in Venice, was sent by the Emperor to "the king of Sophye," and is now his chief captain against the Turk. Every one says that if he speed well in this battle, he can be no less than a duke. He passed through the Turk's host with a passport which had been granted to a Venetian merchant, who gave it to him, and has been in consequence hanged and quartered by the Turk.

They say that the King's grace and the French king are in league with the Turk. An Almain exile, living in Padua, who had commanded the Venetians

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315. WYNTER to SIR JOHN RUSSELL—*cont.*

in war, and on whose head the Emperor had set a price of 12,000 guldens, has been killed by certain Italians, who bribed his servant to let them in, and have some of his horses ready for them to escape. The servant fled with them, but they killed him also when they were a little out of the town. A book has been printed, "in the counties name of Verona," to defend the Queen's part, which he supposes will be shortly sent to England, if it is not there already. Stayed two days with the bishop of Verona, late Papal datary, who was glad to hear of Russell's welfare. Desires to be commended to Noryce, Bryan, Antony Browne, Edw. Nevel, Cheyne, Velsborne, Ratlefe, Page, Hennege, and others of the Privy Chamber. Padua, 7 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right honorable Sir John Russell, in the King's Privy Chamber.

7 April. **316.** JOHN DE HESDIN.

See GRANTS in APRIL, 24 Hen. VIII., No. 9.

8 April. **317.** CONVOCATION OF CANTERBURY

Wilkins, III. 756. (From Convoc. Register and Heylin's notes.)

On 26 March (first day) :—(1) proceedings against Latimer touching his sermon at Bristol respecting the images of saints, against his promise and submission. (2) touching the Divorce, when the president of Convocation presented certain books touching the depositions of certain witnesses in the cause, and the determinations of the universities, of which he promised to show the originals. When it was questioned whether they had a right to discuss such a matter, as it was now before the Pope, he produced a transumpt in which the Pope had desired that every one should express his opinion. After discussing the matter several days, on the 2nd April the bishop of London, as commissary, required the opinions of the Lower House as to the question, *An ducere liceret uxorem cognitam a fratre decedente sine prole, et an sit provisio juris divini indispensabilis a Papa?* There were 14 ayes, 7 noes, and 1 doubtful. One affirmed that it was *dispensabilis* with certain distinctions. April 3, the prolocutor exhibited to the president the opinion of the canonists whether *carnalis copula* was sufficiently proved; and as the prolocutor (Wolman) was taken ill, Fox, archdeacon of Leicester, and Bell, archdeacon of Gloucester, were substituted for him. On 5 April, John Tregunwell, LL.D., appeared on behalf of the King, and requested that the proceedings of this Convocation should be reduced *in publicam formam.* On the 8th it was prorogued to the 7th June, by Dr. Clayborne, and eventually to the 31st March next year [1534].

318. CONVOCATION.

R. O.

"Proviso semper quod in hujusmodi prælatorum et cleri conventione sive convocatione, nihil per te vel . . . . , ipsis hujusmodi prælatis et cleris in præmissis vel eorum aliquo nobis inconsultis concludetur conveniatur aut discernatur."

Lat., p. 1, *with partial corrections, the whole passage being also cancelled.*

9 April. **319.** HENRY VIII.] to the MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF DUBLIN.

Harl. MS. 2057, f. 123 b. B. M.

Hears that for three years past they have forbidden merchants loading in Dublin to take their ships to Chester, by which reason, and because they go to the creek of Lyverpole, the King is defrauded of his customs.

In the time of Edward IV. there was a decree that all merchants coming from Ireland should go to Chester. Is informed that they have renewed their above-mentioned unlawful act for seven years, and he orders them to annul it on pain of 500 marks. Westm., 9 April.

Copy, pp. 2.

1533.

9 April. **320.** The Same to the Earl of Kyldare, Deputy of Ireland.
Ibid., f. 124. Desires him to have the above letter executed. Westm., 9 April.
Copy, p. 1.

9 April. **321.** Edward Besteney to Cromwell.
R. O. Having nothing to send, sends him 6 doz. pigeons. Soham, 9 April.
P.S.—The carriage is paid. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell. *Endd. by Wriothesley.*

April. **322.** [Northumberland to Henry VIII.]
Cal. B. vii. 264. B. M. After his return from Scotland on Saturday, the 5th of this month of April, proposed to the Council of Berwick to ride into Scotland on Tuesday. They objected. His two brothers, lord Ogle, Sir John Wydrington, Roger Lassels with his retinue, Cookedaill and Ryddisdaill, joined Sir Ralph Ellercar, Sir Thos. Wharton, and Robt. Bowes here at Wyndigo, and on Wednesday, the 9th, invaded Scotland at Howeham, where Sir Thos. Clifforthe, Sir Arthur Darcy, and Sir Will. Evers met them with the whole garrison, and burned all the towns near the water of Caill. On their return, the Scotch prickers, under Sir Jas. Hamilton, fell in with him. The earl of Murray had gone to Morehouse (Melrose). Desires credence for the bearer.
Draft, pp. 2.

10 April. **323.** [James V.] to Clement VII.
Vit. B. xiv. 37. B. M. "Be[atissime pater] . . . . . .
signa rep . . . . . .
Primum r . . . . . .
toties faci . . . . . .
expectato . . . . . .
ter intestino . . . . . .
quoque dum r . . . . . .
semina serit a . . . . . .
studiosus et dim . . . . . .
beatissime pater pav . . . . . .
capita in nos tali . . . . . .
advertere quam sit habitu . . . . . .
id V. S. integerrime . . . . . .
qui ex æquo ferant sententiam caus . . . . um . . . . . .
quantulacunque dampni magis est paritura rei pu[blicæ . . . . . tum] ex Albaniæ duce tum ex reverendissimo Ravennæ rerum . . . . . Ex regia nostra Strivilingensi decimo die mensis Aprilis [anno supra millesimum quin]gentesimum tricesimo tertio."
Mutilated. Add.: Domino nostro Papæ.

10 April. **324.** Chapuys to Charles V.
Vienna Archives. Notwithstanding the remonstrances heretofore made by the Estates of the danger to which the King exposes himself and the kingdom, they have done the very contrary as much as they could, and there was no remedy that the King by his absolute will should not have constrained them to conclude and pass what he had put forward against the Pope's authority, viz., to declare that all processes, even in the case of marriage, ought to be settled in this kingdom, without recourse to the Pope, under pain of high treason; and that if any one in such a case bring in excommunication into this kingdom, he shall be considered as a traitor, and without any further process

1533.

324. Chapuys to Charles V.—*cont.*

be sent to an ignominious death. This is only aimed at the Queen; which some of the Parliament seeing, one of whom sat for the city of London, who had formerly been in Spain, and is my very good friend, they proposed that if the King would agree to remit the decision of the affair of the Queen and of the Pope to a General Council, they would provide among the people 200,000*l.* But there is no chance that the King will listen that the affair be determined otherwise than by the Archbishop, of whom he is perfectly assured, as he has performed the office of espousal (*de l'esposement*), as I have formerly written to you; and he is fully resolved, as he has told many, and those of his Council publish, that immediately after Easter he will solemnize his marriage and the coronation of the Lady. The better to prepare the way, he sent yesterday the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, the marquis and the earl of Ausburg (?) to the Queen, to tell her that she must not trouble herself any more, nor attempt to return to him, seeing that he is married, and that henceforth she abstain from the title of Queen, and assume the title of duchess (princess), leaving her the entire enjoyment of the goods she formerly had, and offering her more, if she needed more. The Queen would not fail to advertise me of the interview. I know not whether they are in any doubt as to the Queen's willingness to dislodge or not; but about eight days ago, the King's council commanded my lord Mountjoy to rejoin her with all diligence, and keep watch upon her, and not leave her.

Last Sunday, being Palm Sunday, the King made the bishop of Rochester prisoner, and put him under the charge of the bishop of Winchester; which is a very strange thing, as he is the most holy and learned prelate in Christendom. The King gave out in Parliament that this was done because he had insinuated that Rochford had gone to France with a commission to present an innumerable sum of money to the chancellor of France and the cardinal of Lorraine to persuade the Pope by a bribe to ratify this new marriage, or at all events to overlook it, and not proceed further; which the King thought his Holiness would naturally do, seeing that the matter was already settled. I think that Rochford must have had this among his other charges. Not to spoil their negotiations with the Pope for that which they were soliciting in these Estates, he begged the Nuncio, by the duke of Norfolk, not to write on these matters to his Holiness. The real cause of the Bishop's detention is his manly defence of the Queen's cause. You may learn by it the gross disorder of affairs here, and the obstinacy of this King, who seems to seek for nothing else except his own perdition. Whenever they speak to him of the inconveniences likely to arise, he says that whilst England is united, it is not conquerable by any foreign prince; but it seems to me he is doing all he can to disgust his people.

You cannot imagine the fear into which all these people have fallen, great and small, imagining they are undone; and even if they do not suffer from foreign, they will from civil war. But though their fear be great, their indignation is still greater, except with ten or twelve who hang about the Lady; so that they are willing to incur great losses, if your Majesty would send an army and root out the poison of the Lady and her adherents.

Excuse me if I speak of things concerning your service; but I think it can hardly displease you to make an enterprise against this kingdom, considering the enormous injury done to your aunt; for when this cursed Anne has her foot in the stirrup, you may be sure she will do the Queen all the injury she can, and the Princess likewise,—of which the Queen is most afraid. The said Anne has boasted that she will have the said Princess for her lady's maid (*demoiselle*); but that is only to make her eat humble pie (*manger trop*), or to marry her to some varlet, which would be an irreparable injury. And the enterprise would be more justifiable to obviate the scandal which will

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arise from this divorce, and likewise to prevent the kingdom from alienating itself entirely from our Holy Faith and becoming Lutheran; which will shortly come to pass without any remedy, as the King shows them the way, and lends them wings to do it; and the archbishop of Canterbury does still worse. The attempt would be easy; for they have no horse, nor men to lead them, nor have they the heart of the people, which is entirely in favor of you, the Queen, and the good Princess,—I may say not of the mean, but of the higher classes, except Norfolk and two or three others. It will be right that the Pope should call in the secular arm; and meanwhile, in support of the censures already executed, you might forbid negotiations in Spain and Flanders, and so induce the people to rise against the authors of this cursed marriage; and now and then, in order to animate them, it would be right to take up ships, and secretly support the Scots with money, and prevent them treating with this nation for peace. The chief difficulty is that the Most Christian King might do something new against your coasts; which I can hardly believe, seeing how just your quarrel is. For when the King here asked Monpesat whether his master would assist him in such a case, he said he did not know, as it was not expressed in their treaties. And if the Most Christian King wished to do mischief, seeing that the enterprise of this kingdom would be of so short duration, and doubting whether he could do anything of consequence, he would wait the issue; and if this King, who is the right hand of the other, was punished, it would abate his pride. Moreover, as he can do nothing without the Swiss, if they were advertised of the enormity of the case, they would not assist him against your Majesty, especially if you gave them a good pot of wine.

It is very true, that if the Princess were not in such danger as I have said, and that if the people here did not see you take up this affair a little warmly, they would lose heart and affection; so it would be better to temporise a little, only not allowing them to traffick with your subjects. And, further, in that it appears that there might be some danger that the king of France might make some stir, I think that your Majesty would do well not to allow the English merchants in your realm to be ill treated, for they would be instruments of augmenting the good will of this people. I understand that the King intends to forbid any one speaking publicly or privately in favor of the Queen; and he will then proceed further, if God and your Majesty do not remedy it. Pray, pardon me, if I thus speak out of compassion for the Queen and the Princess.

The Nuncio has returned from Scotland, and says that the Scots being required by the English will condescend to the conditions they have required since the commencement; and that they are also ready for war. Albany's secretary is here. The German of whom I spoke to you has been despatched with a letter to the Landgrave. The King will not meddle with men-of-war.

The merchants here, seeing the state of affairs, are withdrawing their money. Begs to be furnished with what is necessary. London, 10 April 153[3].

Hol., Fr., pp. 7. *From a modern copy.*

11 April. **325.** Wm. Boston, S.T.P., Abbot of Westminster.

See Grants in April, 24 Hen. VIII., No. 21.

11 April. **326.** Thomas Cromwell.

R. O. Receipt given by the King to Cromwell, Master of the Jewels, for 1,000*l.* paid into the King's privy coffers. Greenwich, April 24 Hen. VIII.

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11 April. **327.** CRANMER to HENRY VIII.

R. O. St. P. I. 390. Cranmer's Letters, 237.

Beseeching the King very humbly to allow him to determine his great cause of matrimony, as belongs to the Archbishop's spiritual office, as much bruit exists among the common people on the subject. Lambeth, 11 April, 1st year of my consecration. *Signed.*

*Add. Endd.**

R. O. St. P. I. 391. Cranmer's Letters, 238.

2. Another copy of the same, with slight alterations, especially towards the latter end. Lambeth, 11 April, 1st year of my consecration. *Signed.*

*Add. Endd.**

Harl. MS. 6148, f. 4. B. M.

3. Copy of § 1. in Cranmer's letter book.

R. O.

4. Modern copy of § 1.

Lansd. 1945, f. 56 b. B. M.

5. Another modern copy of the same by Strype.

11 April. **328.** JOHN TREGONWELL and THOS. BAGARD to CROMWELL.

R. O.

We have this instant obtained the election of the abbot of Tewkesbury by compromise. As it was noised among the brethren that great labor and suit were made for a stranger to be abbot, we could not by all our policy during these six days obtain more, unless we had promised that one of their own convent should be abbot. We were the more ready to consent, because you told me, John Tregonwell, at my departure, that the King did not intend to prefer a stranger, and that such a compromise would not be unacceptable. We beg you will move the King to respect our promise. Tewkesbury, 11 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

11 April. **329.** HENRY EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to QUEEN MARGARET OF SCOTLAND.

Add. MS. 19,401, f. 29. B. M.

Gave her servant, the bearer, a passport on his journey to the King, and now, on his return, he has asked the Earl to inform her of what might tend to the advancement of peace. The matter is of such importance that he cannot "comprehend nor disceyve such opinion at length, as in that behalf consisteth," knowing the favorable mediation always made by her between her brother and her son, which cannot be indirectly answered in favorable wise by the King. Hopes it will result in the wealth and peace of both realms. Trusts that the King will consider the humble requests and desires which will be made to him on the part of Scotland, to be set forth by her good mediation. Will do his best to advance them. At my monastery of Alnewike, 11 April.

P. 1. *Copy. On the same sheet as No.* 310.

[11 April.] **330.** RICHARD GRESHAM to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Begs to be paid 226*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, the debt owed him by the late lord Cardinal, according to a bill signed by him. It was the King's pleasure that he should be paid. London, Good Friday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master of the Jewels.

* Both copies are endorsed inaccurately as of the 25th year of the reign.

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12 April. Granvelle Papers, II. 22.

331. CHARLES V. to his AMBASSADOR in FRANCE.

Has received his letters of 15 March and 4 April, and those of the Queen, &c. . . . Has written already of his disembarcation at Marseilles, and the treatment shown him there. As to the king of England's marriage with Anne Boleyn, the Imperial ambassador had written of it as a rumor before Easter, but he did not know it for certain. Has heard nothing from him since. Knows not if his letters have been detained. Praises the honest expressions of Francis about this marriage, the good counsel he had given the King, and the sympathy he had expressed for Katharine. Thought the proposed interview of the Pope and Francis had been dropped, &c. Barcelona, 12 April 1533.

Fr.

[12 April.] Harl. MS. 283, f. 97. B. M. St. P. I. 392.

332. HENRY VIII. to CRANMER.

Received on the 12th April his letters dated Lambeth, 11th April desiring leave to determine his great cause of matrimony. Cannot be displeased with Cranmer's zeal for justice and for the quieting of the kingdom; and although Henry is his King, and recognises no superior on earth, yet as Cranmer is the principal minister "of our spiritual jurisdiction," and is so in the fear of God, cannot refuse his request. Gives him licence accordingly by these letters under the sign manual, sealed with the King's seal.

Draft. Endd.

Otho, C. x. 159. B. M.

2. Copy of the preceding.

Ibid., f. 160.

3. Another copy, slightly different.

333. ROWLAND LEE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Pray excuse my absence, as I have had a "laxe" for two days, and dare not go abroad. I am informed that you and I must attend on my lord of Canterbury at Lambeth, about the King's matter, where I shall be, if God will. Asks him to sign two letters.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* My loving friend. *Sealed.*

[12 April.] Cleop. E. IV. 18. B. M. Ellis, 3 Ser. II. 265.

334. RICHARD LYST to CROMWELL.

I have written my mind to father Forest, because he will not speak to me; but he has not regarded my letter, nor the pains I have taken after the form of the Gospel, disdaining both me and my writing. Will therefore take a further process with him after the Gospel. As he has been extreme in seeking great punishment for the small faults of others, I thought it necessary to write and remind him of his greater faults, and I send you a copy of the letter. You will see how he has misconducted himself against God, our religion, the King and you. A Frenchman, just come from beyond sea, has been chosen our minister, head, and ruler in this province. I hope he will do much good, and help to reform father Forest, and some other things among us. It would be well for the King and you to speak to him, that he may know how to use himself among us concerning the King's honor. It would be a meritorious deed if you had father Forest removed to Newark or Newcastle. Greenwich, Easter eve.

Richard Lyst, lay brother.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell.

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[12 April.] **335.** AUGUSTINE DE AUGUSTINIS to CROMWELL.

Cal. E. II. 186. B. M.

Wrote on the 27th [March] the day after the Emperor's departure from Alexandria. Left the said place with the archdeacon of Ely*, the Ambassador of the king of England, and arrived at Lyons, by way of Savoy, on the 7th . . . . The Ambassador went on through Provence towards Narbonne, Perpignan, and Barcelona. Praises his amiability and gravity.

Were entertained on the road for two days by the marquis of Saluzzo, who showed them his castle of Ravelli. He had made the acquaintance of the English ambassador when in England with Bonnivet, the French admiral. The Marquis receives a pension from the French king, who gave him the marquisate, which is a fief of the Dauphin, his elder brother being kept in prison at Paris for two years. His mother, "de sanguine Fuxensi," and of a haughty temper, put both the elder and the younger son in prison.

Left Lyons on the 8th, in company with the sieur De Vely, the French ambassador, and came to Roanne (Roana), a distance of 14 leagues. There they took a boat on the river Ligeris, which the French call Lerra (the Loire), and arrived here this evening. A courier from the sieur De Espercie, a cousin (*patruelis*) of De Vely, who accompanies the Emperor to Spain, brought them both letters ftom Genoa, of the 8th and 9th, saying that the Emperor embarked on the 8th, which was Tuesday. His fleet consisted of 36 galleys and 24 ships, "it . . . . . nos apud Saonam aliquantulum tumultuasse assuetos rapinis . . . . . in Italia adhuc ali avidissimos." The French king will keep Easter at Meus. He will soon come to Fontainebleau, and go through Auvergne to [Langue]dok, Tholouse, Burgundy, and Gascony, and at last visit Lyons. This must be taken "salvo jure variandi." Will come slowly to . . . . ., feeling the inconvenience of this blessed qu[artan]. Desires to be recommended to the King, the duke of Norfolk, and the earl of Wiltshire. "Datæ raptim horæ xj. noctis adve . . . . Paschatis, in oppido dicto Cherite in diocesi Narveniensi . . . . . Parrhisiis quatridui itinere."

Lat., hol., pp. 2. *Mutilated. Add. :* Consiliario . . . in Anglia.

12 April. **336.** CROMWELL, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER

See GRANTS in APRIL, 24 Hen. VIII., No. 22.

[13 April.] **337.** GREGORY CROMWELL to his Father, THOMAS CROMWELL.†

R. O. Ellis, 3 Ser. I. 338.

Letter of dutiful remembrance.

From the house of your bedeman, Mr. Dr. Lee, this Easter Day.

Add.: To his right worshipful father, Mr. Thomas Cromwell at London.

[13 April.] **338.** PLATE.

R. O.

"[Plate to be broken] by the King's command, [as] follows:"

A cross with a crucifix gilt. A monstrance gilt, 4-square, with 4 birralles and 6 pinnacles, with knops, enamelled blue, and a crucifix on the top wanting his diadem, parcel of the plate of the duke of Buckingham. A powder-box like a tower; another like a castle. A fair pot for green ginger, with a cover gilt, graven and lozenged with drops and leaves with a jeofer on the knop, set with a rose of garnets, with a fair spoon and fork. A ginger-pot, with a grey[hound and] the King's arms on the cover, graven

* Nic. Hawkins.

† This letter is printed in full in Vol. IV., No. 4561, but out of its proper place.

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w[ith] . . . flower de luces. Another ginger-pot gilt, standing upon a base and th . . . antelopes with a cover, a fork and spoon, and St. Edward on the cover, parcel of the plate of the duke of Buckingham. A standing cup with a cover, gilt, chased and wreathen with leaves and a lion on the knop. A cup of serp[entin]e garnished with silver and gilt, with a cover chased like a rose, enamelled with the 12 months. A cup with a cover, gilt, chased upright, with a crown about the cover, and a foot. A nut of jasper garnished with silver-gilt, and a lion on the cover with the King's arms, new made of the plate of the duke of Buckingham. A cup with a cover and a maser in it, and an eagle upon the knop. A little silver bottle without chains, having 2 small dragons. 2 spice plates, broken on the border, of Spanish fashion, set about with imagery. 2 spice plates chased with water flowers, of Spanish fashion. A man holding a candlestick, silver and gilt, standing on a mountain. A spoon and fork with steles of birrall. Two basons, parcel of the plate of the duke of Buckingham. A layer gilt, enamelled with Sampson and the Lion. Another, with a unicorn and . . . a woman. Silver-gilt toasting plate like a rack. A ewer and a strainer for oranges, late belonging to the duke of Buckingham. The Queen's alms dish, gilt . . . . . A broken crucifix with three images. Two holy water stocks and sprinkle. A silver-gilt enamelled pax. A censer, a double salt, a little chafing dish. Two fumitories for fumigations.

Plate late the C[ardinal's].

A small silver-gilt cross, with Mary and John, to be borne in procession. A little crucifix of silver, all gilt, in a birrall with 4 great pearls of mother-of-pearl, and 4 great glasses, with a shield and arms in it; on the foot, birds, [fi]shes, and lions. A silver-gilt cross with Mary and John. A [cr]osse with Mary and John upon a green . . . . [wi]th dead men's heads and bones. [A mons]traunce or pix to be set on an altar. A devise to put relics in, borne up by four angels, with a cross in the top, blue enamel like a bell, and divers stones of camewes. A gilt ship. 2 pair of censers, gilt and parcel-gilt. A silver-gilt chrismatory, with 4 beasts and 4 pillars. A pair of cruets, chased in the feet, the spouts like dragons, and the lids with leopards' heads. Another pair of cruets, with A and W on the cover. 4 pipes for a cross staff. 2 maces or pillars. A cross of the legacy. A ship, of mother-of-pearl, garnished with silver and gilt, having the Cardinal's arms and a gri . . . . standing on the cover, and a spoon. 18 cups with covers of various devices, viz., holly leaves and the Cardinal's arms; of serpentine, set with rubies, diamonds, and pearls; of shell, enamelled with the Cardinal's posy, under the battlement of the cover, the words "*Ecce Agnus Dei*," and on the top of the cover a castle and a green mountain; portcullises, bullions; roses and pomegranates; flower de luces and a half moon; roses and grapes, &c. 5 gilt bowls with a cover. 13 goblets, with pomegranates and castles, a Stafford knot, R. and C., flower de luces, pomegranates, a griffin, &c. 17 cruses.

A small plain gilt pot. 2 parcel-gilt pots, embossed with the Cardinal's arms and hats. A pair of flagons. A gilt spice box and spoon. A spice plate pounsed with strawberries and diamond points, pounsed like diamonds; another chased with flowers. 6 candlesticks with leopards' heads and cardinals' hats. A pair of gilt snuffers graven with damask flowers. A salt of crystal and cassidony. An 8-square salt with a cover. A salt with a gilt cover, the bowl of birral, with Adam and Eve. 2 ewers with dragons pipes. A broken gilt layer, with 2 monsters upon the spout and handle, and a great strawberry upon the lid. 2 layers chased wreathen.

A little cover for a cruse. An old maser with a band and boss of silver-gilt. A green ginger pot, graven with flower de luces and roses, with a red rose enamelled upon the cover. A green ginger fork, the shank of birral. A black nut garnished with a cover silver-gilt.

To most of the items the weights are added.

Pp. 9, *mutilated. Endd.:* A book of plate to be broken at Easter, a° xxiiij. R. H.

339. Plate.

R. O. A list of royal plate.

The King's collars: A goodly bawderycke of gold, with 9 fair ballasses and 36 pearls, 98¾ oz. A collar set with 16 ballasses and 16 diamonds, 98 oz.

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339. PLATE—*cont.*

A gold crucifix, standing upon 6 pillars, 74¼ oz. A gold chalice and paten, enamelled with the Trinity. 2 gold cruets with roses.

[*Im*]*ages* [*for the clo*]*set:* Image of St. George in gold, 101¼ oz. Image of St. Christopher, 62¼ oz. A tablet of St. John the Evangelist, 40¾ oz. A tablet of gold of the Trinity, with Costa Sancti Andreæ, 25¾ oz. A tabernacle of gold with Our Lady teaching her Son, 16⅝ oz. A tablet of the Salutation of Our Lady, in gold, 25½ oz. A tabernacle of the Trinity, gilt, set with stone and pearl, 105 oz. A tabernacle of St. Leopold, silver and gilt, 33 oz. A gold pax of the Baptism of Christ, 10 oz. A holy-water stock set with diamonds and pearls, and a sprinkler, 24¼ oz. A silver-gilt desk, 177 oz. 2 gilt candlesticks of Spanish work, 279 oz. A silver-gilt box for singing bread, 40 oz. A pair of basins, half-gilt.

Cups and bowls of gold: 25 cups and 4 bowls, ornamented with roses, imagery, the Dream of Paris, Margarets, fleurs de lis, H. and R. crowned, martlets, the King's arms, a pelican. 3 angels bearing a crown imperial, dragons' heads, a dragon and greyhound bearing the King's arms, and a crown imperial, 3 women's heads, &c.

Candles of gold: 6 candlesticks, three enamelled with H. and R., and two with roses.

Goblets of gold: One with branches embattled, and the other chased rocky.

Salts of gold: 8 salts; one called the morysshe daunce; others with a Moryan; a milkwife holding a branch; a lion dragon and a dragon;* a camel, &c.

Spoons of gold: 8 spoons, one graven with H. and a rose, another with H. R., one with a ruby, and one with a diamond.

Layers of gold: 3 layers, a pair of basins, and an ewer.

Cups and cups of assay, gilt: (No entries under this head.)

Bowls, gilt: 82 bowls, ornamented with roses and the reason of the Garter; great martelets; swans and cart-naves, &c.

Bowls, part gilt and white: 28, some with martelets, others of Sir John Shaw's making.

Chapel stuff, gilt: A good great cross of silver and gilt, 1,020 oz. An image of St. Bartholomew, 208 oz. An image of St. Philip, 213 oz. A chalice, with a paten garnished with gold roses, 51½ oz. A gospel book and a "pistell" book garnished with silver and gilt, 647½ oz.

The mitre and the cross, with the pontifical.

Pots, gilt: 80 pots, ornamented with leaves and rings; leaves and roses; rose branches; dragons; castles; the King's arms; oak leaves; water-flowers; martlets, and H. and E.; H. crowned; Margarets; daisies; columbines; cart-naves, antelopes, and swans, &c.

Pots, parcel-gilt, and white: 38, mostly of the same fashion.

Flagons, gilt: 34 flagons, with rose branches; scutcheons; bailles in tigers' mouths; portcullises and roses, of the Queen's, &c. 7 stone bottles garnished with rubies and pearls

A pair of plain gilt bottles, with the King's arms, 217½ oz. 2 parcel-gilt bottles with the "Prynces" arms, 247½ oz.

Spice plates, gilt: 20 spice plates, one with Venus on the top, others with fleurs de lis, trefoils, &c.

Spice plates and dishes, gilt and white: 48, of which 18 are the Queen's, and 5 have "divers beastes."

Candlesticks, gilt and white, and plates: 29 candlesticks with H. and E.; flower de luces; bayn fashion; H. and R.; H. and K.; and standing on lions. A great plate with a crown imperial. 19 plates for lights. A pair of gilt snuffers with a dragon.

Gilt and white spoons: 18 with Stafford knops; 12 with columbines; [24†] with saints; and 32 others.

Goblets, gilt: A gilt goblet "or collocke," and 7 others, 2 being of the Almain fashion.

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* In the other copy this is simply a lion and dragon.

† Supplied from the other copy.

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Salts, gilt and white: 26 salts, with the Three Kings of Collayn, three dragons, a naked child, &c.

Basins, gilt: 5 pairs, with sunbeams, water-flowers, and stars [or garlick heads]; a basin and ewer.

Basins, parcel-[gilt] and white: 11, some with the King's and "Prynces" arms.

Layers, gilt: 11, with strawberry leaves, "perchering" work, roses, and pomegranates, &c.

Ewers, gilt and part gilt: 11, one with the King's arms.

[*Chafing-dishes:*] A c[ha]fin[g d]ysse with portcullises and roses. A chafing dish, white.

Vessel, gilt: 24 chargers, 4 being the Queen's, 94 platters, 35 dishes, 36 saucers, and 4 pottengers of the Queen's.

Vessel, white: 2 sets, consisting of 2 chargers, 12 platters, 12 dishes, and 12 saucers; 42 dishes . . . dishes, 341½ oz.; 78 saucers; 11 chargers; 100 platters.

Vessel late the Cardinal's: 8 chargers, 29 platters, 30 saucers, 14 dishes. [In the other list the weights and marks of these articles are stated.]

ii. Plate for the King's banqueting:—

Three salts of gold, one being gold and jasper, the other gold with branches of strawberries and drops. 20 spoons of gold and birrall, one having a stele like chessmen, and the other an image of Jesus. 2 glasses garnished with gold. 3 gold cruses. 2 gilt cups. 18 gilt bowls. 10 pair of gilt pots, with water-flowers, damask flowers, &c. 4 gilt bottles. 13 gilt candlesticks. 9 gilt goblets, three with a boy on the knop. 27 gilt cruses. 6 salts with a cover, [which remain in the Tower].* 23 spoons. 47 gilt trenchers, one in the Tower. A salt with a cover, antique work. 2 covered basins of Spanish work. 6 basins and ewers. A layer of birrall garnished with silver. A chafing dish, with holes, the feet brasell, and another with a plate and iron. 4 cases of knives of two sizes.

iii. Plate late the lord Cardinal's:—

A corporasse case of gold, garnished, 170 oz. (marked in the margin, "the Frenche king.") A cross of gold, garnished, 86 oz.

A cup of gold with the Cardinal's hat and arms. One with an image on the cover; one with the Cardinal's arms; and another with a crown imperial, given to him by the French king. 6 gold bowls with the arms of France, and another with the Cardinal's arms. (To some of these there is a marginal note, "The Frenche kyng.") A salt of gold and jasper. A gold salt with a man kneeling on the cover. A pair of gold bottles with friars' girdles, by the French king. 2 basins and ewers with friars' girdles, [by] the French king. A layer of birrall and two of gold, one bearing the words "loiall in cure."

Tabernacles for the closet of Our Lady and her Son, Our Lord and St. Peter, and Our Lord and St. Thomas [of Ynde].† A table of camewis set in silver, by the French king.

41 gilt bowls, with sunbeams, nartelets, and the Cardinal's arms, &c. 3 gilt goblets graven with Scriptures. 24 gilt pots, with a lion, the Cardinal's arms, a crown imperial [with *Dieu mon droit*], girdles, &c. 6 salt flagons, with ships, the Cardinal's arms, and bailles chased with roses. 23 parcel-gilt bowls with martlets and pelicans. 6 candlesticks with pricks, with lybert heads and cardinals' hats.

8 gilt and parcel-gilt basins, and 10 ewers, with sunbeams, the Cardinal's arms, and the arms of Lincoln.‡

iv. A remembrance of certain new plate to be made, and other remembrances:—

Cups of gold of 100*l.*, 80*l*, and 100 mks.

Gilt cups of 24 oz., 23 oz., 22 oz., 21 oz., 20 oz.

5 garnish of white vessel, lacking saucers.

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* Supplied from the second list.

† These tabernacles are entered as "closet stuff" in the other copy.

‡ In the other list these have the King's arms.

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339. PLATE—*cont.*

In my lord of Wiltshire's hand and Mrs. Amadas: 3 garnish of white vessel. To take the French king's arms and the Cardinal's out of the plate late the Lord Cardinal's.

A great balasse to be provided for the collar of bal . . .

Pp. 33, *mutilated.*

R. O. 2. List of plate similar to the preceding, but omitting a few articles, and containing the following additional ones:—

The collars for the King and chains:—

A collar of garters of gold, with a George of diamonds, the garters containing 26 knit together with 26 laces of gold, 32 oz. Received of the King a great chain of gold, bought by him of Sir Nic. Carewe, with 101 links. A gold chain, part enamelled white and red, 10½ oz. 20 small gold chains, 20¾ oz. A gold chain of a good fashion, one half enamelled white and red, 18¼ oz. A chain of gold, half enamelled white and blue, 11 oz. 3½ grs. The King's rich collar set with great balasses and great diamonds, and garnished with pearls between the balasses and diamonds.

A tabernacle of the Trinity with scripture in it, "Hoc est enim corpus meum, &c.," silver-gilt, one wing remaining in the Tower.

A cup of gold, with borders of white and red roses on the cover, body, and foot, garnished with pearl and stone, 51¼ oz., [de]livered to the King [by] Mr. Crumwell, ult. Sept. a° 24. 4 gold spoons, with writhen steles, a red rose and a white, and a crown imperial. 3 layers of gold, chevarne wise, with a red rose, rocky wise, with a pomegranate, and graven with roses and flower de luces in lozenges, with a crown imperial. A gold strainer, with a long stele for oranges. 7 gilt cups of Spanish and Almain fashion, &c.; one given by the abbot of St. Mary's. 6 cups of assay. 6 great bowls with a cover, cheker fashion, with swans, Stafford knots, and cart-naves.

Closet stuff: The "miler" (mitre) and cross with the pontificals. 2 cruets, with spouts dragons. 2 candlesticks for an altar. A silver-gilt cross set with stone and pearl. A pair of covered basins with roses and rose branches for the altar and the tabernacles mentioned in the other lists.

A pair of covered basins gilt, of the Queen's, one chased writhen, the other forthright with beasts. 2 pair of covered basins of the Queen's. 2 basins, parcel-gilt, with the King's arms in the busselles, that served the King's council. 3 layers of Spanish making, the Queen's plate. 3 ewers, with the King's arms in the bussell, of which two served the Council. 6⅓ doz. of gilt trenchers, of Flanders touch, London touch, and late the duke of Buckingham's.

ii. Plate late the lord Cardinal's:—

A gold cup, with the King's arms borne up by an angel, standing within 4 pillars. A gold cup with a cover, and an image of St. Katharine thereupon. A gold cup with a cover, and on the top two naked cardinal boys holding the King's arms with a crown imperial. A gold bowl with a cover, with the King's arms crowned with a red and white rose, and a dragon and a greyhound bearing them up. 2 gilt flagons, 1175 oz. A parcel-gilt basin and ewer are stated to bear the King's arms; but in the other list what appear to be the same articles are said to have the Cardinal's arms. The same occurs in other instances.

A layer writhen, half gilt. A gilt basin. Cover to another basin, with the King's arms. 2 gilt pots, with *Dominus mihi adjutor;* 2 others, plain. 19 gilt cups with covers. 11 gilt goblets. 4 spice plates, one with a steeple on the cover. 6 white cruses.

iii. Vessel received of Sir John Russell, Thos. Hennege, and Thos. Alverd, that remained afore at the King's manors of Moore, Hampton Court, and York Place.

Of Sir John Russell, from the More: 2 chargers, 12 platters, 11 dishes, and 11 saucers, of white vessel, marked with the letter C.

Of Mr. Hennage, from Hampton Court: 2 gilt chargers, 2 white chargers, 23 platters, 24 dishes, 24 saucers; some marked E., others H.

Of Mr. Alverd, from York Place: 4 chargers, 24 platters, 23 dishes, 24 saucers, marked A. and G.

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Plate received of Mr. Alverd, 4 Oct. 24 [Hen. VIII.], to be carried to Calais with other the King's plate : A gilt cup garnished with pearl and stone, with a cover, the cup running on wheels, wanting one boy of the cover, 122 oz. 10 gilt spice plate dishes, marked H. and I., 196 oz. 5 gilt candlesticks with pricks, marked M. or N., 146½ oz.

Pp. 35. *Endd.:* Bokes and . . . . . nyng the Kynges . . . . . plate.

340. Katharine of Arragon's Plate.

R. O. A book of the parcels of plate remaining with the Princess Dowager for her daily service.

In her closet: A gilt chalice and paten. 2 gilt cruets. A silver gilt bell with an iron clapper. A pair of gilt candlesticks. A holy-water stock with a sprinkle, with H. and E. crowned. A pair of gilt basins with the arms of Wolster and England. A gilt pax with the image of St. Jerome. An image of St. Barbara, with a tower and a reed in her hand, all gilt, standing on a silver-gilt foot, with a silver vice under it, 33¾ oz. An image of St. Peter standing upon a base, with a box and a key, all gilt, 34 oz. An image of St. Margaret, gilt, with a crown and a cross, standing upon a dragon with 2 wings and a writhen tail, standing upon a base with a rose, porculions, and flower de luces, all gilt, with two silver pins in the base, 31½ oz. An image of Our Lady with a crown, a child, and a sceptre, all gilt, 65½ oz. An image of St. Katerin with a crown, a wheel, and a sword, on a base, all gilt, 44 oz. An image of St. John Baptist, with a book and a white lamb, on a base, all gilt, 58 oz. A crucifix of Spanish work standing on a foot, of her own plate, 95 oz. A small crucifix, gilt, of her own, 34½ oz. A little gilt box for singing bread, of her own, 6 oz. A besaunt of gold of the Trinity and Our Lady, of her own.

In her pantry: A gold salt, chased rocky, with a wreath enamelled white and black about the knop. A gold spoon, with a rose bud at the end, and a portcullis pounsed. 2 gilt salts, without a cover, 8-square, and graven with roses and flower de luces. 9 other salts, 6-square and 8-square. 8 gilt spoons with broad knops, wanting the enamels at the end. 12 white spoons with gilt knops, writhen at the ends, 15½ oz.

In her cellar: A gilt cup with a castle on the knop. A cup of assay. 18 bowls, some with a double ring, and a portcullis on the cover. 6 gilt pots. 2 plain white pots. 2 pear-shaped white pots. 2 white pots with covers, helmet fashion. A white ale pot. 2 parcel-gilt bottles with chains and stopples. A silver chafing-dish with rings like Ees.

In her ewry: A gilt basin with the King's arms in the bussell in the bottom. A pair of covered basons, gilt, chased with ostrich feathers and the King's arms. Two parcel-gilt basins with portcullises in the bottom. A gilt ewer with the King's arms in the bussells of the cover. A plain parcel-gilt ewer. A plain white ewer. A gilt cup of assay.

In her chaundry: 16 parcel-gilt chaundillers. 9 chaundillers of her own plate.

In her confessionary: 8 white spice plate dishes.

In her scullery: 11 white chargers. 50 white platters. 11 white dishes.

In her sawcery: 11 white saucers.

In her pitcherhouse: 1 parcel-gilt pot. 2 plain parcel-gilt bowls with low feet.

Parcel of the Sergeant of the Ewry's indenture: A parcel-gilt basin and ewer.

Pp. 4. *Endd.*

14 April. **341.** Dr. Ortiz to the Emperor.

Add. MS. 28,585, f. 232. B. M. On April 5, asked the Pope whether the King of England had acknowledged or corrected his fault, in consequence of the last brief.

His Holiness replied, that he was in no way reformed, but was indignant with him for granting the brief. Said he had no reason to complain, as the Pope had delayed so long, and what was done was for the King's good, and due to God and the Church. When his Holiness is assured that the King is contumacious, he ought to declare that he has incurred excommunication. He replied that he would see what he ought to do. Three days ago the Pope told Juan Luis, advocate of the Emperor, that the other side had complained of the injustice and errors of the brief; and he had decided to

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341. Dr. Ortiz to the Emperor—*cont.*

recall it. Went to him in company with Luis and Dr. Anguiano, the Emperor's proctor, assured him that there were no errors in it, and asked leave to make a protestation that it was rightly granted, and a requisition that the Pope should make no alteration without notifying the causes and the faults in the brief, and hearing what we had to say. He replied that such a requisition would be of no force, and he promised to do nothing without hearing us. Although it was the time for the offices of Holy Week, as the other side were very urgent, he committed the matter to cardinals De Monte and Campeggio, the auditors Simoneta and Paul de Capisucciis; and the datary Monte told me that it was not fitting that such matters should he discussed at this Holy time, and he should tell the Pope so; he did not wish to accept the commission; he supposed that the brief was all right, as it had been given by the Pope; but if he was ordered to examine it after Easter, he would do so.

Campeggio accepted the commission with the others, and on Holy Wednesday said that he would give us notice of the doubts proposed by the other side. On Good Friday he sent us a copy of their objections, which shows they have no real grounds. A copious reply had been sent. Luys and Anguiano have worked well, and Dr. Figuerroa has spoken effectively both to the Pope and the Commissioners.

The cardinal de Tournon has spoken to the Pope several times on behalf of the king of England, as if his crimes were the French king's.

On Holy Thursday I heard the Pope tell him that he intended that justice should be done, and that we should be heard; which means that what is done will not only be kept, but further progress will be made. Although I believe that nothing has been granted in revocation of the brief, and am bound to believe that nothing will be granted, still I fear something will be done without its being known, although the Pope knows what an evil thing it would be, how ignominious for the Holy See, and how prejudicial to the King's conscience.

I fear the principal cause will be delayed. Both the Cardinals and the Auditors value this brief here very much (*este breve que se ha dado an tenido aca en muy mucho ansi los Cardinales como los Auditores*), as it seems to them a short method for producing the same effect as a sentence, or else the King will be forced to leave his sin and dishonorable treatment of the Queen and the Emperor. In fact, since the King separated from the Queen, he has been excommunicated and his kingdom interdicted by virtue of two briefs given by the Pope at Bologna in 1530, and at Rome in 1531. We have found the intimation of the first, but not of the second, which we must have. Cuevas, Imperial solicitor, says M. May, vice-chancellor of Aragon, took it to Bologna. We should have also the intimation made lately in Flanders of the last brief. In the process before the auditor Capisucci, a protestation and requisition has been made, that, inasmuch as the king of England has been excommunicated by three briefs, he should not be heard nor absolved without sending an express mandate. We were first heard, and the reasons for his excommunication considered. Although the Pope may proceed to the declaration of these censures on account of the notoriety of the King's conduct, still it would be well for the Ambassador in England to send an attestation of the King's perseverance in his sins. Instruction for this purpose will be sent him. Though I am bound to believe the contrary, I fear that the Pope has secretly sent or may send absolution to the King. It would be a good thing to print these briefs while they are in force, that the King may be the more confounded and acknowledge his fault, and that his punishment may be as public as his sin. If he has been absolved, he will publish his absolution. I send copies of the two first briefs to the cardinal of Campostella. The two last I have already sent.

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I have had the principal cause opened. The vice-chancellor Mai presented (?) (*dexo presentada*) a *remissoria*, and the process was assigned to the judge Capisucci to be referred to the first Consistory, in which the sentence *por contradictas* will be asked for.

It is reported here that the king of England says that he has promised his "Ana" to marry her by St. John's Day (*para San Juant*), and that she is already with child. Rome, 14 April 1533.

Sp., pp. 7. *Modern copy.*

15 April. R. O. **342.** JOHN KNIGHTE to CROMWELL.

According to your commands, I have published among the King's tenants at Raunston and Stoke Goldyngton to make their rent against May Day next, and pay it to me.

Send me a commission for letting leases, and your pleasure concerning West Hadon. If I miss thereof, Standish's tenants will say I brag and will not come. I dare not be so bold to move you for Starton, only that you said to me that I might have both. I then might help my kinsman to one of them on his marriage with the richest merchant's daughter in Northampton. You shall be remembered for your gentleness. My wife thanks you for her cramp rings, and sends you a token. St. George send you your desire. Hanslap Lodge, 15 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

[15 April.] R. O. **343.** SIR GEO. LAWSON to CROMWELL.

Sends by his servant, the bearer, besides news for the King and Norfolk, a letter sent to him by Sir Thos. Clyfford from Berwick. Came to York on Good Friday* to receive the money of the abbot of St. Mary's and Tristram Teshe. Leaves today for the North. Has indented with Sir Rauf Ellercar for 1,500*l.*; with the abbot of St. Mary's for 4,000*l.*; and with Tristram for 1,000*l.* Begs that his accounts may be seen by the King and Norfolk, which are set forth in a great dormant book. Next month's wages will begin on May 1, for which he desires money to be sent in time. Begs him to remember his matter with Mr. Tuke for the respite to Christmas next.

Encloses certain articles necessary to be seen to in time, about which he would like to know the King's pleasure by bearer. Asks him to move the King for the annuity of 10 marks that Gilbert Green, deceased, had out of the revenues for the wages of Berwick, which, though small, will help towards his living. Begs him to be good master to his poor daughter Rykbee, who has no one else to help her. Her mother-in-law has got her deeds of feoffment, and will not allow her to receive any rents. Her marriage to Rykbee has cost Lawson over 200 marks. Her father-in-law, Bartholomew Sprowse, made the deeds. Sends the bearer to Master Daunce for a warrant for 182*l.* 10*s.* for the wages of 20 gunners, who have been paid for 20 years out of the King's coffers. As carriage of money from London is dangerous, advises that he should have a warrant dormant for the abbot of St. Mary's, York, to pay it year by year. His servant can give information about affairs here. It is not true that the abbot of St. Mary's maintains his servant Redman touching the farmhold of Rudeston. York, at my departure northwards, Tuesday in Easter Week. *Signed.*

P.S. in his own hand.—If this war continue, it is very important not only that there should be a substantial governor and leader of experience, but also good captains and garrisons well horsed to lie upon the Borders, and that they continually make "rodes," though less be done at one time than another, merely to keep the Scots in fear, and eat up their victuals.

Pp. 3. *Endd.*

* 11 April.

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15 April. **344.** JOHN PYE, Mayor of Oxford, and his brethren, to CROMWELL.

Edw. Standyshe, squire bedell of law of the university of Oxford, died today. The office is called very good. You might get it for some of your friends. The proctor of the University waits for a commission; we beg that there may be nothing in it prejudicial to us. Oxford, 15 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Endd.*

15 April. **345.** WILLIAM BUTTON to CROMWELL.

R. O. On Easter Sunday last possession was taken of the prebend of Hyworth by Will. Baker, substitute to Peter Vannes, to the use of Gey Jenett, clk. Baker took a survey of the value of the parsonage and the church, and their dilapidations, and sent it to Vannes. He has also written a letter to my cousin Boller, now farmer of the same, and having none other place to dwell in. One Simon Yate, of the same town, a rich man, is laboring with Mr. Baynton to put out my cousin, the bearer. Begs he will insist on Vannes keeping the promise made on that behalf. Abingdon, 15 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Endd.*

[15 April.] **346.** EDW. LORD STOURTON and SIR WALTER SHINGFORD to CROMWELL.

R. O.

We desire your favor for the bearer, who cannot obtain right. Stortone, Easter Tuesday. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

16 April. **347.** SIR J. RUSSELL to CROMWELL.

R. O. When last at Court I moved the King for paling More Park, showing how foul the ways were, so that those who went there with carriages broke down the pales and made highway through the park. The King promised it should be paled, and many oaks were given him for the purpose. Mr. Herytage, as I desired, has been in hand with the King for that and the garden, which is very ruinous. Of 400 or 500 deer only 100 remain, as the deer broke forth in every place, and are killed daily. The King thinks I have money in my own hand of the profits of the More. I have never received a penny; for the bailiff there is one Harvy, who holds by conventual seal. I send you the copy of Herytage's bill, as I think I can get it done cheaper, for 6*d.* a pole. The King will only give the gardener 6*d.* a day. No one will take it at that price. If he will give 8*d.* a day, I will contribute 20 nobles of the charge. The Queen's servants with their carriage brake down the pales in many places. Charley Wood, 16 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

16 April. **348.** HENRY LORD SCROPE [OF BOLTON] to CROMWELL.

Vesp. F. XIII. 113. B. M. Thanks him for the pains he has taken in making instance to the King for the exchange of his (Lord Scrope's) manor of Pissowe,* for which the bearer, his servant, proposed to Cromwell that he should have in recompense the Reedhouses, and the lordship of Skagelthorpe, for 40*l.*, which has lately been rented at 40 marks; and, as Pissowe is worth 6*l.* odd more, also the King's lands in Laiborne, Harnby, and Carperby, which are of like value and within his lordships, the King having nothing from them but the rent. If Cromwell obtains this, his servant shall perform the promise he made secretly to him. Langley, 16 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To, &c. Master Crumwell, [one of the Kin]gis most honorable [Council].

* See Stat. 25 Hen. VIII. c. 31.

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R. O. 2. Manors, lands, and tenements in the county of York, to be given by the King to John lord Scrope* in recompense for the manor of Pisho, Herts.

Bowys and Bolron, land in Laburn, Harnby, Carperby, Barrofeild, and Ayskarth, 61*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*; Arclegarthdayll, Burton, and Wawden, 67*s.* 17*s.* 9*d.*; Craykhall and Rand, Burton and Wawden, Mowmfurth lands, 64*l.* 17*s.* 0½*d.*

Any of these lands, by what parcels it pleases the King, so that it amounts to the value of Pisho.

P. 1. *Endd.*

R. O. 3. The King's lands lying within lord Scrope's lands in the county of York.

Burton, Walden, Barrofeild near Carperby, Laburn, Carperby, Harnby, Ayskarth, and Moumfurth lands in Burton, Wawden, and Aiskarth. Yearly value, [44*l.* 2*s.* 5½*d.*]

P. 1. *Endd.*

16 April. **349.** THOMAS LESON, clerk, to CROMWELL.

R. O. I thank you for your letter directed to the abbess of Delapra, for my brother Mohoon, the King's servant, for the lease of a parsonage called Wollaston. It has had small effect, as she is advised to make answer by her counsel; touching which I desire you to give credence to my brother, the bearer. I have sent you 20 nobles for your favor to my brother in this case. The rest of my promise shall be fulfilled. 16 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To his right hon. and singular good master, Mr. Cromwell.

16 April. **350.** G. EARL OF HUNTINGDON to CROMWELL.

R. O. I beg your favor in all my causes, and beg you will accept my son Hastings or John Beamounte, or some of my learned counsel, as solicitors in my behalf. Ashby de la Zouche, 16 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Privy Council.

16 April. **351.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives. On Tuesday the 7th, hearing the strange and exorbitant terms and conduct used by the King against the Queen, of which I have heretofore advertised you, I went to Court at the hour assigned me for audience in order to remonstrate, taking Hédin with me, who is here by consent of the Queen for his pension, to be a witness of these remonstrances, in the hope that the King would take matters in better part in his presence. As soon as I arrived there Wiltshire met me; and on coming to the chamber of the duke of Norfolk, who had gone to the Queen, he told me that the King was marvellously busy, and had commissioned him to hear what I wished to say. I told him that what I had to say was of very great importance, and that I had never been denied audience before, and I could not think that the King would wish to break a custom without any occasion, seeing that your Majesty always willingly heard his ambassadors. He made very many excuses, and would not report my words to the King; until at last, when returning from the King a second time, he attempted to discover what I wanted to say, and wished to put off my audience till after the holidays. We concluded at last for Maundy Thursday (*Jeudi Saint*), on which I went to Court with Hédin, and was introduced to the King by Wiltshire. I was graciously received, and told him I could report nothing but old news of your Majesty,

* John lord Scrope of Bolton seems to have succeeded his father Henry in the course of the year 1533. He had livery of lands granted to him as heir to his father on the 29th Dec.

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351. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

but I thought that you must have embarked since the commencement of the month; which he easily credited, out of the great desire he had that your Majesty should be out of Italy; adding that the season could not be finer. On his asking for other news, I told him of the peace between the King of the Romans and the Turk; at which he remained half stupefied, and entirely mute, without uttering a single word.

Then, entering on the principal topic, I told him that, notwithstanding that it was many days since I had heard some rumor of what was going on in Convocation, as also in Parliament, in prejudice of the Queen, her right and justice; yet I had not been willing to take notice of it, because I could not believe that so virtuous, wise, and Catholic a prince would consent to such things, and because I know that such practices could not derogate from the Queen's right. Now, however, as I have been lately advertised by several persons of these practices, I had thought that I could not acquit myself towards God or your Majesty, or himself, without making the necessary remonstrances, which I begged he would take in good part; and since he had no regard for men, all of whom he despised, that he would have respect to God. He told me that he did so, and that God and his conscience were on very good terms. After he had thus disgorged himself, in order to bring him back graciously, I told him that he showed he took us for servants and friends, speaking to us so familiarly, words which I thought proceeded from his mouth and not from his heart. He told me that he had spoken without dissimulation. On this I proceeded to say that I could not believe he wished to give such an example, seeing how Christendom was already troubled by so many heresies, or to break the treaties he had done so much to promote. I told him I had never heard of so strange a case of one leaving his wife after 25 years. He was very glad, not knowing what to answer to the rest, to take hold of this last point, saying it was not so long a time; and that if the world thought this divorce very extraordinary, still more the world found it strange that the Pope should have dispensed in it without having the power to do so. I referred him to five Popes who had dispensed in such a case, and that I had no wish to dispute the matter with him; but there was not a doctor in his kingdom, if it came to the point, that would not confess the truth. And proceeding to speak of the solicitation that had been made to obtain the seal of the university of Paris, on which he rested much, I desired to show him the letters and the names of those who had held the Queen's side; and he said he did not want to see them. I also told him that neither in Spain, Naples, nor elsewhere, could any prelates or doctors be found that were not on the Queen's side; and that even in his own kingdom there were some of the same opinion, unless they had been gained. And here I offered to show him letters, which he refused to see. To divert the conversation, he said that he wished to have a successor to his kingdom; and when I said to him that he had a daughter endowed with all imaginable goodness and virtue, and of an age to bear children, and that as he had received the principal title to his realm by the female line, nature seemed to oblige him to restore it to the Princess, he replied that he knew better than his daughter, and that he wished to have children. And when I said to him he was not sure of having them, he asked me three times if he was not a man like other men (*si nestoit point home comme les autres*), adding that I had no reason to affirm the contrary, seeing I was not privy to all his secrets; leaving me clearly to understand that his beloved lady was *enceinte*.

We then proceeded to discuss the point whether the Queen was known to prince Arthur; but with these arguments I need not trouble you. But when I urged that he had oftentimes confessed that the Queen was a virgin, and he could not deny it, he admitted it, saying it was spoken in jest, as a man, jesting and feasting, says many things which are not true.

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And when he had said this, as if he had won a very great victory, or discovered some great subtlety for gaining his purpose, he began to crow, telling me, "Now have I paid you off? What more would you have?" But his payment was not in current coin, and served me more than he thought, to defeat some words of the ambassador of that prince who most desires his honor and profit and the tranquillity of his kingdoms . . . . . * I told him I wished to bring with me the said Hédin, who was and was reputed to be his servant, as were all those belonging to your Majesty; and I protested that whatever might be there said, I did not intend to write a word of it, except as he pleased, in order that hereafter the said Hédin might not contradict me. I made these observations in order to put him at his ease, and make him open his budget; and to confirm him the more, I said that heretofore I had considered myself very happy, that I had been sent to such a prince as he was, hoping that when the affairs had been studied by his council, he would redress them without difficulty. But as matters went now, I must consider myself unhappy that such a disorder had arisen, and that I had always assured you that, whatever face he might carry, his heart was sound, and he would maintain good relations with you. On hearing this, without having patience to listen further, and being marvellously desirous, as it appeared, to find some means of not entering on the matter, wrinkling his forehead and changing his look, he commenced saying, very brusquely, that all such remonstrances were useless, and he wished primarily to understand whether I had any charge from you to do this, for if I spoke of myself it would be another thing. I replied that it was evidently superfluous (*chose trop excusee*) to ask me if I had a commission from you to speak of matters that had arisen within eight days, and of which you could not have had notice within a month, and asked if he must receive more than four pairs of letters before he would give me credit, when my general commission was by all lawful means to assist in preserving the amity between you, and I had special charge in the Queen's matter, which was no small part of the said amity. Then he said that your Majesty had no right to interfere with his laws, and, whatever might be said of them, he would pass such laws in his kingdom as he liked,—with more to the same purpose. I told him that your Majesty did not wish to stop him from so doing, and that, in case of necessity, you would assist him; and that I did not intend to speak of his laws, except so far as they concerned the Queen, whom he wished to compel to renounce her appeal, and leave her case to be decided by his subjects, who, through promises or threats, or from pure fear, seeing how very ill he had acted towards many who had ventured to oppose him, would only determine according to his fancy. And hereupon I repeated what I had often said before, that if the affair was determined here, it would not hereafter remove the doubt of the succession; and if he would consider how unreasonable it was and unjust to have the case tried here, seeing he had already submitted it to the See Apostolic and obtained a commission for Campeggio and York, and had expressly agreed to the Queen's appeal to Rome, and afterwards, not content therewith, had

* Some words appear to be wanting here to complete the sense. The whole passage stands in the copy as follows:—

"Toutesfois son payement ne se trouve de monnoye mectable, et me vint plus a propoz quil ne pensoit pour abbattre quelques parolles de lambassadeur du prince du monde plus desirant son bien, prouffit et honneur, et la tranquillite de ses royaumes et pays, et recite dung sien tresadonne serviteur et que avoye bien voulu mener avec moy ledit Hesdin questoit et se renommoit son serviteur comme aussi se reputoient tous ceulx de vostre majeste et que protestoye que quelque chose que fust ladicte (*qu.* là dicte?) que nentendoye en escripre paroile synon austant quil luy plairoit et commanderoit de quoy en apres me pourroit desmentir ledit Hesdin."

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351. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

solicited the Queen to have the cause tried out of Rome, but not in this country, as it was unreasonable, but in some neutral place, the Queen could not be constrained to any pretended constitution, whereto scarcely anyone had consented except by force. Hereupon, half in a fury, he told me there was no use in persuasion or remonstrance, and that if he had known that I was to speak of nothing else, he would have excused himself from giving me audience, searching, as before, to break off the argument and escape the conversation. On my repeating the intention for which I had come thither, and that it was his duty to hear not only your ambassador, but the least man in the world, and softly putting before him the constant kindness you had always shown to his ambassadors, he was constrained to stay, and proceeded to reply that as for the Cardinal's commission, it had been granted on the promise of the Pope, who had assured him he would never revoke the cause from here; but that now he would have nothing to do with any papal commission; and as to the offer that the affair should be decided in a neutral place, he would not consent, for he would have it decided here; that his consent to the Queen's appeal was only on condition that it could be done by the laws and privileges of this kingdom; that the statute of prohibition had been passed by Parliament, which the Queen, as a subject, was compelled to obey. On this I said that laws were prospective and not retrospective; and that as to the Queen, it was true that in being his wife she was a subject, and, presupposing this, there was no question at all as to the constitutions or appeals; but if he did not consider her as his wife, she could not be regarded as a subject, for she only resided here in virtue of her marriage, and if he disavowed her she would not remain his subject, and might claim her right of being conveyed to Spain, which could not be until the affair was decided before him to whom he had first recourse. On his replying that he had not made her come, but Prince Arthur with whom she had consummated the marriage, I replied that although he had not asked her to come, he had prevented her from returning after the death of prince Arthur, when the King Catholic sent to ask for her by Hernand duke d'Estrada, as I showed him by letters, which he refused to read, saying again that she must have patience and obey the laws; and that your Majesty, in recompence of the many favors he had done to you, had done him the greatest and most grievous injury, in having kept him so long from marrying and propagating the line of his succession; that the Queen was no more his wife than she was mine; that he would treat her as he intended, in spite of any one who might growl at it; and that if you, for your pleasure or fancy, gave him any trouble, he would defend himself with the help of his friends. When I showed him that the marriage had been solemnised by his father and the King Catholic, the two wisest princes in the world, who would never have consented if there had been any scruple in reference to prince Arthur, on which he laid so much stress, he said he would do as he liked, without caring for anything, and that your Majesty had shown him the way of not always obeying the Pope, by the appeal you had made four years ago to a future council. On this I told him that he would act like a good Catholic to follow the same path and appeal to the Council; and since he alleged your example, I wished him to notice that you had shown great respect for the excommunication, for that in Holy Week you had abstained from attending at mass. At these words he showed himself very much nettled, fearing, as I think, lest I should say to him that he did wrong in not obeying the excommunication and interdict already published against him; and drawing himself up a little, he said that I stung him. I begged of him to know in what, and that I would not for anything in the world have thought of so doing. Hereon he became a little more gracious, but though I pressed

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him much he would not tell me in what he felt himself stung, nor has he told me since. At the close I asked him, supposing the Spaniards and the Flemings, like good Christians, for fear of the interdict, would not have intercourse with his subjects, whether they would incur the penalty of his laws, and whether any one could blame them? He remained thoughtful and dumbfoundered, not knowing what to say. Hereupon, wishing to take my leave rather than that he should abruptly break off the conversation, I said that as matters were in such a bad state, I would labor no longer nor waste my time. He gave me a gracious adieu, retaining Hédin, only to tell him, as he has reported, "You have heard the Ambassador, who speaks of excommunication and prohibiting intercourse. I give you notice that it is not I but the Emperor who is excommunicated, because he has long opposed me, not allowing me to get out of the sin in which I was, and has put off my marriage; and this is the kind of excommunication which the Pope cannot remit without my consent. But do not tell the Ambassador a word of it." Your Majesty can well imagine his blindness. Hédin only replied that these were matters too high for him, and beyond his digestion (*gabiers, i.e.* gavier). We then returned without dining there, notwithstanding we were pressed to do so by Wiltshire, who manages in the absence of the Duke.

On Wednesday the duke of Norfolk, and the other Commissioners of whom I lately wrote, declared their charge to the Queen, which was in substance to persuade her to give up her appeal, and be content to have the cause settled here; in doing which she would not only lay the whole kingdom under obligations to her, and prevent the effusion of blood, but the King would treat her better than she could ask. At last, perceiving there was no hope of getting her to comply, they told her they were charged by the King to say that she must not weary herself about it any longer, for he had married the other lady more than two months ago, in presence of several persons, though none of them had been invited to it. Then, after many gracious words and excuses for what they were doing, as only out of obedience to the King's command, they departed. After their departure Lord Mountjoy, the Queen's chamberlain, came to notify her that the King would not allow her henceforth to call herself Queen, and that at the close of one month after Easter he would not defray her expenses, nor the wages of her servants, and he intended that she should retire to some of her own houses and live on a small income, which he had assigned her, which would not suffice for her attendants a quarter of a year. She replied that as long as she lived she would call herself Queen. As to keeping house, she would not commence so late; and if the King felt himself so much aggrieved at the expense of her allowance, she would be satisfied with what she had, and with her confessor, physician, apothecary, and two women, and go wherever he wished. Otherwise, failing of food for herself and her servants, she would go and beg for the love of God. Although the King himself is not ill-natured, it is this Anne who has put him in this perverse and wicked temper, and alienates him from his former humanity, and we must believe that she will never cease until she has seen the end of the Queen, as she has done that of the Cardinal, whom she did not hate so much. The Queen has no fears, but is marvellously concerned for the Princess.

On Saturday, Easter Eve, dame Anne went to mass in Royal state, loaded with jewels, clothed in a robe of cloth of gold friese. The daughter of the duke of Norfolk, who is affianced to the duke of Richmond, carried her train; and she had in her suite 60 young ladies, and was brought to church, and brought back with the solemnities, or even more, which were used to the Queen. She has changed her name from Marchioness to Queen, and the preachers offered prayers for her by name. All the world is astonished at it, for it looks like a dream, and even those who take her part know not

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351. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

whether to laugh or to cry. The King is very watchful of the countenance of the people, and begs the lords to go and visit and make their court to the new Queen, whom he intends to have solemnly crowned after Easter, when he will have feastings and tournaments; and some think that Clarencieux went four days ago to France to invite gentlemen at arms to the tourney, after the example of Francis, who did so at his nuptials. I know not whether this will be before or after, but the King has secretly appointed with the archbishop of Canterbury that of his office, without any other pressure, he shall cite the King as having two wives; and upon this, without summoning the Queen, he will declare that he was at liberty to marry as he has done without waiting for a dispensation or sentence of any kind.

The English merchants trading in Flanders were, on Good Friday, with the King, to learn if they might send their goods into Flanders. He told them he was not at war with you, and if they had any scruple about going they should stop at home, and if they wished to go they should go. All the merchants with you have withdrawn their goods. Cromwell, who is powerful with the King, three days since had all his principal goods carried into the Tower. Neither the King, nor any man of his court, but is as much in fear of the people as of your Majesty; but it seems that God has blinded their eyes and sense, because, for anything I can see, they do not know how to make themselves secure, and I think that if there came upon their backs the least "baude" (?)* in the world, they would be so dismayed that neither the King nor any other would think of anything but flight, knowing the will of the people.

Eight days ago Rochford came from France with the seigneur De Beauvoes, who left yesterday to return to Scotland to persuade the king of Scots to refer his differences with the King to the arbitration of Francis. I am told by a trusty person that Albany's secretary, returning from a visit to Beaulvois, informed him that Beaulvoys would do nothing in Scotland, and that war would come of it sooner than anything else. The said Scots triumph more than ever, and, instead of standing on the defensive, make continual invasions. The English, I hear, would gladly have peace; but God, as I have said, has taken away their understanding to find the means. Rochford, as his servants say, has received in France 2,000 cr. as a present for the good news he had brought of his sister's marriage; to whom the French king has written as to a Queen. I think they take this in France for good news, both to break the amity between your Majesty and the King, and because it may be a means of getting rid of their debt and pension, either by necessity or by the fear the English will have of them, or else that the Pope, if he should proceed to sentence and aggravated censures, will release them from all obligations.

The name the King wishes the Queen to be called by is the old widow princess. As to the Princess, her name is not yet changed, and I think they will wait till the lady has had a child.

Every day crowds of people come to inquire of my servants and neighbours whether I have determined to leave, for until I depart many will always think that your Majesty has consented to this marriage; otherwise they cannot believe that the King would have dared to have done it. I think, therefore, your Majesty should revoke me immediately. London, 15 April 1533.

The King is sending today a courier to Rome, I think to intimate [to the Pope] that what has been done against him in Parliament has been at the solicitation of the people, and not at his, and that on ratifying his marriage he will revoke it all. He does not wish the courier to carry any letters

* Not "bande," apparently, but a masculine noun: "le moindre baude."

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but his own, lest the truth be discovered. Your Majesty had better notify his Holiness of it, and spur him to give sentence.

Hol., Fr., pp. 14. *From a modern copy.*

[18*] Apr. **352.** [Thos. Lord Vaulx to the Duke of Norfolk.]*

Otho, C. x. 177. B. M. Pocock's Records, II. 534.

"Notwithstanding the monition given here by my Lord [Mountjoy] in the King's behalf unto all such ushers of cha[mber] and other ministers of the same as were there prese[nt on] Good Friday in the even and on the morrow all . . . . . officers by me warned that from thenceforth they . . . . . and be served at all offices for such things as sh[all] appertain in the name of a princess dowage[r, as] daily now they serve and call for the Queen . . . . . my said Lord for his part in the chamber nor . . . . . household can well reform, notwithstanding d . . . . . made therefore, for here now they say that [they have] seen none authority why they should not so ca[ll] her, but only by our reports. Also perceiving h[ow] our mistress, the Princess, here doth often and . . . . . protest that she is Queen, crowned and ano[inted as] I have myself heard her say, especially o[n] . . . . . last to the sergeant of the accatry, Mr. Honnynges, and [other] the King's servants hither at that time resor[ting], that she suffered for the wrong, from the w[hich] . . . . . should deliver her, and how that she was the [King's] wife and queen of England, and that so she . . . . . and take herself, howsoever any other should . . . . . her life enduring, not seeing by wha[t] . . . . . should lose her name or dignity, not b[eing] . . . . . nor divorced, with many other words openly . . . . . chamber of presence, which were very . . . . . to rehearse. Whereof these premises . . . . . and considered, it may please your Grace . . . . . as ye can, that some letters under the . . . . . may be hither directed, declaring . . . . . as touching the name and service of our mistress here," so that the same being expressly published may be obeyed, and lord Montjoy and I discharged from the blame and suspicion daily imputed to us by our mistress and some of her servants. I had rather die "in some other of the King's service" than continue here much longer. I have spoken to divers, to use the name declared to them by the King's commandment, saying that offenders would be punished, which is very requisite. My lord [M]ontjoy will depart for four or five days on Mon[day ne]xt to keep certain observances at his house in honor of the Order of the Garter, on St. George's Day. His wife also is sick, "in whose absence, I fear me, I [shall hav]e much to do if I should rebuke or contrar[y] . . . . . of their negligence. Therefore, under [your Gra]ce's favour, I would beseech that it might . . . . . to write unto Mr. Brian that he should d . . . . . ure into this house in the absence of m[y said Lor]d to assist both me and other in the King's . . . . . se should so require, or else at least . . . . . depart or be sent for unto your Grace . . . . . for men wax here very strange." Ampth[ill], . . . April.

Pp. 2, *mutilated.*

18 April. **353.** Sir George Lawson to Cromwell.

R. O.

My lord Warden and the Council are writing to the King of occurrents, and of the taking of 14 or 15 ships with the King's corn. They came to Leith on Tuesday last. Our Lord send amends of the false Scots. Remember the articles and letter I sent by Ralph Browne, and speed him with Master Daunce. Alnwick, 18 April.

P.S.—For God's sake remember my poor daughter Rykbee. Please to send some crowns of the sun among the next money to York. Next month's wages begin on May 1, when the garrisons will cry for money.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

* Supplied from modern note.

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18 April. **354.** Ralph Earl of Westmoreland to Cromwell.

R. O. I require you to be good unto me touching a fee-farm which I ought to have of the sheriffwick of Kent as part of my old inheritance. It was never withheld except since the death of my mother. I am here far from the King, and am desirous to have your favor. Accept my yearly annuity of 10*l.* to be taken of my manor of Talworth by Kingston, the nearest land I have to London. You shall have a patent thereof as you think convenient. Raby Castle, 18 April.

Remember what I spoke to you for Mr. Compton's son, whom, as I hear, Mr. Welche (Walsh) has got of the King. Let me have your help for my money. I will give as much as any other. *Signed.*

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

18 April. **355.** Lord Darcy.

R. O. Commission to Sir Wm. Gascoign, Sir Ric. Tempest, Sir Robt. Nevyll, Thos. Fayrfax, sergeant at the law, and Robt. Chaloner, to examine Wm. Lee, Esq., and other inhabitants of Rothwell, Yorks., who, in spite of the decree made by the Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, have threatened to pull down the gates of Rothwell park, and the hedges which were lately pulled down by them and set up again by Darcy, and to turn their cattle into the park. London, under the seal of the Duchy, 18 April 24 Hen. VIII.

Paper copy. Endd. by Darcy.

19 April. **356.** Priory of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield.

See Grants in April 24 Hen. VIII., No. 25.

19 April. **357.** Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury.

See Grants in April 24 Hen. VIII., No. 27.

20 April. **358.** Henry Lacy to Cromwell.

R. O. The bearer, Ric. Pellame, soldier of Calais, requests that you will subscribe his letter to Sir Edw. Gylffurd, warden of the ports, and other commissioners for justice, that he may return the sooner. I beg you will also remember my own business, which, if you had not been so occupied, I doubt not would have been sped long ago. Calais, 20 April 1533.

Has had no answer to his two last letters, the first sent by Mrs. Clopton, and the second by Swyft, my lord Lisle's servant.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

20 April. **359.** Sir Geoffrey Pole to Cromwell.

R. O. Trusting in your goodness to me I leave my servant to wait upon you. As you have been the beginner to help me I hope you will be a mean that I may continue my duty to the King. 20 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master of the Jewel-house.

21 April. **360.** Cranmer to Cromwell.

R. O. Begs him to remember his old suit for the advowson of Barnake
Letters, 239. belonging to Mr. Benet, for the use of the writer's friend (*qu.* Newman ?).* The incumbent is very sick. Lambeth, 21 April. *Signed.*

Add.: Of the Council.

* See No. 137, and a letter of Cranmer to Cromwell of 20 Oct. following.

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21 April. **361.** MAGNUS to CROMWELL.

Cleop. E. vi. 251. B. M. Burnet, vi. 52.

Dr. Lee showed me yesterday the King's pleasure and your advertisements for my going North to the convocation at York. I have been not a little sick with a rheum in my head, and a catarrh fallen into my stomach, but hoping soon to be better have sent for my horses into Nottinghamshire. Years ago I was always ready when commanded, but now my old body is clogged with infirmity, but by help and counsel of Mr. Bartlet I will do my best. I am glad Dr. Lee is to be at York this season, for I had very little help at last convocation when the great sum was granted to the King, to be paid in five years, and he was recognised as *supremum caput.* The prelates and clergy there will give no credence to Acts passed here, unless they be fully authenticated, or the King's letters addressed to them. Maribourne, Monday, 21 April.

Hol. Add.: Right worshipful. *Endd.*

[21 April.] **362.** SIR WM. SHELLEY AND OTHERS to LORD CHANCELLOR AUDELEY.*

R. O.

At the Chichester sessions today a bill was exhibited, which we send you with the examination of the parties, who said they never intended to make further suit, if they could have no redress by us. The fellow that told the tidings of the insurrection at Stawnton said that he only reported common tidings, and meant no hurt. Because of this bill we have sent him to you. With this they were satisfied. The man who brought the tidings went his way, and we shall make search for him. Monday after Low Sunday.

Signed: Wyllyam Shelley—John Dawtrey—John Palmere—Wyllyam Goryng—Wyllyam Ernele—John Gounter—Ryc. Sakevyle—John Shelley.

P. 1. *Add.*

21 April. **363.** For SILVESTER DARIUS, Nuncio to the Pope, and JAMES LAMBE, Secretary to the Duke of Albany.

S. B.

Passport to leave the kingdom with 20 horses, servants, baggage, &c. Greenwich, 20 April 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hoggeston, 21 April.

21 April. **364.** CHESTER.

Harl. MS. 2,057, f. 121. B. M.

Inquisition taken at Chester, Monday before St. George's Day, 24 Hen. VIII., before Wm. Sneyde, mayor, Robt. Brerewode and Thos. Barrow, sheriffs, by virtue of a writ directed to them, stating that merchants enter iron and wine at the Castle, but small merchandise at the Exchequer, before the sheriffs.

Copy, pp. 2.

21 April. **365.** COUNT OF CIFUENTES to CHARLES V.

Add. MS. 28,585, f. 236. B. M.

Received his letter of April 8, at Vulsena. Entered Rome on Thursday 17th. Had an audience of the Pope on Saturday. He told me he had heard that the English ambassadors and other persons on the King's behalf had urged him to revoke the brief sent for the separation of the King and "La Anna;" which he would not do, out of respect to the Emperor, though there are errors in the brief which would justify it. He has remitted it to the cardinals De Monte and Campeggio, the auditors Capisucha and Simoneta, and the Datary. Said I was not a lawyer, but I did not think the Pope ought to hear any one on the King's part, as they showed no power; they only wish to protract the case, and give the King an opportunity of marrying, which he has promised the Lady to do before St. John's Day. His Holiness said he believed this, as he had the same news from France, and

* The year of this letter is uncertain.

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365. Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.—*cont.*

that the reason was the Lady's pregnancy. He said also, if the marriage took place, the remedy of the case remained. Replied that he should do justice at once, as the Queen thought so much of it; that although the King spoke those words he would not do it if the Pope decided the case, but the delay they see here gives them occasion to say such words, and may lead them to do it in deed. He replied that he would do justice, and order it to be done, and asked what the Emperor would do if this marriage took place. Said your Majesty would act as became a powerful and wise prince. He finished the conversation by saying he would do justice. Rome, 21 April 1533.

Sp., pp. 6. *Modern copy.*

366. Sir Thomas Audeley to Cromwell.

R. O. Is asked by my lord of Norfolk to write to Cromwell for the opinions of doctors and learned men in the King's great case. He has written to my lord of Canterbury, but my lord of Wiltshire reports that he hath them not. If not with you, they must be at York Place or with Dr. Lee. If at York Place, the King says you may go thither; if not, send for Dr. Lee, or, if he be not in town, search his chambers, for the King wishes them sent with speed to my lord of Winchester. "Written this morning." *Signed:* Thomas Audeley, k., Chancelor.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To his loving friend, Mr. Cromwell, Esq.

22 April. **367.** Rowland Lee to Cromwell.

R. O. I cannot have the depositions of the witnesses this night, nor the "copy of the breve *sub transumpto.*" Therefore I have left my servant Lewis to attend you for it. The brief will not be "transumyd" for three days. I have, therefore, desired Watkyns to send me the copy *sub signo notarii*, as he does with the depositions till I may receive the other *sub transumpto* by Magnus or Layton. Unless you send for Watkyns it will not be shortly, as he is much occupied with the King's business, in consequence of my great loads. I am towards Waltham, and so to my own house. Vigilia Georgii.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To my most entire friend, Mr. Thomas Crumwele. *Endd.*

368. Rowland Lee to Cromwell.

R. O. I send you the conclusion in the great cause, "delated and set forth by another sort." As you like it, set it forth to the King's highness, "in whose matter I shall not be found oblivious."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To my loving friend, Mr. Thomas Crumwell. *Endd.*

22 April. **369.** Sir Clement West to [Henry VIII.]

Otho, C. ix. (170.) B. M. This is to inform you [by] letters duplicates how the Great Master took [my office from] me, and gave it to Boydell, who departed th . . . . . of this month, and the 11th day, and goo . . . . . the lords requested the Master to let [me out of] prison, but he refused with an oath. [They told him] he had no reason nor charity so to keep [me with]out ordinance of the Council. On the 16th it was ordained by the Master and . . . . . to make a lieutenant trycoplyer, as they did Sir . . . . . Belyngam, and to make no turcuplyar till wo[rd came from] your Highness. Notwithstanding, the second day after he caused to be admitted Sir John Rawson, receiver, "which had to voy . . . . and at the Council he sate part and judge a . . . . schapytyr, and so continued in his malice g . . . . . that came after me many years, how be it he . . . . . the brod cros till he be here for fear of

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your Gr[ace's] displeasure. Also, he threat all those that gaff . . . . . them in prison, and hath said to divers tha . . . . . know that I have send the mase to your [Highness] . . . . . will take mine habit from me and my com[mandry] then let his King give it to him again . . . . . I sent to your Highness for remedy, he . . . . . will as he doth all other things y . . . . . owght counsel. And so it proves;" for on the 17th ult. 300 of the cross rebelled agai[nst hi]m and slew seven men, and divers of the prior of Ro . . . . . s servants, because they asked justy[ce on t]hem that had slain and hurt divers of the cross, and he prolonged them. "Now h[e h]ath question with Spaniards about making a lieuten[ant a]nd head of their nation, to the which he must con[sent, or] a ventyr all, they be a great number."

Begs the King to deliver the religion from this thraldom. Suffers only for bearing the mace and "f[or]. . . . . tyng off mine habit in the chapter, seyng (saying) I wy[ll no]t serve you, and ye will not suffer me to joy my[n offy]s and bear the arms of my prince as other has done [be]fore me." In this prison of Malta, 1533, April 22.

Hol., mutilated, pp. 2.

370. Sir Cle[ment West] to Cromwell.

Otho, C. ix. (169.) B. M.

"Lord Master" has taken my office from me, and given it to [Boydell], without cause of defect in me, except for the office, and the mace [borne] afore me, which he will not suffer.

He accused me of disobedience for bearing it, but I reminded him that I took leave of my Prince to enter the religion, and that the mace was the arms of a good King, who had done much for the religion, by sending good artillery, and giving a licence for exporting cloth and other commodities, which was obtained at my suit by favor of the duke of Norfolk. When he again refused to allow me to bear it, I said, Take your habit and lei . . . . . and said, woe the hour ye should so entreat me that the religion [should be] hurt by it. On this he put me into this prison, and [here I have] been since the 12th inst.

It was never seen that the broad cross was taken from [a knight] till now, and without cause. I beg you to show it to the King that he may cause the Pope to restore me, "and [the Great] Master will not."

Hol., mutilated, p. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, one of the King's most honorable Council.

22 April. **371.** [Hackett to Norfolk.]

R. O. St. P. vii. 451.

Wrote last on the 26th ult. Has heard nothing from him since he left Calais. On conversing with the queen of Hungary as she was going out hunting, in replying to her question that I had no news from England, she gave me a look, and said she had received bad news, and told me of the King's marriage. He said, if they would take it in good part, without too much regard for relationship, they would find it reasonable. She replied that God knew that she desired that everything should go well, but she could not say how the Emperor and the King her brother would take the affair. Answered, that as they were wise and prudent Princes he could not doubt that they would take it in good part. As to that, said she, Mons. l'Ambassadeur, I can say nothing. She told me that the Emperor left Genoa on the 8th inst., and after waiting for the duchess of Savoy,* left in her company for Spain, and will arrive probably at Barcelona on the 13th or 14th. She has heard from Ferdinand king of the Romans that the

* Beatrix, daughter of Emmanuel king of Portugal.

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371. [HACKETT to NORFOLK]—*cont.*

Turk had made peace with him. News of the marquis of Arscot, de Berghes and others. The Adventurers have been "brandscattyng" the Emperor's subjects in Utrecht and the frontiers of Holland. I am told, when the Queen read the letters she received out of England, the tears came in her eyes for sadness; but she showed no such countenance to me.

Will be glad to receive instructions. Brussels, 22 April 1533.

In the hand of Hackett's clerk. Headed by Hackett: A copie of my lord of Norfolkes lettres.

22 April. **372.** JOHN HACKETT to CROMWELL.

R. O. Wrote last on the 26th ult., and directed it to Mr. Secretary of Calais, like former letters, which he trusts have been received. Has received none from Cromwell since the King left Calais. Encloses copy of a letter he has written to my lord of Norfolk by his servant, the bearer, John Roo. Hopes for instructions how to answer objections of the Queen here and her Council when they speak to him of the King's matters, "which they can not rewoke, for they thynk here in deyd that I dyssymyll with them, othyr not say what that I know not owt of Ingland, but that the Quene hyrself told me here with hyr own mowth;" to which he made answer uninstructed, as shown in the duke of Norfolk's letter. I am told by a secret friend that this Queen has letters out of England, stating that the Queen, her "tant," is treated rudely; but the Queen herself told me nothing of this, and I answered I had no doubt it was a slander, and that she was treated like a King's daughter.

My advance money for this half year is at an end, though it does not expire till the 1st June next. I enclose a "remembrance" of my old arrears. If I remain I will cherish the people here, as I am wont to do, or better. So far as I can see, the King's subjects are allowed to come to the Low Countries as freely as ever. Brussels, 22 April 1533, "R. 24."

I beg you to quicken Tuke, who for a long time has not been very hasty in payment. I believe you have long known that the duke of Orbyn is captain general of the league of Italy.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Sir Thomas Cromwell, knight, one of the King's Council, and master of his Jewel-house. *Endd.*

R. O. 2. Particulars of a claim by Hacket to 250*l.* of his old arrears, which he commits to the King's pleasure, viz., that in 19 Hen. VIII. he had advertised Wolsey of his charges when he had been more than a twelvemonth at the Lady Margaret's Court, and how it was impossible to keep his post with honor on 100*l.* a year; that Wolsey said if he did no worse than he had done the King would consider his charges; that a few days after, the Cardinal, being at Calais, 20 July 19 Hen. VIII., delivered him the King's patent for another 100*l.* a year; and that, as will appear by Wyatt's and Tuke's reckonings, from Easter 18 to Mich. 21 Hen. VIII., 2½ years, he received only at the rate of 100*l.* a year, as before.

P. 1.

22 April. **373.** RANDALL WODNUTT, Priest, to MR. STRETE, Archdeacon of
R. O. Salop, and Residentiary of Lichfield.

Complains of Ralph Donne, of the Flaxyerdes, who has commanded Ric. Wittor to deliver him the rentals of Terryn, which he refused; whereupon he discharged him, and put in the office Rauff, son of John Doneham, clerk there. Details other complaints. Copnall, 22 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

1533.

23 April. **374.** Sir Edw. Guldeford to Cromwell.

R. O. I thank you for the pain that you have taken in the matter between me and Will. Corse. He has not given over the suit as he promised, and proclamations have been made by the sheriff against me to my great rebuke. If I could go further than this 20*l.* a year I would be glad to do so. Alen Ryse paid him 10*l.* last term, and 10*l.* more this. If he had not had it, I gave orders that he should. When I was last in London you had gone to Oxford. Hallden, St. George's Day. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful. *Sealed.*

23 April. **375.** [Northumberland to Henry VIII.]

R. O. On Sunday night last, the 20th April, 100 persons of the garrison made a rode into Scotland, embushing themselves closely all the night. On Monday morning they burnt Blakeburn in the Marsh, and took away 100 nolt and 100 sheep with 8 nags. That same Monday night, the 21st, another company of only 60 persons rode to the Meyrburn, but were intercepted on their return by John Hume of Coldingham, who had assembled the country with some gunners on Tuesday morning. They sent warning, however, to Northumberland at Berwick, who caused the alarm to be rung, and sent out the rest of the garrison with Sir Thos. Clyfford, his deputy. The 60 persons, however, had to encounter 200 Scots, and overthrew them, and took about 40 prisoners, bringing away 100 head of nolte and 6 nags. On sight of the residue of the garrison, the Scots fled, and the garrison pursued and took 300 sheep, before rescued by the Scots, and 20 more prisoners. Begs the King to remember what he has written about the weakness of divers places and the scarcity of spears. Berwick Castle, 23 April.

Corrected draft, pp. 2.

23 April. **376.** Sir George Lawson to Cromwell.

R. O. The captain of Berwick is writing to the King of the good exploits
St. P. IV. 640. done by the garrison on Sunday night, and of the adventure of 60 soldiers riding out of Berwick on Monday, who, after taking much cattle at Myreburn, were attacked in coming home by John Home at Coldingham Abbey. A message was sent to Berwick, where the alarm bell was rung, and succours sent with Thos. Clifford. In the end the Scotch fled to Coldingham, leaving 60 prisoners, 100 cattle, and above 300 sheep. The chief gunner of Coldingham was slain, and two other gunners taken. This encounter is much praised. Begs him to remember the letters he sent by Ralph Browne. Desires to know the King's pleasure about the repair of the walls of Berwick town and castle. Has written before about the payment of the garrisons, which ends on 30th April. Ships of war must be remembered, considering the loss of the King's corn. The Scotch ships are still roving between Skate Rode and Humber. Berwick, St. George's Day.

Hol. Add.

23 April. **377.** Sir Thomas Clyfford to Cromwell.

R. O. Thanks him for setting forward his business with the King. Has written to the King about the affairs of the Borders, and reminded him of the necessity of repairing this town and castle, and furnishing the garrison with spears. Encloses a copy of the letter. The King sent down persons, who devised certain repairs in consequence of a "plate" sent by Clyfford; but this is now clearly out of memory, and, considering the time of year passing, he could do no less than remind the King thereof, and desire Cromwell to do the same. Berwick, 23 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

1533.

23 April. **378.** Robert Abbot of Waltham to Cromwell.

R. O. Whereas it has pleased you to promise me to help my cellarer of St. Bartholomew's to some promotion: I am informed that the abbot of St. Osith in Essex is dead. The bishop of London is founder, and if you will take pains for my cellarer I shall heartily thank you, and you shall be largely recompensed. I trust you will speed it before the bishop of London leaves the realm. Waltham, Thursday, 23 April.*

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

23 April. **379.** The Order of the Garter.

Anstis' Order of the Garter, II. 392. A chapter of the Order of the Garter was held at Greenwich on St. George's Day, 25 Hen. VIII., the King and divers nobles being present. It was decided to celebrate the feast on May 18, at Windsor; the earl of Essex to preside, assisted by lords Lisle, Darcy, and Ferrers, and Sir Wm. Fitz-William. Commission was given to them for installing the counts of Beaumounte and Newblaunce by proxy. The day after the feast, while mass for the dead was being celebrated, the hatchments of Sir Hen. Goulford were offered up.

Lat.

24 April. **380.** Rowland Lee to Cromwell.

R. O. I beg your favor for Mr. Strett, and that you will accomplish your goodness for the archdeaconry of Derby. I have written for him to my Lord Chancellor. Dated at the head 24 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To my most entirely beloved friend Mr. Thomas Crumewell.

24 April. **381.** Rowland Lee to Cromwell.

R. O. This day I set forward on my journey. I am always bold in remembrance of your lovers and mine. My lady Oxford, who comes to court on Sunday, intends to be merry with you on Monday or Tuesday at supper, and thank you for your goodness. She is a woman of high wit, and loves her friends. Ashden, 24 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To my most entirely beloved friend Mr. Thomas Cromwell. *Endd.*

24 April. **382.** Montmorency to the Bailly of Troyes.

Camusat, 124 b. The King writes about a personage whom the Pope has sent with certain articles, of which a copy is sent to the king of England.

In reply to the duke of Norfolk's question, advises him to take with him to the interview 12 or 15 gentlemen with such a train and number of horse as he thinks fit. No determination has yet been come to concerning time, day, nor place. The Scotch ambassador has spoken to the King, and has been heard by the Council. Thinks it will be easy to reconcile the Kings of England and Scotland. The best way would be to have an abstinence of war for a year, and meanwhile arrange a good peace. The Emperor stopped at the isle of St. Honorat near Nice, where Madame de Savoye was obliged to land, as she could not endure the sea, being *enceinte*. The King has granted her a safe-conduct to travel through France. Fontainebleau, 24 April.

Fr.

* The date seems to be an error. John Vyntoner, abbot of Chich or St. Osith's, died, according to Dugdale, on the 19th April 1533, and was succeeded by John Colchester, *alias* Witherick, on the 26th. But the 23rd April was a Wednesday, not Thursday, in 1533, and the letter was probably written on the 24th.

1533.

25 April. **383.** [CROMWELL to HENRY LORD SCROPE.]
R. O. The King thankfully accepts his letters, received from Mr. Chasye, and is marvellously well contented that his Lordship will let him have his manor of Pyssow in exchange. His Grace has commanded search to be made for lands to recompense him. As to the "Rede Howsys" and other things mentioned by the bearer, will try to certify him of the King's pleasure by the next [messenger]. London, 25 April.
Hol., draft, p. 1.

25 April. **384.** WILLIAM POPLEY to CROMWELL.
R. O. In last Passion week two horses were stolen in Ciscetor (Cirencester), belonging to Thos. Matson and Hugh Lewes. They were retaken at Chepstow; on which John Coryer fled to the Abbey church. Hereupon Mr. Pole and I, calling on our neighbour, Daubeney, resolved to examine him. I send you the copy of his confessions, on which Will. Walsheman, Reynold Clerke, and others, were taken. We have advertised you of a fellow that coins groats. Ciscetor, 25 April. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

25 April. **385.** THOMAS MYLLER to CROMWELL.
R. O. I desire you, in behalf of me and my children, to certify the Council of the truth of my adventure of grain beyond sea. I have sent you a true copy of the customs book from the 20 Hen. VIII. to the present day. Let me know if I may tarry at home this term or not, as I am bound to be at London the Friday in Whitsun week, at the beginning of Parliament. Lynn, 25 April 25 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*
Pp. 1. *Add.*

25 April. **386.** JOHN MILLE to CROMWELL.
R. O. The bearer* shall be abbot of Quarre, in the Isle of Wight, and is desirous of your favor, minding to give you 40*s.* fee yearly, as I mentioned to you when I was last with you, and you were pleased to be content. Although he is little of personage, he is both wise and virtuous. Hampton, 25 April.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

ii. Cromwell's memoranda on the back of the preceding.
"First, touching the letters that my lord of Canterbury doth subscribe." 2. The opinion of Dr. Cox touching the assistance of my lord of Canterbury. 3. "The judgment that the great personage might be brought in to be voted *in bona fide parentum.*" 4. That Sir Will. Thomas might be sent for newly to depose. 5. That all persons who have deposed and are now alive be newly examined. 6. That Robert Leighton be also examined. 7. To take with me the jewels of Genyns the jeweller, and his letter. 8. For the establishing of a council in the Marches of Wales. 9. Of the coming home of Rob. Fowler. 10. To speak with Robert Fowler for my lord Berners' money. 11. For the congé d'élire for Burton.

26 April. **387.** ALBERT MARGRAVE OF BRANDENBURG to [HENRY VIII.]
R. O. Has sent Frederick Nosdorfer, master of his buildings, to view the manner and diversity of buildings in divers countries, and requests the King to allow him to examine and draw such buildings in England as he may think fit. Kuynyngisberg in Monte Regio. 26 April 1533.
English translation, p. 1. *Endd.*

* Probably William Ripon, whose name occurs as abbot about this time.

1533.

26 April. **388.** THOMAS HALL to CROMWELL.

R. O. One Henry Lorde, late of Leighton, in Huntingdonshire, had, whilst he lived, lands and tenements there, to the annual value of 4*l.* He died on the 22nd* inst., without heirs, and his land descended to Thos. Lorde, his brother, who is one of the three prisoners in the Castle of Lincoln, for a robbery committed in Boston last summer, and is like to be attainted. I beg you will make some reasonable and lawful stay in any suit for the lands until I see you. They are within five or six miles of Huntingdon, and would be much to my comfort if I had them by the King's gift. Huntingdon, 26 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

26 April. **389.** RIC. STRETE to CROMWELL.

R. O. On the sight of your letters by John Curson, for keeping the two "eyrers" of goshawks, I charged Mr. Aston with them for the King's behalf. I send by the bearer the valor of the temporalities and spiritualities of the see of Lichfield, of which I hope there will be some increase at the audit. The spiritualities are valued after my lord of Canterbury's book delivered to Dr. Poole and me. The two churches of Webunbury and Densford appropriated to the Bishop's table are somewhat better than they are found there. I have let the latter to Mordaunt, surveyor of the King's woods, for 18*l.*; the other I shall keep myself, as I lack corn. In these two there is nothing but glebe land and tithe corn. Whether those named in my lord of Canterbury's book be spiritual or temporal, I leave to you. I think his visitation will be near 100*l.* For testaments, it was formerly above 40*l.*, and now is worth nothing. I send you the letters I have received from the baily of Webunbery and Tervyn. As the rents are not so gathered *sede vacante*, please get a discharge of Will. Brereton and his officers there. Divers patents were granted by the late Bishop, as the stewardship of his lands to my lord of Rutland, 10*l.*; the baily of the liberties, 5*l.*; the constable of Eccleshall, 5*l.*, &c. You know whether the King will allow of them.

It is said the Master of the Rolls† will be made a bishop. He is archdeacon of Derby. If he is promoted, I should like to change my archdeaconry of Salop for that of Derby, which is better by 20*l.* Lichfield, 26 April.

The priory of Calwich, now void, rests in the King's pleasure.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

27 April. **390.** ALUERD PRIOR OF ST. OSWALD'S to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have received your letters dated London, 12 March, in favor of "my cousin John Coupland's wife deceased." My said kinsman had certain lands of one John Fleming in this country, by reason of a statute staple, and desired that my servant the bearer should receive the rents, and send them yearly to London, which he has done. I have sent him to you that he may ascertain you of the whole truth, begging you will favor me concerning a *subpœna* served upon me from the King's Court of Chancery, at the suit of the prior of Gisburgh, in Yorkshire, against whom by the laws I have recovered an annuity of 24*l.*, of which I and my predecessors have been long seised. Monastery of St. Oswald's, 27 April. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Of the Privy Council. *Endd.*

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* By the inquisition p.m., 25 Hen. VIII., No. 74, it was found that he died on the 19th April. The lands went, in accordance with the will of the deceased, to his wife and to a son of his sister.

† John Taylor. He was made archdeacon of Derby in 1515, and it appears by Le Neve that Strete actually did hold the archdeaconry after him. But Le Neve is of course wrong in saying that Strete held it in 1528.

1533.

27 April. **391.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

This feast of Easter the prior of the Augustines* in his sermon recommended the people expressly to pray for queen Anne; at which they were astonished and scandalized, and almost every one took his departure with great murmuring and ill looks, without waiting for the rest of the sermon. The King was greatly displeased, and sent word to the Mayor that on dread of his displeasure he should take order that nothing of the kind happened again, and that no one should be so bold as to murmur at his marriage. The Mayor hereupon assembled the trades and their officers of the several halls, and commanded them, on pain of the King's indignation, not to murmur at his marriage, and to prevent their apprentices from so doing, and, what is worse and more difficult, their wives. The King in vain forbids and makes prohibitions, as it only makes the people speak more against it in private, and these prohibitions only serve to envenom the heart of the people. Four days ago the King sent to the Queen to forbid her and her servants from using the title of Queen; and, not content with this harshness, he has forbidden the Princess either to write or send any message to the Queen; and though the Princess begged of him to depute an express messenger who might testify that she sent no message to the Queen except of how she did, or who might first show the King all the letters that passed between them, she could not obtain this. This prohibition was sent to her the same day that the King sent to her to inform her of his new marriage; at which she was a little sad, and then, like a wise woman as she is, she dissembled the matter, showing herself glad; and without saying a single word of the marriage, suddenly after she had dined, without communicating her intentions to any one, she sat down to write a letter to the King; and when those who brought the news were urgent for a verbal answer, according to their commission, she would not say a single word to them, referring them to her letter; at which I hear the King is well satisfied, and praises highly her prudence. Notwithstanding the execution of this project, the King resolved to go on with the process, and the Queen has been cited to appear before the archbishop of Canterbury on the first of next month, at an abbey 30 miles from here. This being a solitary place has been chosen for secrecy, as they fear that if the affair were managed here, the people would not refrain from speaking of it, and perhaps from rioting. The citation at first threw the Queen into great perplexity, not knowing what to do; but after I had given her my advice she did not care for it. There is no danger for the Queen in anything they can do, if she does not renounce her appeal, expressly or tacitly, and by some indirect means, which the King and his ministers are attempting by various methods. To remedy this I have drawn up certain protestations, whereby I hope that the Queen will not fall into the net of their calumnies and malice.

If it had pleased the Pope, since he was not willing to give sentence, to insert in the bulls of the said Archbishop that he was not to have meddled in this affair, it would have removed many inconveniences; but he prefers to allow the English to assert, as they have long done, that his Holiness would at the last deceive you. The principal remedy is to obtain sentence, &c., in which, conformably with justice and his promise, he should find no difficulty. The Queen is afraid, and likewise many others, that, with his accustomed artifice, and to please the French and the English, and yet still keep hold of you, he [the Pope] will delay the definitive sentence (for if it comes to that, it will be in her favor, even if she had not half so strong a case);—at least, if it be true, as many say, that his Holiness only tries to keep the Princes in dissension, knowing that even if he gave sentence in favor of the King, your Majesty would acquiesce in it, and there would be no question of war. The

* George Browne, D.D.

1533.

391. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

English, as I have already written, will spare no pains to gain the Pope, so as at least, if they can do no better, to make him delay and dissemble the affair; so your Majesty must use extreme diligence and urgency.

I have formerly written to your Majesty that when the sentence is obtained, it would be well to send it here by some honest person, to soften the matter (*adoulcir les affaires*), and that it might not seem that it was intended to direct the King by blows of the stick; and although such a means be now fruitless "a offert de persuader," still by using such courtesy we shall be doing our best, and shall be better justified before God and the world; and the other provisions would not be delayed by it if your Majesty would give heed to it.

Seeing the bad disposition of affairs here, I have attempted to learn the Queen's intention, in order to find some remedy, since kindness and justice have no place. But she is so scrupulous, and has such great respect for the King, that she would consider herself damned without remission if she took any way tending to war. A little before I wrote to you, that, however much she desired some other remedy, nevertheless she left it to me, but I have not yet been able to come to particulars(?) ("qu'elle s'en rappointoit à moy, et aux particularité ne ouverture ay encoires peu avoir d'icelles.")

Has been asked by English merchants about sending goods into Flanders, and I told them that they need not fear, considering your great benevolence. The Spanish merchants live under the halter and are ready to dislodge; of which being advertised by an Italian, Norfolk was very sorry. The herald sent into France was for the purpose of carrying the Garter to the Grand Master and the Admiral.

The duke of Norfolk is preparing to go in embassy to France, and will take with him the bishop of London, the abbot of "Uvaircaistre" (bp. of Winchester?), the controller of the King's household, Mr. Brian, Mr. Broun, and others. They will be in number upwards of 100 horse. It is generally reported, but I cannot yet ascertain if it is true, that part of them will go on to Rome, and the others to your Majesty. Some suspect that the Pope and the French king are to have an interview at Avignon or Nice, and that this great embassy is got up to take part in it. This I look upon as a fable; but as the Duke was so urgent to hasten the last courier they sent to Rome, of which I informed you in my last, and promised him an increase of his wages by 40 ducats if he went and returned in 20 days, because he could not leave this until his return, it must be supposed either that the Pope "ayt de marcher ou envoyer quelqu'ung" to the said court of France, to treat with the English, or perhaps that the English will have required the Pope and the king of France to allow them certain personages who shall with them intercede with your Majesty to allow the affair to be decided here.

Preparations are making for the coronation of the Lady, which will exceed in sumptuousness all previous ones. It is said that it will take place on Ascension Day. The said Lady will be bravely crowned, seeing she has all the Queen's jewels, with which she adorns herself every day; and it seems a very strange thing to every one, and very cruel, that the King should allow the Queen to be so despoiled of her jewels, and give them to another; which will certainly increase confusion. London, 27 April 1533.

Hol., Fr., pp. 6. *From a modern copy.*

28 April. **392.** CRANMER to the ABBOT OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S, CANTERBURY.

Harl. 6148, f. 22. B. M. Cranmer's Letters, 240.

Brother Abbot, I pray you give credence to the bearer, my servant, in the suits he will make to you in my behalf, and ponder the same with effect. Mortlake, 28 April.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book. Add.

1533.

28 April. R. O.

393. NICHOLAS WEST, BISHOP OF ELY.

Will. of Nicholas West, bishop of Ely. Dated Downham, 28 April 1533. Mutilated at the beginning.

Bequests to "my sister Megges," to Thos. Megges and to Agnes his wife, to Nicholas Megges my godson, to Rob. Megges and his daughter Eliz., Alice Tooke, and Nich. Tooke my godson, and others.

A roll of paper consisting of 13 *sheets.*

28 April. R. O.

394. JAMES HORSWELL to RICHARD CRUMWELL.

Asks him to remind his uncle about his (Horswell's) bill of the customership.

Delivered Crumwell's token to Sir Wm. Courtenay, who thanks him. Desires him to ask his uncle to write to the captain of Berwick in favor of the bearer, who is going to ransom his brother, prisoner in Scotland.

Desires to be commended to Stephen Vaughan, Saddeler, and his companions. Encloses a letter from an honest schoolmaster in Cornwall. "There be knave friars here that play their parts." Advises the summoning of Predyaux, a servant to the prior of Bodmin, and friar Arthur, who move sedition in all their communication. Plymouth, 28 April 1533.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

28 April. Harl. MS. 283, f. 96. B. M. Ellis, 1 Ser. II. 32.

395. HENRY VIII. to LADY COBHAM.

Has appointed her to attend on horseback at the coronation of "the lady Anne our Queen," on the feast of Pentecost, at Westminster.

Desires her to be at Greenwich on the previous Friday, to accompany the Queen to the Tower; on the next day to ride through London to Westminster; and on Whitsunday to attend at the coronation in the monastery. She must provide white or white grey palfreys or geldings for herself and her women. The apparel for her own horse will be furnished by the Queen's master of the Horse, except the bit and bosses. Her robes and liveries shall be delivered by the keeper of the Great Wardrobe. Greenwich, 28 April.

Stamped.

P. 1. *Add.*

Egerton MS. 985, f. 57 b. B. M. Add. MS. 6,113, f. 33 b. B. M.

396. QUEEN ANNE BOLEYN.

"For the Quenes coronacion."

[To appoint the day for the coronation, and to prepare all things for the same.] Letters from the King to be sent to the nobles, lords, knights, ladies, and others to attend; and to those who will be created knights of the Bath, [whose names Garter is to have]. Commissions to be made for the Great Steward and Constable. The day when the Steward shall sit in the White Hall. All noble men who hold land by service royal to bring in their claims. The mayor, aldermen, commoners, and crafts of London are to meet the Queen before she comes to the Tower. The King will meet her at the Tower. A kirtle and mantle of cloth of gold furred with ermines. A lace of silk and gold with tassels for the mantle. A circlet of gold garnished with precious stones. A litter of timber covered with cloth of gold. Down pillows covered with cloth of gold, for the litter. A lady [appointed by name] to bear her train. The mayor, aldermen, and crafts of London are to do their service accustomed, and the streets between the Tower and Westminster are to be garnished with tapestry, arras, silk, &c., [and the banners, standard, and pennons of crafts to be ready to garnish the barges and stand where the wardens be of each occupation.]

Memorandum.—The Lords, the High Steward, Constable of England, Garter, the Mayor of London, and the two squires of honor to be in crimson

1533.

396. Queen Anne Boleyn—*cont.*

velvet and "beket"* hats. The tipstaves of the marshals in their liveries, to avoid the press of people. A canopy of gold with valance to be borne by 16 knights. [Two esquires of honor to be appointed to represent the dukes of Normandy and Aquitaine.] A horse of estate, saddled, [to be led by the Master of the Queen's horse]. Six henchmen on palfreys harnessed with cloth of gold. Two chairs covered with cloth of gold, and ladies of the highest estate to sit in them, clothed in crimson velvet. Six ladies on palfreys with saddles and harness like those of the henchmen. Two other chairs richly garnished for the Queen's ladies. A great number of ladies and gentlewomen on palfreys dressed according to their estates. A void to be prepared for the Queen at Westminster. A kirtle and mantle of purple velvet furred with ermines, with a lace, &c., for the day of the coronation. A circlet. A cloth of estate in Westminster Hall. The procession. A ray cloth [to go from the Hall to Westminster]. A canopy borne by the barons of the Cinque Ports. Two bishops to go every side of the Queen. The verge of ivory [to be borne]. The sceptre. A rich crown of gold. Liveries to be given according to the precedents of the Wardrobe. The archbishop of Canterbury to do as appertaineth. The seat royal or pulpit to be dressed with cloth of gold and cushions. The Queen to be howseled, and after to have a secret refection [of such meat as she likes best]. A stage to be made, latticed and covered with rich cloths, for the King and others to see the solemnity. [The mayor, aldermen, and commoners of London, with their crafts, to meet the Queen before she comes to the Tower. The King to meet her, and welcome her at the Tower.] The service to the Queen at dinner, and the ordering of the hall, to be committed to those who have authority. A stage in Westminster Hall for minstrels and trumpets. The kings of arms, heralds, [and pursuivants] to keep their accustomed stage at the right end of the table, [and to have a cloth on the table with proper service.] The Treasurer and Comptroller to go on foot, and the three high estates [Constable, Marshal, and Steward], on horseback, [their horses trapped.] A stage on the left side of the Hall latticed and garnished for the King. The surnap, and who shall draw it; [the marshal to be named.] The void after. [The Mayor to bear the cup of gold.] Jousts and tourneys. [To appoint the number of challengers and defenders for the jousts, to go before the Queen from the Tower to Westminster Hall on their steryng horses, garnished with bells and devices.] The Lord Steward, Treasurer, and Comptroller must give warning overnight to those who shall do any service.

Two copies; pp. 3 *each.*

Harl. MS. 41, f. 13.

2. Memoranda for the Queen's coronation, from which the passages in brackets have been supplied.

Vellum, pp. 4.

28 April.

397. Charles V.

Vesp. C. xiii. 246. B. M.

News from Barcelona, of the 28th April.

Account of the Emperor's voyage. He embarked on the 8th, touching at Savona, the Isle of St. Honoree, where he spent Good Friday, and Marseilles, arriving at Barcelona on Tuesday, the 22nd, having landed on Monday at Rose, 16 leagues from Barcelona. He was received by the Empress. Andrea Doria took the fleet to Palanirs (Palamos), and then to Barcelona. The Cortes are proclaimed for May 20, at Monson.

Fr., pp. 2. Extract from a letter written by some one with the Emperor. *Endd. by Hacket:* Chopie.

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* "Beked" in Egerton MS.

1533.

29 April. **398.** ROWLAND LEE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Yesternight I came to York, and delivered your letters to Mr. Treasurer,* who was fully prepared to have ridden to London; but after he had seen the King's letters and yours, and I had informed him of the importance of the matter, he resolved to give over his journey, for this time, and to tarry the end. He will do the King the best service he can, and deserves no little thanks. Yesternight I delivered my letters to my lord Dean, eight miles from York, who will not much stick at the conclusion in the law; but in the other it does not appertain to him. "I shall follow as in the convocation of Canterbury." I have had great rain by the way. I tarry this day at York to deliver the money. The Abbot is not here. Tomorrow I will ride to my lord of Durham. God send us good speed. York, 29 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To my most entirely beloved friend, Mr. Thomas Crumewell. *Endd.*

29 April. **399.** ROWLAND LEE to CROMWELL.

R. O. This 29 April, after my letter specifying the towardness of the treasurer of York, I have learned that the archbishop of York has given the prebend of Wytwang, lately impropriated to the deanery of the King's College in Oxford, to Dr. Chamber,† and has sent his mandate to the chapter for that purpose. As this affects the King's purpose, and is the whole living of the deanery given by the King to Mr. Oliver, if it were withdrawn it would deface the foundation of the whole college. Let the Archbishop know the King's pleasure. I have written to Dr. Oliver to attend upon you. *Die quo supra.*

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To my most entirely beloved friend, Mr. Thomas Cromwell. *Endd.*

29 April. **400.** ROWLAND LEE to DR. [JOHN] OLYVER.

R. O. I recommend me to you and Mr. Tragunnell (Tregonwell). It will be necessary for you to repair to Mr. Cromwell for assurance of the prebend lately united to your deanery of Oxford. I wish you had the *mandatum a Rege capitulo* to put you in possession, and it will not be denied whilst I am here. It may come all in time, "citra xiiij. Medii," with a letter to me of credence, when I shall do as for myself. York, 29 April.

Remember my house, and give warning, and I shall not forget you.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

29 April. **401.** SIR J. RUSSELL to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have written divers times to you of the paling of More park. This day I received a letter from Mr. Nevill that the King had showed him I had money in my hand from the revenues of the More. You know I never received a penny, as I beg you will inform the King. I send my wife on business to London, and I desire you will take some pains with such things as she shall show you. If the King will give no money for the paling no deer will be left. Charleywood, 29 April. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful. *Endd.*

29 April. **402.** GEORGE JOYE to MR. L[ATIMER].

R. O. Sir Wm. Tindal received a letter from John Frith, who was offended that I wrote secretly to one that asked me a question why I translated the prayer of Esaie not all alike in the Hortulus and the prophet, wherein I show by the diversity of translations what profit may come thereof, sc. that souls departed sleep not nor lie idle till Doomsday, as Martin Luther and the

* Lancelot Colyns, treasurer of York cathedral.

† It appears that the gift never took effect.

1533.

402. George Joye to Mr. L[atimer]—*cont.*

Anabaptists say, and as Frith and Tindal would. I desire you to see this letter, for it is so painful to me to write that I could not leave any copy with me. Ye shall have it among the brethren. I cannot tell his name that asked me the question and unto whom I sent the letter by Wm. Hill, Mr. Cusen's servant. Get it, read it, and send me your judgment, for Frith thinks it will breed dissensions. I doubt not that souls departed live, as will be seen by Mark 12, 2 Cor. 5, Phil. 1, John 23. The bearer, Henry Smith, will get it for you. I do not forget your good mind towards me, and was sorry when I heard of that fire that ye suffered, of which Paul speaks, 1 Cor. 3, to see your work burned before your face. Be of good cheer, Mr. Latimer. Paul suffered as much when he saw his dull Galathans bewitched. God can bring them again. This is the fate of those who lead Christ's unruly flocks. Write to my lord of Canterbury and animate him in his office. He is in a perilous place. 29 April.

II. John Coke* to "Brother William" [Tyndale?].

I was dissatisfied with your breaking so suddenly away and not taking letters as you promised me. I sent a letter concerning the answer to him that would know why the prayer of Esaie is varied in the primer and the prophet, and left myself no copy, about which it is thought dissensions may arise among the wise brethren. Admonish him to whom the letter is delivered of his folly, and bid him send me the letter or a copy of it. Bid him take heed how they expound so plain a matter, and also to send Mr. Latimer a copy. Remember my wood and my cheese. 29 April.

Both in the same hand, probably Joye's, p. 1.

403. Tyndale to Frith.†

Tyndale's Works, 435 (Daye's Ed.)

Dearly beloved brother Jacob, arm yourself with patience, be cold and circumspect, avoiding high questions, but expound the law truly. Sacraments without signification refuse. "Of the presence of Christ's body in the Sacrament meddle as little as you can, that there appear no division among us. Barnes will be hot against you. The Saxons be sore on the affirmative, whether constant or obstinate, I remit it to God. Philip Melancthon is said to be with the French king." Some in Antwerp say they saw him come to Paris with 150 horses. "If the Frenchmen receive the Word of God he will plant the affirmative in them. George Joye would have put forth a treatise of the matter, but I have stopped him as yet. What he will do if he get money I wot not." I would have the right use preached and the Presence to be an indifferent thing till the matter can be discussed at leisure. I guessed long ago that the spiritualty would be caught in their own subtilty, and I think I smell a council to be taken, little for their profits. Let us agitate for the use of the Scripture in the mother tongue, and for learning to be set up at the Universities. I warn you strongly not to engage in doubtful matters, and insist that the text requires this or that meaning. I never altered a syllable of God's Word myself, nor would, against my conscience. If you need aid, my soul is not faint though my body be weary. If you be asked concerning purgatory, you may say that if you err the spiritualty have so led you by the texts they quoted from God's Word, that you now find the texts mean no such things, but that you are ready to believe if they prove it. My lord of London has a servant called John Tisen with a red beard and a black-reddish head, who was once my scholar; he was seen in Antwerp, but came not among the Englishmen. Whither he is gone I wot not.

* Secretary to the Merchants Adventurers in the Low Countries.

† This letter is probably a little earlier. The editor of Tyndale says it was written in January; and it is referred to by Frith himself, to whom it was addressed, as having been written after Christmas (1532). See Frith's answer to Sir Thomas More (p. 118 of his works in Daye's edition), where he quotes a passage in this letter *verbatim*.

1533.

30 April. **404.** THOMAS BASCHURCHE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Is sore sick and likely to die. Begs Cromwell to be good master to him and his executors that they may have the 28*l.* due to him for the year's farm of his late benefice of Olderkyrke which he resigned to Bennolte for Cromwell's sake. It would have been paid by this time to his farmers if he had kept the indenture and obligation which "of special trust" he delivered to Cromwell. It would be too great an injury to withhold it. The wrongs he has already suffered have brought him in this danger of his life. Prays God to amend those that caused it. In case the duty be refused, requests Cromwell to cause his specialties and writing to be delivered to his executors by which they may claim it of the farmers. Men have no conscience now-a-days to take away another man's living. It is not reasonable that Mr. Benolte should have the fruits of his own benefice resigned to Mr. Stubbes and of Baschurche's also. Is very poor and greatly indebted, and implores Cromwell for charity to see the said duty paid. 30 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Thomas Cromwel, of the King's grace's most honorable Council.

30 April. **405.** GEORGE HAMPTON to CROMWELL.

R. O. My servant showed Mr. Florens that you desired him to buy books for you for 10 or 12 cr., which he has done; but as he has no such treasure in his coffers, I took him 12. I suppose he comes into England with the books, for he tells me he has a benefice in Kent, which he says will be taken wrongfully from him. I beg your favor for him. I beg you will have my poor son in remembrance. Paris, 30 April.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor.

30 April. **406.** THE KING'S WOODS.

R. O. Certificate of Leonard Reade to Sir Will. Pollett and Thos. Cromwell, general surveyors of the King's woods, made 30 April 25 Hen. VIII., touching the condition and extent of the woods in the forest of Barnwoodde (bailliwicks of the Frythe, Pawnsell, Ixsill and Kingswood), Schotover and Stowe wood. *Signed* Leonard Reed, *and with six other signatures.*

Pp. 11. *Endd.*

30 April. **407.** HENRY VIII.

R. T. 137. Commission to Thomas earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, keeper of the Privy Seal, and Master Edw. Foxe, the King's almoner, to conclude a stricter league and amity with Francis I. Westminster, 30 April 25 Hen. VIII.

Modern copy from the French Archives, pp. 2.

30 April. **408.** FRANCIS I. to the BAILLY OF TROYES.

Camusat, 125. Since last writing the Scotch ambassador has told him that the Scotch king was not the author of the present war with England. In reply said that he desired to see their differences amicably settled, especially as the Scotch king was not so strong as his uncle; and he had therefore again sent the sieur de Beauvais to Scotland, to propose a truce for a year, during which some honorable end might be found. The Ambassador said that he had no charge of this kind, and only came to assure Francis that the war was not begun by his master; but he would report what Francis had said to his master, whom he thought to be desirous of peace. Told him also of Beauvais' charge to offer to the king of Scotland in marriage one of the French king's near relations. Desires the Bailly to tell all this to the king of England, and to request him to grant the truce. The Scotch ambassador will remain here, expecting news, which shall be transmitted to England. Aubigny, 30 April 1533.

Fr.

1533.

— April. **409.** [NORTHUMBERLAND to HENRY VIII.]

Calig. B. VII. 260. B. M.

Gives an account of the raids on Blakeburn and Mereburn, mentioned in Northumberland's letter of April 23. On Saturday night, the 19th of this month of April, Mons. de Beawys arrived here at Alnwick, telling me that he was coming to Scotland with your consent. He left here my fellow, Butler, your servant, to convey letters to your Majesty. He was surprised that I had no letters from you for abstinence with Scotland. On Sunday night he went to Coldstream, and wrote a letter to the earl of Murray, who issued proclamations at Jedworth forbidding invasions of England. Beawys sent me word by his guide that he was surprised that the English invaded Scotland on the night of his coming to Coldstream, "for pondering he was come to make a peace." He then went on to the Scotch king at Edinburgh. * The Scots have done no harm since my last invasion, but keep together, though they are daily annoyed by your subjects. Will himself annoy them as soon as the light will serve to ride into Scotland.*

On Saturday morning, 26th April inst., after the day star was up, Launce Carr, with 200 Scots, invaded England at Coukedaill and burnt Prenwik (Prendick) and Alneham, of which they had burned a great piece before the wars began, but returned without taking prisoners or goods. To this fray rose Robert Bowes and the inhabitants near, and the said fray came to me "by beakyn and scrye." Sent Sir Rauf Ellercar, Sir Thos. Wharton, and my brethren "as a fleyng scaile unto theym," while Robt. Bowes, John Horsley, and George Fenwike went to foray in Scotland. Followed in person with the rest of your subjects, and burned and harried much between the waters. Took many prisoners and cattle without loss. On Friday night the garrison of Berwick burned a tower in the marsh called Etherington and took cattle and prisoners. I hear from my "espialles" that the French ambassador is very highly taken in Scotland, and much more made of than he was before.

Draft, pp. 4. *Add.:* To my singler good freind Maister Almoner.

410. NORTHUMBERLAND.

R. O.

A statement of certain irregularities in the returns of the sheriffs and escheators of Northumberland by which the King suffers loss, with a list of the amerciaments imposed by the barons of the Exchequer on the different sheriffs for various defaults from 7 to 24 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 5.

411. DR. BAGGARD to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Is afraid that some displeasure has been occasioned by an inhibition which he allowed to go forth against Latimer at Bristol. Thinks he was right in allowing it, in consequence of the rumor and sedition. Had Cromwell's counsel before he took any steps. Begs he will remember the writer's diligence and foresight beforehand, and his own consent. At his last preaching at Bristol in the Rogation week Latimer preached very well, with the approbation of his hearers. Gave Wilson licence to preach, as he was a common preacher, and if he had refused it would have created a murmur, as the people are much devoted to him. He promised not to have been so hasty in his preaching; therefore this may be an opportunity of revoking his licence. Writes to him secretly as his loving master. This day Huberden came, desiring a licence to preach; but I shall give him none so long as it shall please God, the King, and yourself. Notwithstanding his importunity I shall shake him off well enough.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* One of the King's Council. *Endd.:* Dr. Bagarde, chancellor of Worcester.

* This passage is crossed out, and part of it repeated at the end of the letter.

1533.

412. WILLIAM HYBERDEN, Priest, to CROMWELL.

R. O. I beg you to consider the intent of those "makers" that so grievously accused me to you and the Council. I beg you will conceive no prejudice against me, but be indifferent between the Friar and me till you are certified of the truth by most part of the commonalty of Bristol, both of my preaching and of the dissension and trouble that Latimer with his friar and two other priests have made in Bristol. If you will let me have a copy of the letters and sayings of my accusers, I trust to answer them, and by the testimonial of the chief of Bristol, that I never preached any such words as are laid to my charge.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To his honorable master Cromwell.

413. JOHN NORBROKE.

R. O. Account of a number of felonies and outrages committed by John Norbroke of Exeter, from 16 to 24 Hen. VIII.

Large paper, pp. 7.

414. [STARKEY to HENRY VIII.]

R. O. Although many learned men have given their opinions in the King's cause, cannot refrain from stating his own opinion, as in duty bound. Thinks it superfluous to point out the equity of his demands after so many volumes have been written and so many universities have pronounced judgment upon the subject. All impartial men who have considered the matter are agreed that the marriage is against the law of nature and of God. Yet measures ought to be adopted to remove the scandal arising from the wrong opinions of the vulgar, who are much impressed with the belief, first, that the King's father, being a prince of great prudence, would never have procured this marriage if it had been against laws either divine or human; and, secondly, that the Pope, to whom they attribute a power almost equal to God's, can do nothing wrong. Argues at some length that Henry should refer his cause to a General Council for decision, and that to decide it elsewhere would be a blot upon his reputation.

Hol., Lat., pp. 10.

ii. Conclusion of some discourse on the liberty of speaking and writing.

Ends: "Sed de severitate et clementia in rep. que cui sit preferenda longo major est difficultas, et in summa prudentis viri est observari et tempus et rationes omnes negocio adjectas, et ita ex collatione facilius inveniet quid sit factu optimum et reip. salutarissimum."

Below is written the memorandum: "Primi fructus distribuendi pauperibus ecclesiæ cujuslibet, ut inequalitas illa olim quæ fuit æquitate temperetur."

Lat., p. 1. *In Starkey's hand.*

iii. [STARKEY to POLE?]

———"show how after long study in divers kind of letters, and after some experience had in strange countries *de moribus και περὶ πολιτείων concepisti hoc institutum scribendi,* observing the rudeness here in our country, and how far distant it was from true policy; and that this *ut videbitur dilata, cum non dabatur occasio πρὸς τὸ πολιτεύεσθαι.*

In Starkey's hand, p. 1. *All the above are from a commonplace book.*

April. **415.** [CROMWELL to SUFFOLK.]

R. O. The King hears that [Suffolk] is content to surrender his patent of Earl Marshal, and has accordingly granted it to the duke of Norfolk,*

* See GRANTS in MAY, No. 50.

1533.

415. [CROMWELL to SUFFOLK]—*cont.*

whose ancestors long held it, in place of which he shall have the justiceship of the Forests on this side of the Trent for life. The King is pleased with him for so kindly parting with the office, and that he has more zeal to nourish kindness and love between Norfolk and himself than to that or any other office. Advises him to come to Court, as Norfolk is shortly going "towards his great journey in ambassade." London, — April.

Draft, pp. 4. *Partly in Cromwell's hand.*

416. THE ROYAL SUPREMACY.

R. O. A religious and political rhapsody in defence of the King's authority, on the text Ecclus. xv. :—*Si volueris mandata conservare, conservabunt te.* In the course of his argument the writer asserts that it was the Pope who endeavoured to set England against the Emperor, offering Henry VIII. a dispensation to "marry with France" and dissolve his previous marriage, which would have created war in Christendom; but God favored the King and his realm, so that "by my lady Anne chancing to enter and fulfil that place so opened" war was avoided. Thus the Popes have been makers of marriages between Kings and Queens only to set one against another, and prevent them meeting in a General Council. Thus the Pope maintains his lordship over all. If a council of Kings were held, the knowledge of Christ might be put into Kings' heads by God's teaching. To teach the King to know his office, "is made an ordinary head seal of the King's head office, wherein is figured the very form of God's law, like as in Heaven to be ministered, likewise in England." Discusses a multitude of figures contained in this head seal, and urges the necessity of a reformation, as the King has given away his lordship to the spiritualty.

Begins: "The wily deep-witted men taught, by the artificial crafts of men's wisdom so deeply sought, how their deep reason might rise so high in this world to overcome all other men's reason which are taught by their scolez (schools); as when unlettered and unlearned men by their scolez show such reason as God put into them (be it never so veylable), if lettered men do not love and favor it by their school teaching, are ever arguing to confound it, willing that no men's reason should be allowed, but only theirs of their sort which would confound all other sorts."

Ends: "And y^{t} subject can hold no land by no riztwisnes of God under the sonne, but it be measured and met by the King's standard rizt of God's law above the sone. The King knoweth not his own rizt of his head office; he hath given his head rizt to his subjects, which by his own lauz hath robbed his kingly image by his sufferance at their wills; hath given it away from him to the spirituality, holden contrary to God's lauz. Here I make an end, for lack of paper."

Pp. 61. *In the handwriting of Clement Armestrong.*

417. GRANTS in APRIL 1533, 24 Hen. VIII.

April.

GRANTS.

1. John Dymbleton of Grimsby, Lincoln, sailor. Pardon for piracy. *Del.* Westm., 1 April 24 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

2. Wm. Buckle, clk. Presentation to the parish church of Petynbery, Rochester dioc., *vice* Rob. Joyse, chaplain, deceased. Westm., 16 March 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 1 April.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 31.

3. John David, servant of the landgrave of Hasse in Almayn. Passport to leave the realm with one horse, and 30 crowns of the sun, or the value thereof in other money. York Place, 1 April 24 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

4. Mons. Declyff Rotlowe, ambassador of the king of Denmark. Passport for his return to Denmark, with three servants, 400 crowns, baggage, &c. Westm., 2 April 24 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

5. *Hants* and *Wilts:* Commission to John Abarowe, jun., Thos. Aprice, and Ric. Mathew, to make inquisition concerning the woods of Clarynton, Groveley, Melshett,

1533.

April.

GRANTS.

and Bently Woods. Westm., 4 April.—*Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 3*d.*

6. *York:* Commission to Rob. Chaloner, Thos. Gryce, and Gilbert Scott, to make inquisition concerning all wastes, sales, and destructions in the King's woods of Wakefeld since 23 April 10 Hen. VIII. Westm., 5 April.

Similar commission to Sir James Metcalf, Matthew Wytham, and ——* Sygyswyke, for the woods of Medylham. Westm., 5 April.

Similar commission to John Evers, John Barton, and Anth. Hamond, for the woods of Shirefhotton in Gawtres forest. Westm., 5 April.

Similar commission to Brian Hastyngs, Will. Copley, and Thos. Elys, for the woods of Hatfeld and Cunsborough. Westm., 5 April.

Similar commission to John Metcalf, Hen. Eliers, James Rokeby, and Ric. Belyses, for the woods of Bernecastell. Westm., 5 April. —*Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 3*d.*

7. Ralph Rowlet and Martin Bowes. Grant, in survivorship, of the office of master and worker of the King's monies, and keeper of the change in the Tower of London, the kingdom of England, and the town of Calais, with all houses, &c. in the said tower, formerly occupied by the Master of the Mint or his deputy; on surrender of patent 4 July 1 Hen. VIII., granting the same office to Sir Wm. Blounte, lord Mountjoye. Westm., 1 April 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 5 April. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 28.

8. Anth. Brykks and Thos. Derbye, one of the clerks of the King's signet. Grant in survivorship of the office of clerk of the King's council in the town of Calais, with the usual fees for themselves and for a number of men under them, as Adrian Dier or the said Thos. Derbye and John Alman enjoyed the same; on surrender by the said Thomas of patent 16 Dec. 19 Hen. VIII. granting the same office to him and the said John Alman, now deceased. Westm., 20 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 7 April. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 30.

9. Sir John Hesdyng. Licence to pass out of the realm to Flanders, with five horses. seven servants, baggage, &c. Westm., 6 April 24 Hen. VIII. *Teste* 7 April.—S.B.

10. Thos. Kaleile, *alias* Karlyle, *alias* Karlele, *alias* Karlowe, *alias* Karley, of Carlisle, Cumb. Pardon for the murder and homicide of Thos. Jakson. Westm., 28 March 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 7 April.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 30.

11. Isabella Burgys, late wife of David Burgys of Lynton, Devon, spinster. Pardon for having, on Tuesday after Michaelmas 22 Hen. VIII., broken, entered, and burnt the house of John Bury at Lynton. Westm., 27 March 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hoggeston, 7 April.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 30.

12. John Bartelott, one of the King's soldiers in Calais. Licence at all times to pass into England and return to Calais with all kinds of merchandize for the provision of the said town. Westm., 7 April 24 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

13. Leonard Thoreton, clk. of the King's ships. Licence to take oaken timber and elm, for the rigging and trimming of the King's ships, in any place within the realm. Hunsdon, 14 July 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 7 April.—S.B.

14. *Yorkshire:* Commission to John Barton, Ralph Bukton, Rob. Lacy, and Thos. Wentworth, to make inquisition p. m. on the lands and heir of Wm. Thwaytys, jun. Westm., 8 April.—*Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 2*d.*

15. Richard Fermer, citizen of London, and merchant of the staple of Calais, Wm. Fermer, brother of the said Richard, Rob. Wyllesforde, citizen and merchant of London, and Anth. Husse, of London. Grant of the next presentation to the rectory or parish church of Bradnynch, *alias* Bradnyshe, Devon, in the King's patronage, as belonging to the earldom of Cornwall. *Del.* Westm., 9 April 24 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 31.

16. Priory of St. James, Staffordell, *alias* Staverdale, Somers. Mortmain licence to Wm. Grendon, the prior, to alienate the site, circuit, &c. of the said priory or church, and all churches, chapels, manors, lordships, &c. which they now have in right of the said priory, to Wm. Yorke, the prior, and the convent of SS. Peter and Paul, Taunton. *Del.* Westm., 9 April 24 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 31.

17. Sir Thos. West, lord La Warr. Charter granting a market on Wednesday at his manor of Warre, Wyk, Glouc., and two fairs there yearly, viz., one on the day of the Annunciation, and the other on the day of the Visitation of St. Mary. *Del.* Westm. 11 April 24 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 31.

18. Monastery of St. Mary Bruton. Grant to William the abbot, and the convent, of two yearly fairs of three days' duration; viz., on the eve, day, and morrow of the Feast of St. George the Martyr, and on the eve, day, and morrow of the Feast of the Nativity of St. Mary the Virgin, with a court of piepowder at the said fairs, before the steward of the said abbot and convent; with the same tolls and customs as those belonging to the fair of the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew, in West Smithfeld, in the suburbs of London, commonly called

* Blank in orig.

1533. April. GRANTS.

417. GRANTS in APRIL 1533, 24 Hen. VIII.—*cont.*

"Bartilmew feire." Westm., 11 April.—*Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 1.

19. Andrew Kotvicz, Geo. de Nebleben, John Bock, and Symon de Venet. Licence to pass beyond the sea with 400 crowns, three geldings, and baggage. Greenwich, 11 April 24 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

20. Monastery of Burton-upon-Trent. Congé d'élire on the resignation of Wm. Boston, last abbot, which has been notified to the King by the cloister prior, through Wm. Burton and John Bronston.—S.B. [*No date.*]

21. St. Peter's, Westminster. Restitution of temporalities on the election of William Boston, S.T.P., as abbot. *Del.* Westm., 11 April 24 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 21.

ii. Petition for the above by the prior and convent. Robert Davers, Thomas Elfrede, and John Fullwell are named as the bearers. Dated 10 April 1533, 24 Hen. VIII.

22. Thos. Crumwell. To be chancellor of the Exchequer, with the fees, robes, and vesture belonging to the office, from the death of Sir John Bourghchier lord Berners, who lately held it. *Del.* Westm., 12 April 24 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 26.—*Rym.* XIV. 436.

23. Thos. Herytage, chaplain. Presentation to the parish church of Hanbery, Worc. dioc., void by death. *Del.* Westm., 14 April 24 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 30.

24. Thos. Smyth and Joan his wife, one of the kinswomen and heirs of Cecilia Josselyn, deceased, formerly wife of Hen. Fitzherbert, and late wife of John Josselyn, deceased, viz., daughter of Eustace son of the said Cecilia; and Edw. Smyth, and Elizabeth his wife, another of the kinswomen and heirs of the said Cecilia, viz., daughter of the said Eustace, &c. Livery of lands of the said Cecilia and Eustace. Greenwich, 15 April . . . . . *Del.* Westm., 17 April.—P.S. *Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 22.

25. For the priory of St. Bartholomew, Westsmythfeld, in the suburbs of London. Congé d'élire to Thos. Gybbons, the subprior, and the convent, *vice* Will. Bolton, last prior, deceased. Westm., 19 April.—*Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 3.

26. Ric. Strete. To be archdeacon of Derby, Cov. and Lich. dioc.; in the King's gift owing to the temporalities of the bishopric being in the King's hand. Greenwich, 12 April 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Hoggeston, 19 April.—P.S.

27. For the archbishopric of Canterbury. Restitution of the temporalities on the appointment by the Pope of Thos. Cranmer, *vice* William late Archbishop, deceased. Westm., 9 April 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 19 April.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 21.—*Rym.* XIV. 456.

ii. Bull of Clement attached, promoting Cranmer to the archbishopric. Dated Bologna, ix. kal. Mart. 1532, 10 Clement VII.

28. Thos. Hall, of Calais, clk., *alias* chaplain. Pardon for the murder of Thos. Patye, in the town of Calais or elsewhere. "T. xxi. die Aprilis."—S.B. Westm. *Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 29.

418. UNDATED GRANTS, 24 Hen. VIII.

1. Hen. earl of Northumberland and Sir Ralph Ellerker, jun. Grant of the office of steward of the manor of Holdernes, York, and of all other possessions in Holdernes, York, lately belonging to Edw. duke of Buckingham, attainted of high treason, with an annuity of 20*l.* out of the issues of the said manor, &c.; on surrender of patent 18 June 19 Hen. VIII., granting the same to the said Earl alone. Westm., ——.—*Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 11.

2. Hen. Parker, clk., gentleman usher of the Chamber. To have the pension which the next archbishop of Canterbury is bound, by reason of his new creation, to give to a clerk of the King's nomination, until promoted to a benefice by the archbishop.—S.B.

3. St. Mary, Snape. Indenture, between the King and Thos. duke of Norfolk, lord Treasurer, of sale of the ground, site, &c. of the late monastery of St. Mary, Snape, and of the manors of Snape, Scotts, Taseards, and Aldeburghe or Alderburgh, Suff., with appurtenances in the towns, fields, &c. of Snape, Skottes, Tastardes, Aslewood, Freston, Aldeburgh or Alderbnrgh, Buckeslowe, Pesenhale, Sternefeld, Bedyngfeld, Orford, Stradbroke, Hacheston, Glemham, Blakesale, Rendham, Saxmondham, and Benhale; which came into the King's hands by the attainder of card. Wolsey. In consideration of which sale the said Duke has bound himself in 12 recognizances acknowledged by him before Sir Rob. Norwich, C. J. of C. P.—*Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 20.

4. Sir William Blount, lord Mountjoye. Licence to alienate the manors of Alaxton, Leic., Wotton under Wever, Staff., and Waddenhoo, Cotherstoke, and Clapthorne, and 2 messuages, 2 virgates of land, and 8 acres of meadow in Yarwell, Northt., and the advowsons of the churches of Alaxton and Waddenhoo, except 1 rood of land in the manor of Alaxton, to Sir Wm. Powlet, Sir Giles Strangways, Sir Thos. Trenchard, Sir John Chamond, John Rowe, serjeant-at-law, Baldwin Malet, John Pawlet, Wm.

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April.

GRANTS.

Portman, Nic. Willoughby, Rob. Rawson, and Walter Seymer.—*Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 24.

5. John Baptist Semyn, a native of Italy. Denization. 24 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 25.

6. Jankyn Lloyd *alias* Jankyn Ap David Ap R., of New Kaermerdin, S. Wales, *alias* Jankyn Lloyd, jun. Pardon.—S.B. *Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 25.

7. Cuthbert Ogle, clk., the King's chaplain. Annuity of 40*l.* out of the issues of co. Northumb., vacated on personal surrender, 5 Feb. 25 Hen. VIII. — S.B. *Pat.* 24 *Hen VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 28.

8. Rouland Lee, clk. Grant of a house in the town of Lychefeld, late of Thos. Fitzherbert, late prebendary of Bysshops Ichyngton, and chaunter of the church of the said town.—S.B. *Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 30.

9. James Nedeham. To be clerk and overseer of the King's works in England; on surrender by Thos. Flowre of pat. 14 May 20 Hen. VIII., granting the same offices to Hen. Smyth, now deceased, and the said Thomas.—S.B. *Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 31.

10. *Leicestershire:* Commission to Wm. Assheby, Edw. Sapcotes, and Thos. Sharrotes, to make inquisition p. m. on the lands and heir of Wm. Berkeley. Westm., ——. —*Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 2*d.*

11. Thos. Capull, of Dymnoke, Glouc., and Will. Lou, of Hanley Childe, Glouc., labourer. Reversal of outlawry sued in the Common Pleas by Ric. Acton and John Calowhill, for trespass; the said Thomas and William having surrendered to the Flete prison, as certified by Sir Rob. Norwiche, C. J. Westm., ——. —*Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2. *m.* 4.

12. Anth. Seyntleger, of Ulcombe, Kent. Exemption from being made escheator or sheriff of the county of Kent or Midd., or serving on juries, &c. Westm., ——.—*Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 8.—The P.S. is dated Dover Castle, 16 Nov.

13. Ric. Riche. To be Attorney General in Wales and the marches thereof, and in the county palatine of Chester and Flint, with the fees enjoyed in that office by Wm. Ruddall or John Baldewyn, out of the issues of the duchy of Cornwall; on surrender of pat. 13 April 21 Hen. VIII., granting the same office to the said John Baldewyn. Westm., ——.— *Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 13.

Vacated on surrender 28 June 4 & 5 Philip and Mary, by the said Richard, then lord Riche.

14. Wm. Antram, of Charleton Camfyld, Somers., smith. Pardon for having on the 2nd Dec. 21 Hen. VIII. broken and entered the house of John Frike, at Corton, Somers., and stolen 20*l.* in money belonging to the said John.—S.B. 24 Hen. VIII. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 24.

15. Ric. Lee and Will. Sakevyle. Grant of a messuage, with certain lands thereto belonging, in the vill of Witton, Salop, and two messuages, with lands thereto belonging, in the vill of Westbury, Salop, which lately belonged to John Lyngen, of Witton, who was outlawed for felony and murder committed on the 24th Jan. 17 Hen. VIII., and which came into the King's hands by reason of an inquisition taken at Wyllington, Salop, 3 Nov. 22 Hen. VIII., before Wm. Chorleton, escheator.—*Pat.* 24 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 25.

16. John Latton. Lease of the manor of Browton, Wilts, late belonging to the earl of Warwick, for 21 years from Mich. A.D. 1540, on the expiration of a lease to Rob. Wingfield, at an annual rent of 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and ——* of increase.—S.B.

17. Rochester Bridge. Authority to John Warner and John Otterbury to take timber and other necessaries for the repair of the said bridge.—S.B. 24 Hen. VIII.

18. John Johnson, merchant of Canterbury. Licence to ship to Calais 100 oxen, 400 qrs. of malt, 100 qrs. of oats, and 20 tuns of beer.—S.B.

19. John Catcot, one of the yeomen of the Guard, and John Sandford, one of the yeomen ushers of the Chamber. Grant of the corrody in the monastery of Athelney, Somerset, hitherto held by the said John Sandford alone.—S.B.

20. Sir Thos. Audeley, keeper of the Great Seal. Licence to import 5 tuns of wine for the store of his household. *Undated.* —S.B.

419. GRANTS in APRIL 1533, 25 Hen. VIII.

1. John Halle, of Mirfeld, York, miller. Reversal of outlawry, sued for trespass by Ralph Sonyar, in the Common Pleas; the said John having surrendered to the Flete prison, as certified by Sir Rob. Norwiche, C. J. of C. P. Westm., 23 April.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 43.

2. Thos. Vowell, gentleman usher of the Chamber. Reversion of the office of harbour master (*havenator*) in the duchy of Cornwall, on the death of John Thomas, or on surrender of pat. 22 July 9 Hen. VIII. Greenwich, 24 April 25 Hen. VIII.—P.S. writ. *Signed:* "Ste. Winton."

* Blank in MS.

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April.

GRANTS.

419. GRANTS in APRIL 1533, 25 Hen. VIII.—*cont.*

3. Sir Thos. lord Burgh, and Thos. Burgh, son and heir apparent of the said Sir Thomas. Grant in survivorship of the office of steward of the manor of the sock of Kyrton in Lyndesey, Linc., and of all lands and tenements in the said sock, with the usual fees as enjoyed by Sir Rob. Sheffeld, or any other such officer; on surrender of pat. 19 Dec. 22 Hen. VIII., granting the same to the said lord Burgh and Edw. Burgh, now deceased, then son and heir apparent of the said lord. Greenwich, 22 April 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 24 April 25 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 35.

4. Wm. Smyth *alias* Chalfunt, of London, yeoman. Pardon for felony and assault committed on the night of the 6th March 18 Hen. VIII. on Ric. Snatte, in his house at Huntington, Kent. *Del.* Westm. 26 April 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

5. Rob. Crathorn, of London, porter. Pardon for a burglary committed in the house of Will. Fermer at Mugwell Street, in the parish of St. Olave's, in the ward of Farringdon, London, and for stealing therefrom a quantity of plate and other goods, the property of the said William. Greenwich, 22 April 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 26 April 25 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

6. Thos. Adington, of London, leather dresser. To be the King's leather dresser, *alias* serjeant of the "Pelletria," *vice* Nich. Jenyns, deceased. Greenwich, 23 April 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 April.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 8.

7. Edw. Hopkynson. Pardon for a felony and robbery committed upon the person and goods of one Ric. Bataylle. Greenwich, 23 April 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 April.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 35, *and p.* 2, *m.* 30.

8. Sir Geo. Bulleyn, lord Rocheford. Wardship and marriage of Edm. Sheffeld, son and heir of Sir Rob. Sheffelde, during the minority of the said Edmund. Greenwich, 28 April 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 29 April.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 9.

9. Thos. Caulonde, clk. Presentation to the parish church of West Tilbury, London dioc. Greenwich, 30 April 25 Hen. VIII. —P.S.

10. Wm. Grene, of Lychefeld, Staff., yeoman *alias* vicar choral, *alias* master chorister of Lychefeld cathedral, *alias* Wm. Grene of London, yeoman. Pardon of all offences committed before 1 May 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 30 April 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 41.

11. Will. Moyes, one of the yeomen of the Guard. Grant of the office of bailiff of the hundred of Powdrum, Cornw., *vice* Stephen Tukker, deceased. Greenwich, 27 April 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 30 April.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 4.

12. Chr. Vessy, prebendary of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin, *alias* vicar of the parish church of Swerds, Ireland, *alias* vicar of Laracor and Deamor, Meath, Ireland. Pardon of all offences committed against the statute of provisors 16 Ric. II., or any other statute of provisors and præmunire, before 1 April 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 30 April [25 Hen. VIII.] — S.B. *Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 41.

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420. HENRY NORRIS to CROMWELL.

R. O. The King commands that you shall apparel all his minstrels in red chamlet, with H. and K. embroidered after the old sort. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To my most assured good friend, Mr. Cromwell. *Endd.*

421. SIR R. PAGE to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have sent my nephew Sondes to you. He is in the list to be made knight, but his lands are not great, and he is bound in heavy charges by his father's will for the marriage of five of his sisters yet unmarried, and three of his brethren, who have each 10*l.* a year for life. I beg your favor in his behalf.

Hol., p. 1. *Sealed. Add.:* Of the Council.

422. [CROMWELL'S] "REMEMBRAUNCES."

R. O. George Aleyn, for my lord of Develynges matters concerning Alen, alderman, and concerning Thos. Alen, of Rayley. John Cavalcanti for his matter. Gregory Cassaile. Ric. Singiltun. Nic. Rusticus saith a post

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departeth toward his master tonight, who also is here. Master Alen desireth the remembrance of the vicar of Tane's pardon. Edm. More for answer for the Scott and his reward for the King's letters. Mr. Barton for the answer of his letter. Mr. Drewis for his bill signed and bill of suit. My lord abbot of Revers for a letter to my lord of Rutland. Serjeant Rookwood for his bill. Wm. Sommester of Plymouth. Jas. Horswell for a letter to Mr. Hegecum (Edgcombe ?) for the frere who is departing here. Nicolas Fascheon for his licence. John Fagon and Calverlay.

P. 1. *Endd.*

423. The Staple of Calais.

R. O. "Demands to be made of the King's behalf of the merchants of the Staple."

1. That they shall pay the King the sums due this day upon all obligations according to the days of payment. 2. That they shall pay $\frac{1}{2}d.$ more on each woolfell that they shall load hereafter to Calais, and 13*s.* 4*d.* more on every sack. 3. That they shall bring in bullion for every sack according to law, and not henceforth make any exchanges without licence.

On these conditions the King is willing to take their house and lands in Calais and the Marches, and to accept the other offers made in their supplication, and to grant them liberty to ship and to continue their company, and to pay for no more wools and fells than they shall ship.

In Cromwell's hand, p. 1.

ii. Memoranda on the back of the preceding :—

"For to remember the judgment to be prepared for in the King's great matter.

"Item, for the despatch of my lord of Norfolk.

"Item, the bill for the succession, and to rest upon the same.

"Item, for to devise for the coronation, and to see presendementtes for the same.

"Item, to devise for lands for the Queen.

"Item, for the establishment of the Dowager."

In Cromwell's hand.

May. **424.** Francis I. to the Cardinal of Tournon.

R. O. Has received his letter from Rome, of the 17th ult., in answer to the King's letter to him and cardinal Grammont, about the affair of the king of England, and the conversation they had with the Pope in accordance with their instructions. Perceives that his Holiness is displeased with what the king of England has done. Desires him to give the Pope to understand that he must not consider it strange that he supports the king of England, as their love is such that no man can separate them, and Francis considers his affairs as his own. The Cardinal must remind the Pope of the place which the king of England holds in Christendom, and that it is more profitable to his Holiness and the Holy See to have him for a friend and devout son of the Church than to irritate him and drive him to disobedience by bad treatment.

Asks the Pope, for love of him, to prevent this danger by not allowing any new step to be taken until the interview between the two Kings. Will consider any outrage done to him there as done to himself.

Desires the Cardinal to do what he can for this object, both with the Pope and in other quarters, and to send word of the Pope's answer. ——, — May 1533.

Fr., copy, pp. 2. *Endd.:* Lettre dressee par commandement du Roy pour Mons. le cardinal de Tournon. *Two other endorsements in English.*

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425. The Earl of Derby to Cromwell.

Hist. MSS. Com. Report vi. 444.

Many of his (Derby's) friends and neighbours and servants came to London at this present time, according as they do universally, forth of all other parts of the realm, partly to fyn, and the other part to be put in the order to be made knyghts by the King's grace or by his assigneys. Asks him to set forth such as he (Derby) shall give to him their namys foloyng, which shall be vere mete for the order to be made by the King's grace with the sworde, and the residue to be put to their fynes with his (Cromwell's) favor.

1 May. **426.** Sir J. Russell to Cromwell.

R. O.

I have written at divers times to you to move the King for paling More park, and got no answer from you. This day I received a letter from Mr. Herytage, who had moved the King in the matter, and that I never received money from the issues of the More. The King was marvellously surprised who should receive it, thinking that I did. Put him out of that mind, as you know the contrary. Herytage writes that the King will speak with you and him of the matter. The paling of the park will be 1,500 poles, and if the charge were not so great I would bear it out of my own purse. I have felled 200 oaks for the purpose, and if they are not shortly taken in hand they will not cleave so well as now. The garden is in great ruin. In my lord Cardinal's days it cost him 40*l.* or 50*l.*, or 100 marks a year. Since it has been in the King's hands, it has cost 40 or 50 marks a year. It is utterly destroyed. All the "knotts" are marred. It will soon be past recovery. If the King will allow 8*d.* a day, I will give 6*d.* a day out of my own purse. The fish there has also been chargeable to me. If the King were to see it in ruin as it is now, he would lay it to my charge. Charleywood, 1 May. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

1 May. **427.** [The Regency of Denmark to James V.]

Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 190. B. M.

"* * * quidpiam cognitu dignum ac necessarium serenissimæ tuæ Majestati diceret significandum." It seemed good to the magistracy (*magistratui*) to write to your Majesty, and the duty of doing so was entrusted to us. Our Prince dying, has left a young son, who will reign by the appointment of the magistrates when he grows up. Meanwhile we offer to confirm the old treaty between the two countries, and will act in as friendly a way towards Scotland as during the King's life, expecting your Majesty to do the like, both in public affairs and in case of citizens† of this kingdom visiting Scotland. We hope for a favorable answer. Haffniæ, 1533, kal. Maii.

Lat., copy, p. 1, *imperfect, and crossed out, with gross transcriber's errors.*

428. Henry VIII. to [Magistrates of Lubeck].

Nero, B. iii. 106. B. M.

Supposes that his affection and favor could not be more worthily bestowed than upon his correspondents. Thanks them for their letters to himself and his councillor, Thomas Cromwell, and for their zeal to do him service as explained by the bearer, which corresponds to the King's trust and expectation. No prince could be more desirous of their commodity and honor. What they have written about the case with which the crown of Denmark might be attained, the zeal and love of the noblemen and the nation, and especially of a certain great man, towards the King, and concerning the means of repressing

† "Cures," error for "cives."

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their adversaries, is very circumspectly considered. It must be manifest to all the world that their adversaries, for their own safeguard, and from a desire to extend their borders, intend to subdue the said realm, which is not fully established, and afterwards the whole adjacent country. It is easy to perceive how painful this servitude will be by the cruelties and spoiling they have already carried on in the realm. The Council or Diet to be held between the Brabanders, Hollanders, and their city seems intended to the hurt of this noble dominion on the pretext of reconciling the borderers. Desires them to do all they can to stop the Diet, or at least to dissolve it before anything is concluded, as "our" (your) adversaries purpose nothing else than to bring the Lubecks, being strong and free-hearted people, into their snares, by fair promises. Approves of their advice concerning Denmark, the accomplishment of which, as they say, requires speed. Though the thing offers a great occasion and facility, it must also be considered how a man may keep what he wins, how he may remedy unlooked-for chances, what friends he may trust, to which party he should adhere, and what grounds there are for continuance. Requests, therefore, that some discreet person of that city, having sufficient authority of the other great men, and perfectly instructed of the whole matter, may be sent to communicate with him, and he will take the counsel which seems most profitable and expedient. Has assigned to them an annual pension of ——* as a little token of gratitude.

Draft, pp. 5.

2 May. R. O. **429.** ADAM BECANSAW to CROMWELL.

I have received your letter in favor of Chr. Banks for his preferment to the fruits of my benefice of Topsfeld. Will let him have it at a suitable price. Has been offered for it 40 marks. Will let Banks have it at 24*l.*, he paying all charges. In Richmond I shall take sureties for my payment. But for you I would not have let it for less than 40 marks. Chester, 2 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor.

2 May. R. O. **430.** HENRY EARL OF ESSEX to CROMWELL.

Reminds him of the matter of which he spoke to him. The bearer will show him the evidences of his title according to the proviso. Will keep his promise to Cromwell. Requests him to desire the King to give him licence to enter into the said lands, and also to help him to obtain a writ to find an office after Lord Berners' death. Falkebourne, 2 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Crumwell.

2 May. R. O **431.** BRIAN HIGDEN to CROMWELL.

Dr. Lee delivered, on Monday, Cromwell's loving letters, dated 20 April. Will do his best to get the conclusions passed in the Convocation here as in that of Canterbury. Begs his favor to the bearer, farmer of a little parcel of the prebend of Wetwang, who has been dispossessed by a gentleman of this country, though he has paid 4*l.* or 5*l.* a year more for his farm than others did before him, "for my brother† did enproi (improve?) that prebend by a good sum of money." York, 2 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Thomas Cromwell, councillor unto the King's highness. *Endd.*

2 May. **432.** ARCHBISHOP CRANMER.

See GRANTS in MAY, No. 7.

* Blank in MS.

† John Higden, dean of the King's College in Oxford, who died in Dec. 1532.

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433. HUGH LATIMER.

R. O. L[atimer] to [Dr. Bagard]?

The reason why you have not moved your parishioners so instantly to pilgrimages as you have to works of charity, arises, as I suppose, for lack of Scripture to bear you out. Therefore I send you one of Dr. Powell's finding, who derived pilgrimages to Master John Shorne, Walsingham, St. Anne in the Wood, from that text in St. Matt. xix. 29, "Every one that hath forsaken houses," &c. The seven sacraments he picked out of Psalm xxii. (xxiii.) *Dominus regit me.* "Tuus, L."

P. 1.

ii. [Latimer] to "Master M." [Morice].

I would not, Master M., be a tell-tale of my own wrongs. You have known me. I would have Christ our Lady's Saviour. They belie me to have said that Our Lady was a sinner. There is an ancient song in Bristow, in which she is called *Salvatrix ac Redemptrix.* She might more seemly be called *Salvatoris ac Redemptoris mater.* If I might have preached at Bristol in Easter, as I was appointed, I would have made "another manner a Christ, and another manner a King," than mine adversaries did;—not a patched Christ and a patched King.

Complains of Hubbardine; but the bitterness of [Powell ?] is worse than Hubbardine. When I was ready to answer both, they had neither place nor time, though they had both time to slander me. The prior of the Black Friars wrote at the suggestion of others before communicating with me, although he had formerly allowed my preaching. But I know the wasp that stings them. If purgatory and pilgrimage were destroyed, they would lose their profits. [The rest of the letter is apparently to the same effect, but is much mutilated.]

Pp. 3.

iii. John Hylsey, D.D., prior of the Friars Preachers, to Dr. Bagard, chancellor of Worcester.*

You remember that in Lent I wrote to you of the great divisions in the town of Bristowe on Latimer's preaching. He spoke against pilgrimages, &c., and the people were not a little offended. I wrote that some thought necessary to preach against him; but I supposed it best that he should be silent, for fear of further divisions, which has now come to pass. Some thought he should be examined by his ordinary. I have been craftily used in this matter; but as my bill has now come to your hands, I put all excuse aside. I was led to write, first by the fame I had heard of Latimer before I knew him, which deceived both me and others. Secondly, in his vehement dissuading the abuses of masses, pardons, &c., and of Our Lady being no sinner, I supposed he preached with a view to confound them. Dr. Powell, Master Goodryche, Hyberdyne, the prior of St. James, and I, opposed him in our preaching; but to no effect, for the people were brought into greater division. Since I have communed with Mr. Latimer, I have heard him preach, and find he is much more against the abuses of the things than the things themselves. As the division among us will not cease, it were well for you to find some other way; and if Latimer might have your licence to preach, he would open his mind in these matters, that the people should be content and the council of the town be satisfied. But if hereafter he should say anything against the determination of the Church, I shall be more ready to note it than hitherto. Bristol, 2 May.

Pp. 3.

* Printed from the orig., Cleop. E. iv. 140, in Suppression of Monasteries (Camd. Soc.), p. 11, as a letter addressed to Cromwell.

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iv. Memorandum that divers men of Bristol are of opinion that letters should be directed by the King's council to the corporation of Bristol, to certify the misbehaviour of Dr. Power [Powell] and others. Mention of Mr. Jubbes as recorder.

v. Memorandum that the dean of Bristol has commanded the curates there not to pray for the King and the Queen; and when he was asked by the Mayor the reason, stated that he had received an order from the chancellor of Worcester to that effect.

vi. I am advertised from Bristol that Dr. Wilson, chaplain and formerly confessor to the King, has supported Powell and Hyberdyne, and said that when Latimer appealed to the King, he replied, "Mr. Latimer, I am [advertised that ye] have good learning. It were pity but ye [did conduct yourself] much better than ye have, for you . . . . . and to be abjured; and I will not take [upon me to be] a suitor to the bishops for you, [but leave you to do such] penance as ye have deserved; [and if ye attempt] such things again ye sha[ll] . . . . . a fagot to burn you . . . . . ."

Nos. iv.—vi. *cover* 1¼ *page.*

Copies. Mutilated.

[3 May.] **434.** S. Vaughan to Cromwell.

R. O. At Tawseter, 10 miles this side Daventry, I overtook Rob. Frelove and Ric. Woodwarde, a goldsmith of West Chester, a man who has often been in Ireland, Ralph Pykmer, of Middlewich, blacksmith, and Rowland Pikmer, of the same town. They travelled in company, and left Daventry this morning for Coventry. This matter is subtlely compassed. For whereas I told you on the report of Frelove that Heron had promised him that his brother should go with him into Ireland, this was a device to blind Robert that he should never know their purpose till it had taken effect for fear of betraying it. Robert was sent from London alone to Westchester, where Heron told him he should receive instructions. I have obtained knowledge of their purpose. They intend to leave Robert at Coventry, to go to Westchester; and, being assured of his coming there, they shall bring to pass through him what he knows nothing about. They fell in with him alone as he was going from London to St. Alban's, and promised to keep his company to Westchester. Woodward is he that is appointed by Heron to convey Robert's matter, because Howgh tells me Woodward dwells at Westchester. At St. Alban's Woodward had letters delivered to him by one Voyter, a gentleman's servant in the court, whose master Ric. Cromwell knows well. Frelove says that a friar is to meet him.

The messenger I send you left Daventry at 6 o'clock this present Saturday, and promises to be with you tomorrow. Send some commission from the King to Westchester for our assistance in that behalf. I will make sure of the persons suspected. On May eve, at 8 o'clock p.m., we left London, and reached Daventry on May Day at 6 o'clock at night. Daventry, Saturday, 6 a.m.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* One of the King's hon. councillors.

3 May. **435.** Thomas Man, Minorite, lister of the Grey Friars, Lewes, to

R. O. Cromwell.

Thos. Folks, your servant, has been late at our place in Lewes, to obtain knowledge of a chalice that was late in the house of one Robert a Smyzth, of Framfield. At his coming, our warden, John Parker, was away at the town of Winchelsea at the visitation of Dr. Quikhopps. The vice-

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435. Thomas Man, Minorite, lister of the Grey Friars, Lewes, to Cromwell—*cont.*

warden could give no answer; but my brethren say that about Passion week one of two chalices customably used in our place was not brought forth; and missing this chalice I heard the warden say he had lent it, but to whom they knew not. It was brought home on the 27th April, and next day was on the altar. You shall know the particulars when the warden returns. 3 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

3 May. **436.** Dr. Ortiz to Charles V.

Add MS. 28,585, f. 239. B. M.

Repeats his request for copies of intimations of the brief published in Flanders, and that issued when the Emperor was at Bologna. Is much astonished to hear that the King has been feeling his way towards marrying that Ana publicly, in spite of the inhibition. If he thinks the inhibition valid, this is manifest heresy and schism, and shows the complete dominion the enemy has gained over him.

The Emperor need not wait for any further declaration of the Pope, to chastise such a public sin. If it is true that the Pope is going to Nice or Turin to see the French King, it is not likely he will give the sentence in the principal cause before he goes. By virtue of the briefs of 1530 and 1531 any ecclesiastical judge can declare the King, his Council, and Anne excommunicate, and the kingdom interdicted. This declaration could be put up in many places not far from France and England; and this might cause the kingdom with justice to rise against the King; but the Ambassador (Cifuentes?) does not think it right to write to Flanders that this should be done without the Emperor's orders, and has desired Ortiz to write thus to his Majesty. Praises the Ambassador's diligence. Rome, 3 May 1533.

Sp., pp. 3. *Modern copy.*

4 May. **437.** Rowland Lee to Cromwell.

R. O.

I have been twice with my lord of Durham and the prior of Durham. The latter will not subscribe the questions, but says his proctor will do what shall be to my contentation. On this day, 4 May, the Bishop has answered me that he has not yet resolved what opinions he shall take, but he will send his servant to the King with his mind on Saturday next. I shall know more by his chancellor at York, but no subscription will be made. I go to Fountains. My lord of Rutland has written to me concerning the abbot of Rywax, trusting I have received the King's letter for that purpose. It has not arrived. I trust Mr. Lawson will certify you of the spoil of the ships by the Scots. Seasonable weather, corn cheap, and the people quiet. Aukland, *die quo supra.*

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To my most loving friend, Mr. Thomas Crumewell.

4 May. **438.** Boner to Cromwell.

R. O. St. P. VII. 454.

Thanks him for his kindness, of which Dr. Bagard, "your chancellor," has written. Wrote to him from Bologna on the 2nd. Found many errors in the Pope's original brief. Among others there is one which choketh the Pope, and that is that the Queen's grace now, without any monition at all, was by him involved in the censure. Many here are greatly offended, and blame the Pope for his proceedings against the King. Sends Cromwell a copy, and a letter of congratulation to the Queen's highness. Hopes that Cromwell will set forth his service with the Queen. Desires commendations to Norfolk and others. Rome, 4 May 1533.

Hol. Add.

1533.

4 May. **439.** CRANMER to the ABBOT OF WESTMINSTER.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 22. B. M. Cranmer's Letters, 240.

Understanding that the place of a vicar is void within the college of St. Martin's, London, of which the Abbot is dean, by the death of Master Frampton, recommends the bearer, Sir John Smythe, one of the same college. Mortlake, 4 May.

Copy, from Cranmer's letter book.

Lansd. 1,045, f. 61. B. M.

2. Later copy by Strype.

4 May. **440.** CARDINAL DE TOURNON to FRANCIS I.

Camusat, 8.

The Emperor, both at his going to and at his return from Germany, has told the Pope that if the king of England did this injury to his aunt, he would do wonders in order to make war on him, saying that he has sufficient means of doing him harm, especially because of his friendship with the king of Scotland and the Scotch. He has said so much about it, that the most part of the cardinals and people of this court hold that war will take place on pain of the Emperor's being the most infamous prince in the world, seeing what he has said. Is of opinion that he will put his hand, neither to his sword nor into his purse.

Extract from a letter of 4 *May* 1533. *Fr.*

5 May. **441.** RENOLD LYTYLPROW, Mayor of Norwich,* to CROMWELL.

R. O.

The abbot of St. Alban's has sent me a letter showing your goodness to him, and the cheer you made him at supper in your own house, with all music pleasant. I desire a fee of a castle in Wisbeach, in the gift of the bishop of Ely. I send you a letter for the abbot of Langley for his preferment. Never had any man a gentler heart. Norwich, 5 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

5 May. **442.** SIR NICHOLAS WADHAM to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Whereas certain trouble has been incurred for the foundation of a certain chapel in Columpton founded by one Lane, against which much opposition has been made by certain persons: begs credence for the bearer, his son's servant, and asks him to write a letter to Sir Will. Courtenay that he may be released from a bond he was obliged to give for his good abearing. Merefeld, 5 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *The writing faded and gall-stained. Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

5 May. **443.** SIR T. WENTWORTH to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Ric. Cooke, who has done what he can to get the lease of Elmesett, &c., out of my hands, is now coming up to do what he can to obtain it. Netilstede, 5 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

5 May. **444.** FRANCIS I. to the BAILLY OF TROYES.

Camusat, 126.

Wrote lately by Guy de Fleury, who is on his way to Scotland, that letters in cipher had come from Italy, and that if they contained anything concerning the king of England they should be forwarded. There was nothing of the kind in them, but since then he has received a packet from

* Mayor in 1532–3.

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444. Francis I. to the Bailly of Troyes—*cont.*

the cardinal de Tournon, in reply to instructions lately sent to him and to cardinal Grammont. Sends the letter, and a copy of his answer, to be shown to the king of England. Will make any alteration he wishes in the answer. Does not think the King should be irritated with the Pope, or despair, by reason of his answer to the Cardinals, but rather show that he desires the affair to be decided at the interview between his Holiness and the French king, remitting it entirely to the latter. Intends to act at the interview so that Norfolk and the others who are there on the King's part may see how much he has his affairs at heart. Wrote recently about the person whom the Pope has sent to him and the king of England concerning a General Council, and forwarded a copy of the articles brought by him. Suggests that Henry should say to the said person that the Council is a matter of too much importance to admit of an immediate answer, and he can therefore return to France, when Francis can say to him that this and other matters can be discussed more amply at his approaching interview with the Pope. If Henry approves of this, the English and French ambassadors at Rome can be told to speak thus to the Pope. Couldray, 5 May 1533.

Fr.

5 May. **445.** Karne and Boner to Henry VIII.

R. O. Pocock, II. 471.

Had notice of a pretended monitory brief issued by the Pope at the suit of the Imperialists, Nov. 15. On which Benet used all dexterity with the Pope to discover if it were passed, but, finding various errors in it, urged him to withdraw it. The Pope also referred himself to the law, saying if it were in any way unlawful he would reform it. It has been deferred, and they are yet uncertain what the Pope will do. Rome, 5 May 1533. *Signed.*

In Boner's hand. Add. Endd.

6 May. **446.** Martin Perez de Cumelçu to Covos.

Add. MS. 28,585, f. 241. B. M.

* * * *

The mad conduct of the king of England has thrown cold water on the interview between the French king and the Pope. The Pope has felt this conduct deeply, especially as his principal object in seeking the interview was to find some means of accommodating the affair (*dar medio en esta causa*). He can now judge what little result can come from dealing with this inconstant people. * * * Rome, 6 May 1533.

The opinion of wise men in the court is, that, considering the disrespect and disobedience of the king of England to the Holy See, the case must be pressed more than ever; the Pope pronounce sentence, and proceed against him as far as to deprive him of his kingdom. The Emperor should get into communication with some great lord in the kingdom, and arrange a marriage with the Lady, his cousin (*sobrina*). By this means he will be able to make war at little expense, as the people will probably help. This is thought here to be the best way to make the King pay to both these Princes for his offence to God, and not to cause the Scotch to invade England, as the people would be displeased at that in consequence of their ancient enmity.

Sp., pp. 4. *Modern copy.*

6 May. **447.** Cranmer to Cromwell.

R. O. Letters, 240.

I understand that the prior of St. Gregory's, Canterbury, is willing to resign, and you desire me to accept a person in his room whom you shall name. I have resolved to prefer to this office, and all similar ones when void, a member of the same house, if he be fit; if not, the fittest I can find.

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Let me know the name of the person whom you would prefer. The bearer of your letter showed me that you wrote for him and in his favor, and this moveth me to take longer respite. I trust you will oppose the unseasonable ambition of men of the Church, and consider how unreasonable a thing it is for any man to labor for his own promotion. Mortlake, 6 May. *Signed.*
Add.: Of the Council.

6 May. R. O. **448.** JOHN HAWLLE, farmer of Little Horseley, to CROMWELL.
I thank you for the kindness you showed me when I was last in London. The town of Boxstede has spoken to me of the reparation of their chancel, which is in great decay; and because the prior of Little Horseley was the patron and parson there, and had the profits, he was wont to find all manner of reparations. It is now in the King's hands; and therefore I reported the matter to you. The crown of the high window of the chancel is broken and ready to fall, and the pillars of the windows are in great decay. Both the sides are "phynnyd" in two places, and the chancel cannot continue long without reparation. The priest did not minister in it the space of a month, until Timothy Meffyng, the farmer there, did mend it a little. As you have the rule and oversight of it, the town desires you to see to the reparation as the prior did before. 6 May.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

7 May. Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 78. B. M. **449.** ABBOT OF WALTHAM to [CRANMER].
Has received his letters, and given credence to his servant. Understands that the prior of St. Gregory's, Canterbury, of which house Cranmer is founder, intends to resign. Asks him to give the place to John Symkyns, cellarer of "my house of St. Bartholomew's." Master Cressey will declare to Cranmer his qualities. Waltham, 7 May.
Copy, p. 1. *From Cranmer's letter book.*

7 May. R. O. St. P. IV. 642. **450.** SIR GEORGE LAWSON to CROMWELL.
Has received of Dr. Lee 3,000*l.* Next month's wages begin 29 May. Has an ill life with the garrison when money is not ready. As to the ships of corn taken on Easter eve by a Scotch bark, of which he wrote to the King, there were 15 chased off Scarborough, of which 12 were taken; 5 of them were laden with corn from Newcastle, one from Beverley, another from Norfolk. The other three were but ballast ships, and their mariners escaped and came on land at Scarborough. Was afraid there had been more taken; but of 11 ships which were in Humber and at Scarborough, six have arrived at Berwick in safety, and other three are yet in Humber. The Scots expect to have peace by Mons. de Bevis, who is now in Scotland. Moray still lies in Teviotdale, but will depart on Sunday. The council of Scotland is trying to raise a tax to put garrisons on the Borders, in case De Bevis do not bring peace. The king of Scots was last week at Lauder and Mewros. The archbishop of St. Andrew's is committed to ward at St. Andrew's Castle in keeping of the carl of Rothes; some say because he would lend the King no money, others because he had written letters contrary to the King's mind. At York, at my departure northwards, 7 May. *Signed.*
Add.

7 May. R. O. **451.** ROWLAND LEE to CROMWELL.
According to the King's pleasure I have been twice with my lord of Durham. The first time I declared to him the King's pleasure according to my credence, the order taken in the province of Canterbury, and the

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451. ROWLAND LEE to CROMWELL—*cont.*

instruments material for the accomplishment thereof. "After long tract" he asked me whether I would command him, in the King's behalf, to be at the convocation at York, as he had been ordered to be in readiness for the Scots with his council there. I said I had given my message, and it was the King's expectation to have his assistance in his cause. He knew the King's pleasure, and I had no other commandment. He said it were better for him to be away than to do no good, "praying me to return from Durham by him again." At my return, in communication of the matter, "I demanded his opinion, and that he would subscribe the conclusion." He said he was not resolved, and that as he was of the lady Katharine's counsel at the beginning he would not open his mind, but send it to the King by his own servant, according to his conscience. After he had more effectually resolved, he would send me his further mind; he would not subscribe. I am sorry to see so little stay towards the Prince our master's honor. It is no marvel that princes should think strangely, when we ourselves do so by him by whom we are supported. Thus I write you secretly. Would God we were of one mind, for this diversity will hurt us. I have written to you of my lord of Rutland's cause.

I have delivered the King's money to Mr. Lawson. There wants 8*s.* of it. I have received your letter. I will apply my diligence to the best purpose, and spend body and goods to serve my natural lord. Yesternight I came to York, and have consulted Dr. Marshall, and joined him and Mr. Leghton with the other. He is tractable, if by their learning and debate in the cause he may discharge his conscience. The abbot of Fountains, I trust, will be good. I come towards Byland, Newburgh, and Rywax. The abbot of Welbeke will not fail to do the best he can, so also the abbot of St. Mary's, but he is not learned. Dr. Lee, my kinsman, writes to me in favor of my lord of St. John's, for business in the convocation. I did not see your letters in that behalf. Mr. Bedell writes to me for possession of his archdeaconry, but sends no mandate for the chapter. York, Wednesday, 7 May.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* My loving friend.

7 May. R. O. **452.** CUTHBERT MARSHALL to CROMWELL.

Has received his letter recommending him to urge in Convocation the passing of certain conclusions here, and that he should conform his opinion to other great clerks in the said two matters. Has considered the subject long, and informed his conscience both by collocations of Scriptures and by the testimony of doctors. Is still open to conviction if he can find arguments of greater authority, and will consider the books sent hither, and reason with the King's clerks now come hither, as he has informed Dr. Lee, and return a conscientious opinion. York, 7 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Thos. Cromwell, one of the King's most honorable Council. *Endd.*

7 May. R. O. **453.** EDWARD LEYGHTON, Priest, to CROMWELL.

On Monday last, 5 May, I was at St. Agatha's abbey, half a mile from Richmond, where the lord Scrope of Bolton lieth, to whom I gave the King's letters. He said, as far as he can remember, he never received any letters from the King or his Council on the matter since the Judges were with him for the said cause; that he never knew but that the King would have given him in exchange land of the value of his land, which the King desired; and he trusts that he will still do so, and not buy it for a sum of money, seeing that a greater sum of money with him will shortly be spent,

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and he has nothing to live upon except his inheritance; but he is at the King's commandment, and will send some of his counsel to attend upon the King and make an end.

The same day I was at Hornby Castle to deliver the King's letters to lord Conyers, who would not speak with me himself, as he was in bed with the gout. I therefore sent the King's letter to him by one of his servants. He sent to me a young gentleman named Bigot, who was in the Cardinal's service, to the effect that the feoffees of his lands plainly showed him that the parsonage of Rudby was never lawfully impropriated to the Cardinal's College in Oxford, now Henry VIII.'s College, and if tried by law it would be found so; and, notwithstanding any grant made by him, he considers himself patron of the living, and owes no such money to the College as the King commands him to pay. Therefore he declines to pay the money into my hands. Considering his just title he should have been hurt therein if he had complied with the King's letters. Now, considering the King's strict commands, he will repair to the King as shortly as God will send him help. This, you know, has been his answer for three years, and therefore some other remedy must be found. I fear he will make the gout an impediment for his appearance during his life. For furtherance of the King's weighty cause here in Convocation, Dr. Lee has informed you, as I think, more fully than I can. Yoricke, in haste, 7 May.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Of the Council.

7 May. Add. MS. 28,585, f. 244. B. M.

454. COUNT OF CIFUENTES to CHARLES V.

Was told by the Pope that he had letters from his Nuncio [in England] of April 12, saying, that the King had married "la Anna" publicly, with all the usual ceremonies. A few days previously he had convoked the Estates for this purpose, and many opposed the King in both Houses (?) (*asi de unos como de otros*); and this was in the first Parliament. At the second the same thing happened, and the King rose to his feet, bidding those of his party help him, as he wished to marry. The opposition of the other party was at last overcome by money, promises, and threats. To give a colour to what the King wished to do, it was determined that all cases of tithes, marriages, or wills should be decided in the kingdom before ordinary judges, of whom the chief was the principal Archdeacon (*archidiano mayor*) of London.* The judge of the first and second appeal was the archbishop of Canterbury, with certain prelates. The King summoned the Archbishop, and told him that he should marry (*casasse*) this Anna. The dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk were sent to intimate this to the Queen.

The Pope seems indignant at this (*afea este caso*). But on pressing him to give sentence, as he must see that moderation was useless, he said that the Emperor could remedy it. Replied that his Holiness was bound to do justice and decide the case, and that the Emperor was wise and powerful, and knew what he ought to do. He wished to know, before he gave sentence, whether the Emperor would interfere (*se pornia de hecho en esta cosa*). Made the same reply as before, that the Emperor would probably do nothing until the Pope had executed justice. Wishes to know what he ought to say, as the Pope will make no declaration till he knows the Emperor's wishes. Said that as the King had acted so shamelessly in marrying, if he found the same mildness in the Pope as he had done hitherto he would act in the same way in future in all matters touching the Holy See. He has given orders that the principal cause shall be seen to immediately, but I think he will delay till he knows the Emperor's will.

* William Clyff, LL.D.

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454. Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.—*cont.*

Thinks the Pope, though he seems troubled, is really pleased at this marriage, and his anxiety to know whether the Emperor will go to war with the King is suspicious.

The Nuncio has also written that the Scotch king, fearing continual war with England, has sent a bishop to ask aid from France, but has received no answer as yet. He is vexed at Francis having received the Toison from the Emperor. The Bishop has a commission for the marriage of the King with a French princess; and if that cannot be managed he will go on to Flanders to negotiate with queen Mary for the daughter of the king of Denmark. * * *

As to the interview, told the Pope that the French king would not perform one of his principal promises, which was to pacify the king of England, as the latter had determined to marry.

He had published his intention of going on 26 May, but now he says the galleys will not be ready for the whole of June. Rome, 7 May 1533.

Sp., pp. 6. *Modern copy.*

Ibid., f. 243. 2. "Relacion de lo que el Conde de Cifuentes escrivi a vii. de Mayo."

A contemporary abstract of the preceding.

Sp., pp. 2. *Modern copy.*

7 May. **455.** G. Cardinal of Jaen† to Cobos.

Add. MS. 28,585, f. 247. B. M.

When the Pope spoke to him of the marriage of the king of England, said that it was such a monstrous act, and so insulting to the Holy See, that nothing more could be said, and his Holiness ought to show himself, *quien era en familia.* Thinks this affair has made him less eager for the interview with France, and that he will proceed with the cause. Rome, 7 May 1533.

Sp., pp. 3. *Modern copy.*

8 May. **456.** Gregory Casale to Norfolk.

R. O. St. P. VII. 455.

Has heard from Guron that the Duke has accepted his most rightful defence. Is very anxious that his innocence should be known to all. The Pope still hesitates and waits for news from France and Spain. The marquis of Montferrat (John George) has died without issue, and will be succeeded by his niece, the duchess of Mantua. The Emperor's daughter is to be married to duke Alexander de Medici. They wish that she should be brought to Florence in consequence of the heat of the summer. Rome, 8 May 1533. *Signed.*

Lat. Add.

8 May. **457.** The Mayor of Oxford and others to Cromwell.

R. O.

The King's progenitors, by their letters patents granted to the mayor of Oxford that on the day of the coronation he should serve in the King's butlery. Let us know whether at the Queen's coronation he shall be there. The proctors newly chosen walk nightly with a great company in harness and disturb the inhabitants; insomuch that on May Day last, at night, when the mayor sent his serjeant and two constables to search for vagabonds, they were met by the proctors, who took away one of the constable's weapons and would have imprisoned him. Oxford, 8 May. *Signed:* John Pye, mayre—John Austyn, alderman—Mycahell Hethe, alderman—Wylliam Flemyng, alderman—William Frere, alderman.

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Endd.*

† Giennensis. His name was Gabriel Merino.

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[9 May.] **458.** TYNDALE to FRITH.

Tyndale's Works (Daye's edit.), p. 435.

I hear that the hypocrites, now that they have overcome that great business which letted them, or at least brought it to a stay, return to their old nature. The will of God be fulfilled. Commit yourself only to Him. Your cause is Christ's Gospel. Be of good courage. Stick at necessary things. The death of them that come again after they have once denied, though it be accepted of God, is not glorious. Seek no help from man. Let Bilney be a warning to you.

P.S.—Two have suffered in Antwerp *in die Sanctæ Crucis** for the glory of the Gospel, four at Riselles in Flanders, and one at least at Luke, all on the same day. At Roan in France they persecute, and at Paris five doctors are taken for the Gospel. See, you are not alone. When you have read this, send it to Adrian. George Joye at Candlemas printed at Barrow two leaves of Genesis in a great form, and sent one copy to the King and another to the new Queen, with a letter to N. to deliver them and get licence to go through all the Bible. Out of this is sprung the noise of the New Bible, and out of that is the great seeking for English books at all printers and bookbinders in Antwerp and for an English priest that should print. This chanced on the 9th May. "Sir, your wife is well content with the will of God, and would not for her sake have the glory of God hindered."

Headed by the editor of Tyndale: A letter from William Tyndale unto John Frith, being prisoner in the Tower of London.

9 May. **459.** JAMES BETTES to CROMWELL.

R. O.

When last with him urged him to get a bill from the King for such causes as "ye daily have in hand." Begs Cromwell to have him in his gentle remembrance, that he may obtain the bill "by the fyne of mense Pasche," when his accounts may be completed. 9 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* "Of the King's most honorable [Council]."

9 May. **460.** VENETIAN MERCHANTS.

See GRANTS in MAY, No. 22.

10 May. **461.** THOMAS BEDYLL to CROMWELL.

Otho, C. x. 164 b. B. M. Pocock's Records, II. 473.

This afternoon the Archbishop began his process in the King's great matter, at which my lords of Winchester and Lincoln were present. As the late Queen did not appear either personally or by proxy, she was declared *contumax.* "Here were looked for witnesses to prove such words as the late Queen spake at the time of the execution of the citation against her, as Master Bryan and others, whose presence might have done much good for divers causes. Also it was looked for that my old lady of Norfolk and my lady Guildford should have been here this day, which can very well depose in this matter. Also here should have lacked the King's Grace's protestation, being, as I understood, in my lord Chancellor's hands, if some had not been ready to make anew." Trusts that, these lacks notwithstanding, the matter shall succeed according to the King's expectation. Desires that the said ladies may be present at nine on Wednesday next, and that the judgment of Convocation and the Universities may be sent. "All things be here very quiet; [and as] far as I can understand, little communication is of [the late Queen's comi]ng here." Few or none were present this day at the sitting. [Dunstable], 10 May.

Dr. Legh is to be here on Wednesday.

Hol., p. 1. *Mutilated. Add. Endd.*

* Invention of the Holy Cross, 3 May.

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10 May. **462.** Sir J. Russell to Cromwell.

R. O. I am in doubt if any misinformation has been made to the King in the matter between Sir Thos. Cheyny and me for the marriage of my daughter. Before my lord Cobham and others he promised to give me 800*l.* by instalments, the payment to cease if either party died. He offered 100*l.* in jointure, and not to sell any of her lands. He now departs from all these covenants, and offers me 500 marks. He made the most shamefullest bargain and most unlawful that ever gentleman made, as you will see by his bill, and would have had her put her hand to the same, which I would not cause her to do, to have all the lands he hath. He made a bargain with Mr. Dormour for 500 marks, and has received 300. He has handled me most shamefully. I wish the King would appoint you or some other to settle the matter. Charleywood, 10 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful. *Endd.*

10 May. **463.** [Cranmer to Henry VIII.]

Vit. B. xiv. 36. B. M. "Pl[ease] . . . . . .
off . . . . . .
e . . . . . .
k . . . . . .
pr . . . . . .
yff . . . . . .
Doct[or] . . . . . .
Grace's . . . . . .
were re . . . . . .
Grace nor in . . . . . .
as the law . . . . . .
contimacy. An . . . . . .
I thynk your G[race's] . . . . . .
nott therffor I thou[ght] . . . . . .
your Grace ther off. And t . . . . . .
tyme. And thus our Lord g . . . . . .
From Dunstaple, thys x. day off May."

Mutilated. Modern marginal note:—" . . . . to Hen. 8. concerning . . . . . with Q. Catherine, hi . . . . . 1533, 10 May."

10 May. **464.** The Garter.

Harl. MS. 6,064, f. 131. B. M. Appointment by Anne lord Montmorency of Sir Edmund de Courtney, as his proxy to take the oath, &c. on his admission to the Order of the Garter, with certain reservations allowed by the King at Calais. Meilhon, 10 May 1533.

Lat., pp. 2. *Copy.*

10 May. **465.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Vienna Archives. Since my last of the 27th I have received yours of the 8th ult., of which I at once informed the Queen, to her great joy and consolation at this time, not only for the renewed assurance of your Majesty's great interest in her lamentable affairs, but also to learn of your prosperity, on which depends the peace of Christendom. Considering that it is not lawful for her to make any appeal or protest, or present any [papal] provision to the archbishop of Canterbury, under penalty of rebellion and treason, by virtue of the last ordinance passed in this Parliament, and all that one could allege would not prevent or delay the purpose of the archbishop of Canterbury to give sentence of divorce on the morrow of the Ascension; and, moreover, as it is to be feared that, if she appeared, the Archbishop and others deputed in this

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affair might get notaries and witnesses to write something in their favor touching the "*prorogacion*" of the jurisdiction, and the "*derogacion*" of her appeal,—she is determined not to appear in any way before the said Archbishop. Moreover, it is quite unnecessary, seeing that the revocation of the cause, and the inhibition against proceeding, have been long since executed here, and the other provisions annulling all procedures, in places of which the Archbishop cannot pretend ignorance. Nevertheless, for greater surety, I have prepared certain protests and extrajudicial appeals before a qualified person according to law, which are of quite as great validity as if they were passed before the said Archbishop.

So far as I can see, the King would be very glad if the Queen disobeyed in any way the Act of Parliament, not only that he might have occasion to treat her ill, but also that he may compel all the lords of the kingdom, who in such case ought to be her judges, to condemn her to incur the penalty named in the said Act, thinking that by this artifice they will be compelled to maintain their sentence and his quarrel; and for the same reasons the Queen thinks she ought not to appear, especially considering the language used on the King's behalf two years ago by the duke of Norfolk, the bishop of Winchester, and the Treasurer, of which I informed your Majesty at the time; viz., that, as I valued my life, I should beware of executing apostolic letters, for the King himself could not prevent the people offering violence to me (*que le peuple ne me assomat*); not that there is any fear of the people, seeing the great love they have for your Majesty and the Queen, if those here (*ceulx cy*) by false persuasions do not provoke (*nacassent*, qu. *provocassent?*) them to some disorder; which, perhaps, they would be glad of to arm the people against your Majesty, and so put them in despair of your benevolence, which, I understand from the ambassador Eliot and from others, they are trying hard to do. For this purpose it has been suggested (*advisé*) among them that your Majesty, stimulated by the insatiable cupidity of the Spaniards, had conspired to come and ravage the whole kingdom, waste everything with fire and sword, and extirpate the whole English race. The good treatment which ought to be shown to the English merchants will remedy this, as I have written.

Notwithstanding the said resolution, in order to discharge my duty as far as possible, and to make the King's obstinacy apparent, I wrote a letter to the King, which I transcribe word for word, viz.:—

"Sire, as I informed you lately, and as you may see whenever you please, the Emperor has given me express power and command, in case it is proposed to treat of the affair of the Queen's marriage, to appeal and protest in his Majesty's name, and present letters apostolic, and do all other things necessary for the preservation of the Queen's right. And as I understand that the archbishop of Canterbury, not having regard to the appeals and inhibitions, of which he cannot pretend ignorance, has caused the said Queen to be cited, I would desire to discharge my commission in accordance with my said power. And this, more on other accounts than for fear of the procedure of the said Archbishop, who in this case could do no prejudice to anyone but himself; yet, for the sake of good repute (*pour le debvoer de honnestete*), and for the desire I have always had that things should go well, I wished first to notify it to you, desiring you to take it in good part, as may be expected of your prudence and humanity, &c. London, 5 May 1533."

I thought it better to write the said letter than to go and speak to the King, because, having made such a disorder, it did not seem right to frequent the Court, lest the world should suspect your Majesty consented to the affair; and also for other considerations, especially that the answer of the King's intention might be made and given to me in writing for my discharge, and that I might show it to those who take the Queen's part, and publish it

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465. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

among the people as I found necessary. The King received the letter from my man very benignly, and immediately told him that he would send an answer either that day or the next; which he did; and there came to me, on his part, Cromwell, who manages all his affairs, who told me that the King had received my letter, containing several articles,—among others, that I intended to appeal and present letters apostolic to the archbishop in the name of your Majesty; that he thought your Majesty had no cause to meddle in the affair, and that I ought to consider that, though the privilege of ambassadors was great, it did not justify them in violating the rights of the Crown and kingdom; and that the King prayed me to have regard to this, using many gentle and gracious words. And because the matter was of great importance, the King did not limit himself to this answer, but desired me to confer with his Council on the 7th, when a full answer would be given to me.

On the 7th I was at Westminster at 8 a.m., where were assembled in council the Chancellor, the earls of Wiltshire and Essex, lord Rochford, the Treasurer, the Controller, Cromwell, the two chief judges of England, Drs. Fox and Sampson, and others. The two Dukes were not there, because they had gone home to their houses. On Wiltshire arriving there, he drew from his pouch the letter I had written to the King, asking me the meaning of it, and that I would show the power therein mentioned. To this I replied, that as to showing the power I had no great occasion, for as I was ambassador it was only of use to me for my discharge as against your Majesty, in case I should be accused of having intermeddled too far. Nevertheless, to show that I did not wish to stand on ceremony, I was willing to satisfy the King by producing the said power, and I threw it upon the table; which being read, I declared my said letter summarily, giving them to understand the tenor of the briefs and excommunications. On hearing this, Wiltshire, as one much grieved and astonished, began to say that the said letter appeared a little strange, and that it was of such a quality that if it had been written by any one in the kingdom, however great, his body and goods would be confiscated by virtue of the late statute, of which he desired to notify me by the command of the King, who had besides ordered him to tell me that if I desired to live in peace and do the duty of an ambassador, as I had done till now, the King would treat me most favorably, as much as any ambassador who could come to him from any prince; but if I meant to assume two faces, and exceed the duty of an ambassador, it would be another thing. Therefore, I ought to consider well how I interfered in the matters contained in the said power. On this I said he acted like the eels of Meaux,* who cry before they are skinned; for as yet I had neither appealed nor presented apostolic letters, nor done anything by my said letter of which they could reasonably complain, even if it had been written by any other than an ambassador. As to the good treatment of the King, of which he spoke, I held myself very well satisfied hitherto, and that he was so virtuous and humane that he could not do otherwise; also he could not, without injuring his reputation. As to the two faces of which he spoke, I did not yet know this art, if he did not teach it to me. By these two faces he meant, to attempt to act as ambassador and as proctor. At last I told him he might lawfully enough excuse himself from speaking of this matter, as being an interested party, and moreover that it was a matter for learned men. At this he knew not what to say, except that he referred himself to others.

I then said, if they were so pleased, I would relate to them the discourse of this affair, and my opinion. On their desiring to hear it, I asked if it

* Cotgrave gives this proverb of the eels of Melun.

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should be in French or Latin? They thought it would be better in Latin, as they did not all understand French. And I made them a long discourse, beginning with the friendship your Majesty had always borne to the King and realm, and that you had interfered in this affair more for the benefit, honor, and repose of the said King and realm than for any other cause, although your Majesty holds the Queen for your mother, and the Princess for your sister; declaring with what moderation and gentleness you had proceeded in this affair. And because he founds his justification chiefly on the opinion of the universities and of individual doctors, I showed them the practices that had been used in those universities; and how there were a greater number of opinions in favor of the Queen; and how all the prelates of Spain, Naples, and other countries had, without hesitation, decided in her behalf; and how, notwithstanding all the practices and menaces used here, yet the most learned and virtuous prelates and doctors of this kingdom persisted in the said opinion, and even the university of Paris said that, the Queen not having been known by the Prince, this marriage was good; and for proof that she had not been known, I gave them innumerable reasons. I then told them that the statute which they alleged was not valid, for several reasons which I set before them; and, supposing it was good, that the Queen ought not to be included in it, for reasons which it would be too long to relate. I afterwards alleged to them the most just causes why the case should not be decided here, especially before this Archbishop, who is the man most suspected in all the world, and who, as a violater of his recent oath of obedience to the Pope, and also as one excommunicated, can give no sentence of any value; and that the sentence of the Pope alone is sufficient to abate hereafter the dissensions which may arise touching the succession; which dissensions, as they have known heretofore, are very easy to disseminate in this kingdom, and very difficult to extinguish: that heretofore the Roses had troubled the kingdom, but now it seemed they desired to sharpen the thorns of the roses; and that they must consider that even if the Archbishop was a competent judge in this matter, that since sentence in a matrimonial cause "ne passe jamays en chose jugee," his sentence will be liable to be withdrawn *sans prescription*; which will tend to create disorder and internal trouble, for reasons which will be too long to write, but of which I have notified the first to Granvelle.

On this, after they had conferred together a little while in English, Dr. Foxe rose, and made a long answer to me, to the effect that the King by his great learning, moved by the Divine Spirit, had found that he could not keep the Queen as his wife, and, like a Catholic prince, he had separated from her, and that there was no occasion to discuss the matter further; and as to disputing the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury, it would be against the laws, which neither the King nor the realm would tolerate, even under presentation of briefs or bulls from the Pope, who, to speak frankly, had no authority here, or jurisdiction, either over temporality or spirituality; and that if I did this, I could not protect myself by the privilege of ambassadors, for that was beyond the duties of the office, especially as the said briefs were not commands of your Majesty, but of the Pope, whose ambassador I was not, and had no charge from his Holiness so to do, which belonged to his Nuncio; besides that, my said power was of old date, and that your Majesty might have changed your opinion since, which they think probable from information received by the King from his ambassador, and for this reason they would pray me, in order not to put myself in danger, or the realm in trouble, and also not to embitter matters further, that I would wait for a new command from your Majesty.

After several replies and discussions, as I persisted in my intention of executing what was contained in my said power, they one and all begged me

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465. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

to have regard to the inconveniences above mentioned; and finally, seeing that the two judges were there only to make solemn prohibition and conjure me not to transgress the said statute, of which Wiltshire held a copy in his hand, in a great roll of paper, as long as I was there,—and also because, as I wrote at the beginning of this letter, there was no necessity to do so,—determining to make a virtue of necessity, I told them that although they knew that I only desired the good of affairs, and not to create too great difficulties, I was content to delay two days, and that meanwhile it might please the King to make answer to my letter in writing, and that if he made me such an answer as it seemed to me your Majesty might be content with, I would forbear to proceed further. Of these words they all showed themselves very glad. I expect today the said answer, and if I do not receive it I will try again. On leaving the Council, for a *bonne bouche* I told them that there were men in their court who made very strange reports, for some wished the people to understand that your Majesty had consented to this affair, and others said you wished to come and destroy this kingdom; and as to the last point, I informed them that your Majesty never thought otherwise than to favor this kingdom, and had never imagined they would give him occasion to do otherwise. As to the first, they must understand that unless justice required it so, all the world could not alter your Majesty's intentions, who would pursue the Queen's right to the end, not less, as I have said, for the affection you bore both to the King and Queen, which I hope the King would know, putting apart somewhat his passion; and therefore they would do well to take order about these publishers of news, otherwise I should be compelled to publish other news. They replied that this was quite reasonable, and that if they found things so, they would give order about them.

The King's marriage was celebrated, as it is reported, on the day of the Conversion of St. Paul; and because at that time Dr. Bonner had returned from Rome, and the Nuncio of the Pope was frequently at Court, some suspect that the Pope had given a tacit consent; which I cannot believe. It is true that from that time the said Nuncio did not go very frankly into business; and although before the said statute I had solicited him according to the charge he had from his Holiness, and to the promise he had made me, when I presented your Majesty's letters to him, to put the brief in execution against the Archbishop, or that he would assist me in it, he has done nothing about it, and I fear that, "*à la sourde*," he has not always done his duty. The duke of Norfolk's mission to France is only founded on the Pope's journey to Nice, as I lately wrote. He came eight days ago, accompanied by the King's physician, to visit the French ambassador, who is ill of a tertian fever; and being there at dinner, some one asked if he was not going to Rome as reported; to which he replied, either for brag or to disguise his going to the Pope, that he would never go to Rome except with lance on thigh.

He said also that on this journey he would take with him at least 300 horses, besides mules of burden. I do not know how he will manage at his return, but it seems that he has great desire to march. It has been determined since my last that no churchman should go with him. It is not yet known when he will leave, for it depends upon the post, who, as I last wrote to your Majesty, has not yet returned from Rome. Dr. Sampson and others have told me that the King has no doubt this meeting at Nice is made by consent of your Majesty. The King has ordered all the gentlemen to be here at the Feast of Pentecost, to honor the coronation of the Lady, for which solemnity new loans are levied every day; but the King will reimburse himself too much, for it is a custom here, when such a festivity takes place, to create knights those who have a sufficient revenue to support it; and if any one refuse the honor, to avoid incurring certain obligations, as several do, the King

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formerly took a certain fine; but now it is proposed to proceed more roughly, that is to say, that every one who has a revenue of 40*l.* sterling be obliged to accept the said order, or give up his whole revenue for three years. This is a serious thing, besides the displeasure they have at the ill-treatment of the Queen, which makes the people murmur against this coronation; and most of them have no hope of reformation, except by the aid of your Majesty, and no fear, even those who possess property, except that your Majesty will forget them (*ne les oblige*, qu. *oublie?*), saying that they know well this accursed woman will maltreat all those who have taken the Queen's part or spoken in her favor. I speak of men of mark, for whoever would punish all the others would have enough to do; and I venture to assure your Majesty that things are now at such a pass that if there came men from your Majesty, they would have as much following as they pleased. This woman does all she can to gain the goodwill of the Londoners; but she deceives herself, for if there come a crisis (*ung affaire*), I think they would keep their wages and say, "*vive qui vence*," as usual.

Ten days ago the King despatched to Rome in great diligence the nephew of the auditor of the Chamber, I know not about what. There has also arrived here the Pope's man to speak of the convocation of the Council, who with the Nuncio was at court on Sunday, and they will return thither tomorrow. I imagine they will get an agreeable answer, viz., that the King does not wish to promote the said Council, which is, as the English say, just what the Pope wants, whatever he pretends. The messenger of Denmark, who was here before for the justification of the outrage done to the English in Denmark, has returned, and I have not been able to discover why he came. London, 10 May 1533.

Fr., pp. 10. *From a modern copy.*

10 May. **466.** Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.

Add. MS. 28,585, f. 249. B. M.

Congratulations on the Emperor's safe passage to Barcelona.

Is pressing for a sentence in the English case. The Pope is afraid of deciding till he knows the Emperor's intentions. Asked him to order the sentence to be given, because it would be doing justice, especially now that the King has done what was not expected in a Defender of the Faith. If he gave the sentence now, he would have an interval between doing so and depriving the King of his kingdom, so that every one would see that he was doing right. Finally he ordered that what was necessary should be done to make it effectual (*mando que se entendiesse en todo el necessario para el buen effetto della*). He said, however, that he thought of sending to the Emperor to know whether, if his Holiness deprived the King, he would give his word to execute it and stand by the Church. He suggested some negociation with France to prevent the King helping England, but the Count would not talk of anything likely to affect the treaties of Madrid and Cambray, and told the Pope he was bound to do justice, and to regard his promises to the Emperor.

* * * Rome, 10 May 1533.

Sp., pp. 6. *Modern copy.*

11 May. **467.** John Lord Dudley to Cromwell.

Vesp. F. xiii. 120 b. B. M.

Is marvellously deceived for the payment of 400*l.* which he was promised by his kinsman. His day of payment is tomorrow between 9 and 12. If Cromwell will make this payment for him, his wife and he will assure him Netherpen, Overpen, Oxley, and Rowley, her jointure, worth 40*l.* yearly, and no part thereof sold to Sir John Dudley. Westm., 11 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Unto the Right Worshipful Mr. Cromewell, of the King's Council.

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11 May. R. O. **468.** A[NNE] LADY OXFORD to CROMWELL.

Begs that her servant, Foster, the bearer, may be excused from attending on the King's council to take up knighthood. He has only been her serving man for 20 years, and his land is not more than 38*l. per annum.* Castle Campys, 11 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Right Worshipful Mr. Cromwell. *Endd.*

12 May. R. O. St. P. I. 394. **469.** BEDYLL to CROMWELL.

Thinks it would have been better for the ladies Norfolk and Guildford to be examined here in consequence of the changing of the place of judgment, which necessitated a new citation of the lady Catharine and a delay of 15 days. However, by the testimony of Brian to her words and behaviour at the citation served upon her by Lee, she is declared *contumax*, without any new citation, and a commission has been sent down to examine the said ladies in London. Sends his servant, Thos. Argall, with the writings of what was done on the first day, Saturday, and the second day, this Monday, in order that Cromwell may inform the King. Will send the acts every day. Thinks the process will be somewhat shorter than it was devised before the King. My lord of Winchester and all others study diligently to have the whole case handled consonant to law, so far as the matter will allow. My lord of Canterbury handles himself very well and very uprightly. No one has yet appeared for lady Katharine. Dunstable, 12 May.

Hol. Add.: Master Cromwell, of the King's Council.

12 May. R. O. Cranmer's Letters, p. 241. St. P. I. 394. **470.** CRANMER to HENRY VIII.[1]

I have received your letter dated at Greenwich, 11 May. On Saturday last the noble lady Katharine was, for non-appearance that day before me, and upon such certificate as the mandatary only made to me upon his oath, pronounced *contumax*. This Monday, on depositions made and taken before me by Mr. Briane, Gage, and Vaux, my fellows, your Grace's servants, and upon the words spoken by her at the serving of the monition, I have pronounced her *vere et manifeste contumacem*; so that she is, as the counsel informed me, precluded from more monition to appear. I shall therefore make further acceleration in my process than I thought I should. I desire credence for Mr. Brian, to whom I have declared my further mind. Dunstable, 12 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.:* 12 May 25 Hen. VIII.

471. THE DIVORCE.

Ar. MS. 151, f. 352. B. M. Treatise on the divorce, addressed to Philip and Mary.

Begins: Agebatur igitur salutis humanæ annus 1528 ab inchoato in Anglia Henrici VIII. imperio plus minus vigesimus. *Pp.* 74.

Ends: Sed in ægritudinem, quæ illi ultima futura erat, incidens, simul ac desperatam salutem suam vidit, Benefeldum honestissimæ integerrimæque vitæ hominem, penes quem familiæ suæ gubernandæ et omnes rationes subducendi moderamen, rege ita decernente, diu stetisset, ad se evocans.

The papers in this volume were evidently collected for the purpose of writing this treatise.

Ar. MS. 151, f. 201. B. M. 2. "Matrimonii cujusdam quod olim, obtenta pontificis dispensatione, cum illiberis fratris uxore contractum fuit, et nunc tandem quarundam academiarum censuris impetitum patrocinantibus, item quibusdam doctissimis et illarum sententiam variis argumentationibus explicare intentibus brevis apologia."

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Begins: Oppugnatores hujus matrimonii propositionem quandam proponunt.

Ends: Illud autem unum etc. usque in finem.

Lat., pp. 276.

Headed: Johannis episcopi Roffensis responsum ad libellum impressum Londini, 1530.*

Reference is made to the decision of the university of Paris, which was given in July 1530.

12 May. **472.** The Abbot of Westminster.

Close Roll, 25 Hen. VIII. m. 32 d.

Oath taken in Chancery, 12 May 25 Hen. VIII., by Will. Boston, abbot of St. Peter's, Westminster, to observe the covenants in the indenture made between Henry VII. and John Islipp, the late abbot, dated 16 July 19 Hen. VII., for singing masses for that King's soul, &c.

473. Henry Lord Stafford to [Cromwell].

R. O.

Please to move the King for such evidences as concern my lands remaining at Thornbury. It is not unknown to you what wrong Corbet did me; for since by my Lord Chancellor's award he was my farmer, he claims divers parcels of Hope, as Knetmore and Millfield, and will not let me enter unless I show evidence. The abbess of Polesworth has recovered 20 marks a year out of a benefice of mine, whereas for 200 years she had only ten, till I find evidence to the contrary. Fitzherbert knows this matter. The evidences of Thornbury are many cartloads, and will be put in great disorder if removed. If brought up to London much time will be wasted. If the King will send one of his Council, I will defray the cost, and take all the evidences belonging to my land. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

13 May. **474.** Henry Lord Stafford to the Duke of Norfolk.

R. O.

I received your letter desiring me to take my Lady, your wife, into my house. I thought I had laid such considerations before you that you would never have renewed your request. Now you will compel me to speak more than I thought to have done, or else I must grant what will be my utter undoing. I cannot stop her wild language, but it might be prejudicial to me who have never deserved it. In this matter you know by long experience I can do no good. Stafford, 13 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

13 May. **475.** Henry Lord Stafford to Cromwell.

R. O.

I received your letter today, by my lord of Norfolk's servant, touching the taking of my lady of Norfolk into my house, whereby you reckon that with my good counsel tranquillity may be established between my Lord and her. To be assured of that, I would not only receive her but fetch her on my feet at London. But the redress of this stands not in the advertisement of her kin, of which she has had plenty, nor in the pitiful exclamation of her poor friends, praying her to remember what honor she has come to by her husband, and what possibility of doing her friends good if she had followed the King's pleasure, who showed her so great favor as might have won any alien's heart, besides the gentle advertisement he has sent her divers times, of which he has made me privy. What more could her enemies wish than this continual contention with her husband, which makes him forsake her company, and, besides the obloquy of this world, brings her into the King's displeasure, which to every true heart is death. But since, in spite of all

* Not the same as the book printed at Alcala in 1530.

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475. HENRY LORD STAFFORD to CROMWELL—*cont.*

these things and the gentleness of her husband, she cannot be induced to break her sensual and wilful mind, and she takes me, and all others who have advised her to conformity, to be flatterers and liars, I trust you will not reckon that I can do any good in this matter, but I should incur great jeopardy from her wild language. It is my shame and sorrow, being her brother, to have to rehearse all this. Stafford, 13 May. *Signed.*

P.S.—I desire you to have my bill in remembrance for the evidences.

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

13 May. Camusat, 127 b. **476.** MONTMORENCY to the BAILLY OF TROYES.

The King intends to be at Lyons on the 22nd or 23rd inst. Norfolk should, therefore, start as soon as possible. Sends letters of credence to Norfolk. The King has appointed persons to accompany him. M. du Biez will conduct him to Abbeville or Amyens, where Mess. d'Humyeres, de la Rochepot (the writer's brother), de la Hargerie, and other gentlemen of Picardy will meet him. Desires the Bailly to write to them when Norfolk starts. Serilly en Bourbonnoys, 13 May.

Sends an extract from a letter from the cardinal de Tournon. He will see whether it is advisable to show it to the king of England.

Fr.

13 May. R. O. **477.** JOHN [BLAKE], Abbot of Cirencester, to SIR WILLIAM [DENYS?]*

I send to your mastership the depositions of certain words spoken at South Serney touching treason. I have [put] the secular man into jail till I hear further of your pleasure. Circeter, 13 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Mutilated. Add.*

13 May. R. O. **478.** DOVER AND CALAIS PASSAGE.

Mandate to lord Lisle, as deputy of Calais, to put John Bartelet and Adrian Dogen in possession of the passage between Dover and Calais, granted to them by patent 13 May 25 Hen. VIII.

Large paper, p. 1.

13 May. R. O. **479.** RANULPH WODNUT, Priest, to STRETE, Archdeacon of Salop.

Ralph Donne caused Ric. Wittour and me to appear in the Exchequer on Saturday last, stating that whereas it pleased Mr. Escheator to admit his son Richard Donne to be bailly of Tervyn, and receive the rents, for which his father and other friends were bound in 100*l.*, yet when the said Ralph came to receive the rents in his son's name, Wittour and I had given warning in the church to pay them to nobody but us. Being asked by Ric. Leyftwyche, deputy escheator, whether we had done so, we answered that what we had done was by your commandment, and showed him your last letter. Although you were general surveyor for the bishopric of Coventry and Lichfield, he told us that Chester is a county palatine, and that the King's writ was directed to his master, commanding him to make process to the sheriff, and due inquisition at Chester, of the death of Geoffrey, late bishop; that the Escheator is charged with all the temporalities, and intends shortly to keep courts at Tervyn and Wibbunbery. Copnall, 13 May.

Mr. Massy and Mr. Thorneton were sent for because they would not pay their rents.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Strete, archdeacon of Salop, and residentiary at Lichfield.

* The surname is lost by mutilation, but was doubtless Denys. Sir Will. Denys was sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1532–3.

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15 May. **480.** CROMWELL'S BONDS.

R. O. A brief register of such specialties as now, 15 May 25 Hen. VIII., remain in my master Thomas Cromwell's hands, concerning the appearance of certain persons before the Council.

July* 24 Hen. VIII.—Bond of Roger Gyfford and Rob. Lutton to Sir John Gage and Cromwell in 200 marks for their appearance in oct. St. Martin in winter.

Aug.—Bond of Geo. Gore, Ric. Abberford, and Will. Marr, to Sir Will. Poulett and Cromwell in 100 marks for Gore's appearance at Mich. Of John Felde, Ric. Allger, and Ric. Manchester, in 100 m. Of Edw. Hewett, John Enderby, and Thos. Whyte, in 100 m. Of Octavian Talbot in 100 m. Of Thos. Ketyll, Rob. Porte, and Rob. Knevett, in 50 m. Of John Purser, Jas. Spenser, and Rob. Smyth, in 100 m. Of Fyrmyn de Bes, Roger Yong, and Jas. Nycolson, in 100 m. Of John Enderby, Will. Vyneyarde, and John Rutter, in 100 m.:—all to Poulett and Cromwell, or to the latter only.

Sept.—Of John Melsham, John Horwood, and Nic. Woodhouse, in 100 m. Of Ric. Smythe, Rauf Holgrave, and Ric. Waleys, in 200 m.

Oct.—Of Roger and Humph. Holte and Thos. Verdon, in 100*l.*, to Poulett, Tuke, and Cromwell.

Nov.—Of Geo. Carewe and Rob. Lutton in 100*l.*

Feb.—Of Rob. Redman in 500 m. that he shall not sell the book called "The Division of the Spiritualty and the Temporalty," nor any other book privileged by the King.

Pp. 7. *The heading in Wriothesley's* (?) *hand.*

R. O. ii. A brief register of such specialties as now, 15 May 25 Hen. VIII., remain in my master Thomas Cromwell's hands, supposed to be forfeited to the King for carrying out of corn and victuals.

March 19 Hen. VIII.—Bond of Will. Merche and Ric. Brice, his factor, to Will. Bonde, controller at Pole, and Oliver Lawrence, customer there, for delivery of 150 qrs. barley malt at Calais, 100*l.*

March 20 Hen. VIII.—Of John Palmer to Oliver Lawrence, customer of Pole, and Will. Knight, controller there, for delivery of 90 qrs. of malt at any place in England, 40 mks.

Jan. 21 Hen. VIII.—Of Robt. Coke and Thos. Gorre to Lawrence and Knight, at Pole, for delivery of 30 qrs. wheat, 20 qrs. barley, and 20 qrs. malt at Rye, 40 mks.

March 21 Hen. VIII.- Of John Ryve and Wm. Davy to Lawrence and Knight, at Poole, for 7 qrs. barley, to be delivered at Brixham, 10*l.*

Oct. 22 Hen. VIII.—Of Richard Mongeham to Thos. Alcock, chief customer of Kent, for delivery of 18,000 billets and 4 qrs. wheat at Calais, 10*l.*

Nov. 22 Hen. VIII.—Of Robt. White of Lynne to John Pace, customer there, for delivery of 120 qrs. barley and 60 qrs. malt at Calais, 10*l.*

Dec. 22 Hen. VIII.—Of John Daniel and Ric. Salle, for delivery of 160 qrs. grain at Southampton, 10*l.*

Jan. 22 Hen. VIII.—Of John Browne of Lynne to Robt. Polvertoft, customer of Boston, for delivery of 180 qrs. wheat at London, 80*l.*

Feb. 22 Hen. VIII.—Of Ric. Short and John Love to Allcock, customer of Kent, for delivery of 40 qrs. barley at Calais, 10*l.*; and another of the same amount. Of James Page and Robt. Peche to Allcock, customer of Kent, for delivery of 40 qrs. barley at Calais, 7*l.*; and another for delivery of 100 qrs. there, 20*l.*

March 22 Hen. VIII.—Of Jas. Barowe and Steph. Harenden to Alcok, customer of Kent, for delivery of 60 qrs. barley at Calais, 13*l.* Of John Petite and Thos. Myrable to

* Although these bonds are arranged in months, the specific date of each is given in the entries.

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480. CROMWELL'S BONDS—*cont.*

Alcok, for delivery of 50 qrs. barley and 50 qrs. oats at Calais, 20*l.* Of Chr. Coo to John Pace, customer of Lynn, for delivery of 100 qrs. wheat and 100 qrs. barley at Calais, 10*l.*

May 23 Hen. VIII.—Of Christopher Coo to the duke of Norfolk and John Pace, customer of Lynn, for delivery of 200 qrs. wheat at Calais, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Of Fras. Nowche and Chr. Coo to the duke of Norfolk and John Pace, for delivery of 260 quarters barley malt and 60 qrs. maslyn at Calais, 84*l.*

July 23 Hen. VIII.—Of Henry Dinely and Wm. Kyddale of Kingston-on-Hull, to Robert Wood and John Lambert, customers there, for delivery of 220 qrs. wheat at Calais, 200*l.* Of Thos. Horne and John Manning to Robt. Wood and John Lambert, customers of Hull, for delivery of 80 qrs. wheat at Sandwich, 200*l.*

July 23 Hen. VIII.—Of James Smyth and Wm. Ustwayte to Robt. Wood and John Lambert, customers of Hull, for delivery of 80 qrs. wheat and 30 qrs. barley at Calais, 200*l.* Of Thos. Thomson and Ric. Wood to the same customers of Hull, for delivery of 200 qrs. wheat at any English port, 200*l.* Of John Smyth and Ric. Hardynge to Alcok, chief customer of Kent, for delivery of 10 tuns beer and 6 wey of cheese at Calais, 20*l.*

Aug. 23 Hen. VIII.—Of John Rugley to Alcok, customer of Sandwich, for delivery of 30 qrs. barley at Rye, 10*l.* Of Thos. Bland to Wood and Lambert, customers of Hull, for delivery of 10½ qrs. wheat, 8 qrs. rye, 22 qrs. barley, 1 qr. beans, and 127 qrs. malt, at any port, 200*l.* Of Thos. Miller to the duke of Norfolk and John Pace, customer of Lynn, for delivery of 100 qrs. malt and 80 qrs. wheat at Calais, 20*l.*

Pp. 13.

15 May. R. O. **481.** TUNSTALL to CROMWELL.

His letters of the 25th April were delivered on the 12th by a pursuivant with the King's writ to warn all who could spend above 40*l.* to go up and receive knighthood. Has used all possible diligence, and sends by the bearer to the Lord Chancellor the return and certificate required. Begs him to be good master to the gentlemen therein named, for this year they have been at great expence providing soldiers for the Borders, and in case of a Scotch invasion they are bound to attend the captain general at their own cost. The rest of the gentry are either knights already, or their lands are out of their hands, and these in the return "be very mean gentlemen, all save two of the first." Aukeland, 15 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To the right honorable Master Cromwell.

15 May. R. O. **482.** TUNSTALL to SIR THOS. AUDELEY.

To the same effect. Auckland, 15 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Sir Thos. Audeley, lord chancellor. *Endd.*

15 May. R. O. **483.** SIR J. RUSSELL to CROMWELL.

I perceive you have moved the King in the matter between Sir Thos. Cheyny and me. Whereas he is surprised it has not been long since settled, the fault is not mine. My wife brought me from you 40*l.* for paling More park, informing me that I should receive of your servant Candishe another sum of money of the revenues of the More for the same. The gardener has almost destroyed the garden there, and will keep it no longer for 6*d.* a day. If the King will allow 8*d.* a day, and give me the appointment, I will keep it as well as I can, though it will cost me as much again. Charlelye Wood, 15 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

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15 May. **484.** JOHN LORD SCROPE, of Bolton, to CROMWELL.

Vesp. F. XIII. 118 b. B. M.

Thanks him for his favors. Hears from his uncle, Sir Thomas Clyfforde, and from his servant, that Cromwell has been too busy with the King's great matters to finish his matter. Asks Cromwell to pardon his importunity; but if he is put off this summer, Lord Conyers, who is not his friend, will purposely destroy the game and other things, and he has sent up his servant, Vincent Metcalfe, to the duke of Norfolk and his other friends, "to make stop in the same." Requests him to write to lord Conyers not to meddle with the game or other royalties of the lands. Will do him what pleasure he can. Desires credence for his servant. Bolton Castle, 15 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To, &c., Master Thomas Cromewell, councillor to our most sovereign lord the King's highness. *Endd.*

15 May. **485.** JAMES V. to [BEAUVAIS].

Cal. B. VII. 182. B. M.

Has received his letter and another answer sent by his colleague Deinteville, touching the truce with England. Has considered Northumberland's letter to the Ambassador touching the conservation of order on the Borders. Would willingly write, at the instance of the King his master, to Henry VIII., having been always desirous for the good of peace, but that he has already written letters since the renewal of war by a gentleman of his household, and others afterwards, of the most amicable tendency, which have never been answered. Will write when he is assured his letters will be received and answered. Is willing that the place for treating shall be in England. Has given such orders meanwhile to his officers on the Marches that no disorder has occurred, or shall, unless provoked by England. On Monday last, 12 May, the garrison of Norham made an inroad as far as the land of Hauteborne (Otterburn ?) quite unprovoked, notwithstanding what Northumberland has written. Stirling Castle, 15 May 1533, 20 Jac. V.

Fr. Copy, pp. 3.

15 May. **486.** MAGNUS to CROMWELL.

Cal. B. III. 168. B. M.

The King's causes have proceeded well. The clergy have acted like loving subjects, as Dr. Lee, the bearer, will show him. Begs credence for him, and to the Lord Chancellor for him, if needed. Sends him a present of 5*l.* for a poor token. York, 15 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To t[he ri]ght worshipful and mine own [goo]d master, Mr. Cromwell.

15 May. **487.** CUTHBERT MARSHALL to CROMWELL.

R. O.

According to Cromwell's desire has not only condescended to the passing of certain conclusions in the convocation here, but has endeavoured to remove the scruples of others. Was not moved to this by any arguments he had heard or read, for he learned nothing from the persons or books sent hither, but at Cromwell's loving request informed his conscience according to his bounden duty. Desires credence for Dr. Lee. Begs Cromwell to defend his right, for of late he has suffered many wrongs, amongst others from John Daunye, Esq., here in Yorkshire, who has enclosed great part of a common at Carlton within Marshall's prebend, which will cause the town to decay. No remedy is to be had here; the gentlemen are so allied and friended. Daunye is now in London, and I have sent one of the poor men of the town with muniments and writings to be a suitor to you. I beseech you to treat him so that we may enjoy our rights peaceably. York, 15 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Thos. Crumwell, one of the King's most honorable Council.

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15 May. **488.** EDWARD BESTENEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Sends by Brankyn, the King's pikemonger, 3 great pikes, to take them where your pleasure shall be. Is arranging with him to deliver Cromwell from time to time as many as he likes. All things here are at his disposal. Thanks him for his letters written to the bishop of Ely, now deceased, "in favor of my priest." Soham, Thursday, 15 May 25 Hen. VIII.

Hol. in another hand, p. 1. *Add.*

15 May. **489.** JOHN CODDRYNGTON, Prior of Malmesbury, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Has received his compendious letter of the 13 May, desiring him to send up the chamberer for one of those to certify the Abbot's death to the King. Before his letter came the chapter had already agreed to send up two of the brethren for that purpose. Maunsbere, 15 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To, &c. Mr. Thomas Cromwell, chancellor of the Exchequer, and one of the King's honorable council, . . . in London. *Endd.*

15 May. **490.** The NUNCIO UBALDINI.

See GRANTS in MAY, No. 32.

15 May. **491.** EDWARD LEYGHTON, Priest, to CROMWELL.

R. O. The King's questions were determined and answered in the Convocation at York on Tuesday last according to his expectation, with as much towardness as ever I saw in my life, thanks to the labors of Dr. Lee. One of the lord Scrope's servants will be with you on Tuesday or Wednesday next. My lord Conyers repents his indiscreet answer, and will now be ordered at the King's pleasure. Tucksforthe, 16 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right hon.

16 May. **492.** WILL. POPLEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. I wrote to you last for the promotion of a cousin of mine, dan Water Jay, "cosyner" of Malmesbury, and my brother brought me word that you would do the best you could. Since then I have word that the chamberer of the house should be sent up with a certificate of the death of the abbot. Therefore, to prevent any mistake, I have sent up my brother again to you, as this is important for me who live near the same monastery away from all my friends. My brother is an honest man, and will prove a good husband to the house. I find that Mr. Pole left my letter behind. I send it you now with a copy of the confession, that you may call any of the thieves before the King's council. Ciscetour, 16 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's council. *Endd.*

16 May. **493.** ROWLAND LEE to CROMWELL.

R. O. I received your letter of the 13th May, showing that the King is satisfied with my services. Before I received your letter I was on my way to London from York, having finished the King's affairs without any dissatisfaction. For the muniments of the University, no one is more meet to see them safely delivered than I. Trusting to sup with you on Tuesday night, I bring with me Master Leghton and the two honest friars. Tuxford in the Clay, Friday, 16 May.

I come home by my house at Ashden.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Mr. Thomas Crumwell, at the Austin Friars, in London.

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17 May. **494.** ROWLAND LEE to CROMWELL.

R. O. After my letter yesterday from Tuxfurthe, I received, this Saturday, at Stamfurthe, a letter from the abbot of St. Mary's, showing that he will be at London on Whitsunday next. The messenger delayed, for it was Thursday last before his Lordship (the Abbot) received his letter. Considering the shortness of the time, his charge in receipt of the King's money, his benevolence to you and me, I beg of you to make his excuse. Stamford, 17 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To my right entirely beloved friend, Mr. Thomas Crumwell.

17 May. **495.** CRANMER to HENRY VIII.

R. O. St. P. I. 396. Cranmer's Letters, 242. Your Grace's great matter is now brought to a final sentence to be given on Friday next. I cannot assign a shorter time, as every day next week shall be ferial, but trust to do then as becomes me. Dunstaple, 17 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.:* From the bishop of Canterbury, at Dunstable, the 17th day of May, the 25th year of your reign.

17 [May]. **496.** [CRANMER] to CROMWELL.

Otho, C.x.166. B. M. Cranmer's Letters, 242. I thank you for your two [letters]. I trust I have satisfied the King's expectation. I never yet went about to . . . . . willingly any man living, and would be loath now to begin . . . . . my prince, and defraud him of his trust in me. I have brought the matter to a final sentence to [be] given on Friday next. I cannot assign any shorter time, as every day will be ferial, except Friday and Saturday. I trust to endeavour myself further as shall become me to do to the pleasure of Almig[hty God] and the mere truth of the matter.

I pray you, think no unkindness in me that I have not [written to] you. I have not even written to the Queen, and to no one but the King, for I think it expedient that . . . . . and the process be kept secret for a time. "I pray you to make no relation thereof, as I know w[ell you] will not, for if the noble lady Catharine should, by th[e bruit of] this matter in the mouths of the inhabitants of the [country, or] by her friends or council hearing of this bruit, be [moved, stirred,] counselled or persuaded to appear afore me in the ty[me or afore] the tyme of sentence, I should be thereby greatly staye[d and let] in the process, and the King's grace's council here pre[sent shall be] much uncertain what shall be then further done the[rein. For a] great bruit and voice of the people in this behalf [might] move her to do that thing herein which peradventure [she would] not do if she shall hear little of it; and therefore I [desire you] to speak as little of this matter as ye may, and t[o beseech the] King's highness in likewise so to do for the consyd[erations afore] recited." Dunstaple, 17 [May]. *Signature mutilated.*

P. 1. *Mutilated.*

[17] May. **497.** [THOS. BEDYLL to CROMWELL.]

Otho, C.x.165. B. M. Pocock's Records, II. 475. Sends an account of the third court held on 16 May. This day the Archbishop will demand of the King's proctor to produce anything that he has conducing to the cause, and will inquire if any one purposes to say anything on behalf of the lady Katharine. Secondly, he will take possession of all the writings. Thirdly, he will admonish the King's proctor to be present on Friday, the 23rd, when sentence will be given in the King's favor. Had it not been for Rogation days, sentence would have been pronounced three or four days earlier. Dunstable, [17] May.

Hol., p. 1. *Mutilated.*

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17 May. **498.** Sir George Lawson to Cromwell.

R. O. Begs him to remember the despatch of his servant, and to send his mind about Lawson's letter and articles sent by him. The beginning of next month's wages is on the 29th inst. Will be at York at the end of next week to await the sending of money. There is at present within Berwick above 2,000 qrs. of corn, besides much more that is coming, of which a good portion is beans and oats for horsemeat. Corn is much cheaper here than in the South, and if the garrisons be discharged there will be a great loss in the same corn. For news refers him to the bearer, George Douglas, who, with his brother Angus and his uncle, has been most diligent to serve the King. One Selby, late mayor of this town, intends to complain of Master Captain to my lord of Norfolk, and the Captain has written an explanation to my said Lord. Begs that no credit be given to Selby. Berwick, 17 May.

Begs him to speak to Tuke to respite any suit against Lawson, and also the payment of the money till Christmas next.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

17 May. **499.** Will. Abbot of York to Cromwell.

R. O. I send you the grant of an annuity of 10*l.* for your life. I wish it were of more value, but our monastery is sore charged. I will send you the lease of Rudstone next term, with your half year's fee, as I am now at a point with Redeman for the same. I have paid Sir Geo. Lawson the 4,000*l.* I received of you at London. I beg credence for Dr. Legh, the bearer. St. Mary's, 17 May.

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Thomas Cromwell, Esq., treasurer of the Chamber unto the King's highness.*

17 May. **500.** Gervays Warin to Francis I.

Vit. B. xxi. 87. B. M. By my last letter I have declared the conclusion which the Princes con[federate have] taken together in their diet of Nuremberg, w . . . . . ben together last sent. They require that the 100,000 scuttes should be consigned, deposit or sequestered, in the hands of my lords of Bavary, whom I have visited. . I am now returning, but by small journeys, as my horses are tired. I am now with your ambassadors at Soleuure. The said lords of Bavaria are contented until you send them your intention touching the conclusion at the diet. Did not go to the Landgrave, as he remitted all to them, except that he thought the money should be delivered to them on the condition that duke Ulrich should be restored. The estates of the League of Swave are assembled at Augspurg, to see whether the league shall be continued or dissolved. Some princes and towns will leave it; and the lords of Bavaria have practised with the Imperial towns and others, so that it is agreed that the duchy of Wirtemberg shall no more belong to the league, as they have had much trouble and expence to preserve the dukedom of king Ferdinand, and have derived no good therefrom. They will do nothing to hinder the restoration of the Duke, and Ferdinand cannot resist the confederate princes. The people of the duchy desire to be out of the Spanish captivity, and to have their natural prince again. There will, however, be some difficulty whether the father or the son shall be restored. The notable men favor more the son, and the evil knaves the father. I understand from the lords of Bavaria that if you will deliver the 100,000 cr. for the restoration of the young Duke, it will be most agreeable to them, and they will go about it as soon as you think good, a . . . . . that when the son shall be restored to the said dukedo[m] . . . . . They shall

* I find no other mention of Cromwell having held this office.

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not oppose themselves, but shall help also to . . . . . restore the father if it be possible. They think this will strengthen the confederate princes, and weaken king Ferdinand, because he has no lordship in his country of Osterich, from which he got so much money and such good men-of-war as Wirtemberg.

The said lords desire me to tell you that the Turk and Ferdinand are not yet agreed. The former will yield all Hungary to Ferdinand, keeping "the places limitrophes (*limitotrophi*), and of fronters," as Belgrado, Quroque, Wistemburg, &c., by which he might recover Hungary when he would, but yet Ferdinand would have agreed to it. He also demands the surrender of the places taken by Andrew Doria; whereto the Emperor will not agree; and if he would, Doria perhaps would not, as he requires recompense for his great expences. The lords of Bavaria say that it is necessary to prevent the Turk or king John from agreeing with Ferdinand, who is nowhere so busy as towards Hungary, and will do much with the Turk to have peace on that side. Ferdinand is sending an embassy to Constantinople. If he agree with the Turk, he will make war against the Confederates, with the help of the Emperor and some of the German princes: for the Emperor is believed to have said that all the princes of Almain shall obey his brother as king of the Romans, if it cost him Spain. It is certain that if Ferdinand agrees with the Turk, he will try, either by practice or war, to make the Confederates acknowledge him. For this reason Wurtemberg must be taken from him, and king John prevented from agreeing with him. If this be done, he will never enjoy Osterich peaceably as long as he lives, "which is the capital article for to let always Ferdinando and the Emperor."

Recommends speedy action, or the lords will agree with Ferdinand, who makes them reasonable and fair offers. The Emperor is evil beloved of every man in Almayn. He has promised "montes of merveilles," but touching the Faith, he has left them in worse case than before his coming. The Bishop, and the towns and princes who are not Lutheran, know that he promised the duke of Saxony and the Landgrave [to allow them] to live after the doctrine of Luther, or of any other worse than he, if they would acknowledge his brother for the king of the Romans; so that it is clear that he has no interest in religion, and intends only the particular profit of himself and his brother.

The Almayns are in as great danger of the Turk as they were before. They thought the Emperor would try to recover some of the places taken from Christendom, but he has retired without either battle or appointment, and has done nothing but provoke the Turk to come another time. Many men think he has done it so that the Turk may come again and chastise the Germans. His Spaniards and Lombards have done more harm than the Turk. They are also discontented at the non-fulfilment of his promise of a council.

The Germans have great trust in you and your brother, the king of England, in consequence of the recent treaty between you. They know well that, if the Turk comes again, the Emperor will not send a penny out of Spain to help them.

He has brought many men by fair words from Germany to Mantua, Milan, Bologna, and Genoa, where all the creditors and men of war thought to have been paid, and has sailed away to Spain without paying a penny, "but he . . . . . them to Barcelona, which is to say they shall n[ever have] a penny of it, whereby many gentlemen and other be in g[reat] misery and desperation, having not one penny for the great services which they have done, and sayen for conclusion that the same is an Hispanische feith." It would be very easy to get men of war from Almain. Some captains to whom I have spoken say that they have not as yet found such master as ye be.

I am now going to Lyons, having heard that you will be there shortly. Soleurre, 17 May 1533.

English translation, pp. 7. *Mutilated.*

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18 May. **501.** W. Benet to Cromwell.

R. O. Though I cannot write to you of some good resolution in our master's great cause, "yet I trust, after the fume be past, which they here roke off the last news from thence," they will be more easy to be intreated and conducted to every good purpose. Howbeit, I dare promise no more of them than I shall see them do. I will do what I can.

The marquis of Montferrate is dead; and the marquis of Saluce, who claims that estate, has taken two towns belonging to it. The citizens of Casale, the head city, are in arms to defend their city both from the marquis of Saluce and the marquis of Mantua, who claims it by right of his wife, until the Emperor's pleasure be known. Five days ago Florianus, Campeggio's secretary, died, leaving vacant a prebend in Salisbury. I would be much bound to you if you would get it for my brother, seeing that you shall have the advowson of Barnake for your friend, which I intended to have given to my brother. When you shall see time, remember me to the King. Beside you, I think I have few there that will speak for me. Rome, 18 May 1533.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

18 May. **502.** Sir Gregory Casale to the Duke of Norfolk.

R. O. Wrote lately to Guronus, and informed the Duke of the Pope's going to Nice, and why it was determined on. The Pope has now abandoned that intention, from cowardice I believe. He would like a meeting very much, both to satisfy Francis, and because it would be for his own honor; but the Emperor is opposed to it, thinking it would give the King an opportunity of making just complaint. The Emperor is accustomed to treat with the Pope separately. The more prudent cardinals are also against it, unless they could be sure it would conduce to peace; and how it should do so I cannot see. I have communicated to Benet and the French cardinals all that has occurred to me on this subject. I have no doubt, if the French are prudent, the thing will take effect, but not before the end of August. Rome, 18 May 1533.

I beg you will get Guronus to bring, on his return, the despatch of the favor granted me by the King.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.:* Letters sent to the duke of Norfolk and the earl of Wiltshire.

18 May. **503.** Sir Piers Eggecombe to Cromwell.

R. O. By a letter enclosed, which came to me on the 17th May, you will see the matter charged against John Mayow, of High Clekar. He denies having spoken anything contrary to his duty to the King. Wishes to know what is to be done with him. Has taken security for his appearance. From my poor lodge of Cuthayll, 18 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

18 May. **504.** Thos. Solubriensis, Prior of Carswell,* to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Her servant Worth has been with him at a poor lodge, but would not tarry. Was glad to hear that she was merry. Carswell, 18 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Lady Honor.

* Thomas Chard. Dugdale says he was prior of Careswell in 26 Hen. VIII., *i.e.* 1534 or 1535; but he was probably so appointed when he resigned the priory of Montacute in July 1532 (*see* vol. v., 1207 (27)); for Careswell was a cell of Montacute, and the prior was not only appointed but removable by the prior of Montacute.

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18 May. **505.** SERJEANT HUXLEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have received the King's letters to be at the crowning of the Queen's grace. I do not know whether I should come with my lord Bishop to London or tarry here. Please let me know. Dunstable, 18 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Sealed. Endd.*

18 May. **506.** BENET to HENRY VIII.

R. O. St. P. VII. 456. Since the despatch of Francis the courier on the 5th a citation has been issued against you, and executed against the bishop of Worcester and myself, of which I send a copy. We went to the Pope, lamenting that he should suffer such a thing, especially as the Congress was not yet fully resolved on. He told me secretly that the Imperialists had earnestly urged the process against you, saying that without it they despaired of obtaining justice. He replied that the matter must not be precipitated, especially with so honorable a member of Christendom as yourself, and that he would not proceed to excommunication, which they urged, until the Emperor had prepared an army, whereby your Highness, standing in contempt, might be compelled to obey. He also insisted on your friendship with the king of France, and therefore war with you would be impossible, and all Christendom be troubled. He told them, therefore, that to proceed against you would be very dangerous, and it would be better "to let pass this contempt" than revenge the same. So the Pope told us he put off the Imperialists for the time; but we could not prevail upon him to stop the process. Are waiting for the answer to the brief sent to the French king, as he wrote in his last. Rome, 18 May 1533.

All in Boner's hand but the last sentence. Add.

ii. Copy of the citation referred to.

Lat.

18 May. **507.** PREACHING IN FRANCE.

Le Grand, III. 623. Francis I. to the bishop of Senlis, M. Pierre de l'Estoile, Leonard de la Givonniere, and Fras. Tabary.

Desires them to keep the result of their examination of the charges of preaching and sedition brought against Dr. Gerard Roussel, Fras. Picquet, bachelier, Frere Geoffroy, Thomas Cordelier, and Frere Louis le Sendrier, Mathurin, until his return. Roussel is to be kept in custody by the queen of Navarre. The others, as well as Dr. Beda, proctor of the faculty of theology, are forbidden to come within 20 leagues of Paris. Moulins, 18 May 1533, 19 Fras. I.

Fr.

18 May. **508.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives. Although the King's Council had promised me an answer to my letters within three days, they delayed to call me for more than six. On Tuesday last the duke of Norfolk and others invited me to dinner, which I thought it right to decline under the circumstances, especially not to increase the suspicion that your Majesty has consented to this detestable proceeding. After dinner I went to them; and there, for innumerable reasons, they wished to persuade me that I ought not to interfere with the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury, both on account of their late law, and also for the insufficiency of my power, against which they raised several objections. Having fully replied to them on these matters, they, instead of answering me, begged me to consider the little good, and, on the other hand, the danger,

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508. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

that would arise from what it was proposed to do. I showed them again the utility of it, and the necessity which compelled me to proceed according to my charge; and both on this and on the other matters we had a long conversation, of which it is needless to report the tenth part, as all the points depended one upon another.

As I have already informed your Majesty, my obstinacy in this course has not been with a view to execute what I threatened, for no good could arise from it, but only to have occasion to show them a number of things, and to obtain some influence with the King and his Council by gratifying them in this; and thereby at last to secure somewhat better treatment of the Queen and Princess, of whose ill-usage no one here dare speak a word for fear of the Lady, and if I had proceeded as above they would have made it worse. The Queen has also strongly approved of this course. On the said Tuesday, after having discussed the whole matter, nothing came of it but that I intended to proceed to the execution of my charge, unless the King made me an answer by writing to the aforesaid letters with more urgent reasons than they had alleged; and if they hesitated to make this report to the King, I would write to him again; and thereupon, they having undertaken to do so, I came away. On Wednesday evening I sent to ask Cromwell to come and speak with me next morning; to which he consented very readily; but having at the same time informed the King, who wished to speak to him first, he sent to excuse himself for that day. Yesterday morning he came to me, and declared the said cause of his delay; and after much talk I gave him to understand the good service I had always done to maintain peace between your Majesty and the King his master, and that he was no good servant either of the one or the other who did not do all in his power to that effect; and, considering the disorder of this new marriage, hoping that in time the King his master would remedy it himself when his passion had cooled and he had discovered the truth, I would not embitter matters and throw oil instead of water on the fire. For this reason, considering that the execution of my charge would irritate the King, and for other reasons which I forbore to explain, to testify my desire for the preservation of the amity, I intended not to proceed until I saw some new complication in the affairs of the Queen, or received some new command from your Majesty, and that the King and his Council, having made such disorder, ought to forbear to irritate your Majesty by little things, such as the maltreatment of the Queen in changing her name and diminishing her attendance, and taking away her arms from her barge, and those which were engraved in stone in the gate of the great hall of Westminster,—ignominies which have not hitherto been used except towards those attainted of treason. Cromwell praised my goodwill towards his master, and thanked me for those last suggestions about the arms, of which he said he had heard nothing, adding that he firmly believed the King had not been informed of it, and would be displeased at it. As to the Queen's household, so far as he was informed, the King had no intention to diminish it. I told him I thought he was so much inclined to the said amity that I believed he had done good service in this matter, and would continue to do so; for the principal affair, which the King would cover under pretence of conscientious scruple and to leave male successors, would discover itself by these petty iniquities and annoyances. This I protested, I said to him, more as a servant of the King his master in that matter than of your Majesty or the Queen. He appeared to take it all in good part. He then began to recount the great benefits the King his master had conferred not only on you but on the emperor Maximilian and the late King Catholic, and he thought your Majesty was so great a prince that though the Spaniards, being very courageous and not mindful of his honor, wished to stimulate him to war against the King, the memory of those favors and the common good of both

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countries would restrain you, besides that the English would not allow themselves to be beaten without resistance. He afterwards attempted to excuse what the King had done so precipitately, that it was only because they knew the Pope would not do him justice; and with this he uttered two or three taunts against his Holiness, and exalted very much the learning of his master, by which he had found that he had been able to do what he had done, and having thereby satisfied his conscience, he thought no one had a right to blame him, although he confessed that neither the King nor all Christian princes, nor even the preachers, could persuade the world that the King had not been influenced by passion; but, as already remarked, it was enough that he satisfied his own conscience. I asked him, as I had also asked others, of the time, place, and witnesses of this new marriage, but could get no particulars. The duke of Norfolk told me that he was not present at it, but that there could be no doubt it was done, for there were men in the Council who had witnessed it; but he would not tell me who, nor anything else, although I told him, to draw him out, that it was incredible, seeing that they would not publish the form, and that it would be very strange that such a prince with such loyal subjects did such an act in a corner (*soub la cheminee*), which would make the world all the more suspect and speak of it. On my asking their news from Rome, Cromwell told me, I know not whether by dissimulation, that the Pope, being informed of this affair by the King's ambassadors, was very much grieved and a little angry, saying he would find a remedy. He told me he did not know when the duke of Norfolk was to depart.

As I was reading your Majesty's letter of the 25th ult., reporting your prosperous arrival in Spain, for which all your subjects and even all true Christians ought to thank God, Cromwell entered my chamber, and I showed him the charge I had to notify to the King his master, which I begged him to do for me, as I did not think it becoming, under present circumstances, to go to the King. He accepted it willingly. I showed him also the article touching the offers of the count of Tenda on the part of the French king, and added a few words of my own about the prospect of friendship continuing in that quarter. Cromwell assented to my words, but showed no great joy at the news, and took leave, promising to do his best to prevent cause of offence being given to your Majesty. If I can, by this or other means, prevent them from doing anything more to the Queen and Princess, it will be the utmost that any one can do here. Although I have said that I meant to pass over the arguments that I used to the King's Council, I think your Majesty ought to understand that having proved to them by several reasons that the statute made against the Queen was of no validity, because by old alliances it is unlawful either for your Majesty or the King to make laws to the prejudice of each other's subjects, and, moreover, it was in direct contravention of the last treaty of peace, and although the Queen was here a subject, as they wished to affirm, still her natural subjection could not be abolished by the accidental, and that if for an injustice done to a poor seaman, or for the stealing of a horse on foreign territory by consent of one of the Princes, peace would be violated, it would be still more so in this case, the injury being so great, and the person to whom it is done more than a subject. To this and the confirmations which I adduced they knew not what to reply. I have thought right to inform you of this, that if the Pope would not do his duty touching the delay of the affair, your Majesty may consider if you cannot take the remedy into your own hands without infringing the treaties, which the English have already violated.

You cannot imagine the great desire of all this people that your Majesty should send men here. Every day I have been applied to about it by Englishmen of rank, wit, and learning, who give me to understand that the

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508. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

last king Richard was never so much hated by his people as this King. Nevertheless, he was chased out by two or three thousand Frenchmen, their leader being not only not so much loved as your Majesty, but hardly known; and, moreover, he had not the favor of a Queen and Princess and their adherents, who comprehend nearly the whole kingdom; but it was impossible, without the aid of foreigners, that they should dare to declare themselves, and that if you wish to strengthen yourself with the favor of the Scots and of this people also, it would be necessary to set agoing the rumour that your Majesty desired the marriage of the king of Scots. I had not intended to enter so much into this matter, seeing that I have already written more than became me, but for the importunity of several persons.

Tomorrow the duke of Norfolk's horses and some of his company will leave this. He himself will follow in six days, to be at Nice at the beginning of July. As for news, the Pope's agent, who was here about the convocation of the Council, was referred from the court of France to this court for an answer to this charge, and the English have sent him back to the said court, remitting everything to the will of the French king. The King's Council say that the Pope is only trifling in this matter, and has no more wish for a Council than they have. The Pope's agent has been very well received with a present of 300 cr. They made court some days to the Nuncio to give the people to understand the intelligence they had with the Pope. They had the Nuncio here resident for this and other matters quite at their command, and he has done very poor service in the Queen's affair. Nothing is known yet to have been done by the French ambassador, who has gone to Scotland for the peace. Since he left here, he has received many letters from his own court; which, I suspect, is owing to the urgency of the English, who desire peace very much. There have been here, for eight days, two young Frenchmen, who, the day before yesterday, returning from court, where one was made a knight, came to visit me with the French ambassador. They are sent hither by the grand master and admiral of France to be installed in the Chapel of the Order of the Garter at Windsor, in the name of those lords. The Londoners wish to make all the inhabitants contribute to the costs of the coronation, which will be a charge to them of about 5,000 ducats, of which 3,000 are for a present to the Lady, and the rest for the ceremonial. Formerly there was no opposition to the said contribution; now they compel even foreigners to contribute; but I hear they will have the decency in this case to exempt the Spaniards. The Easterlings, as being subjects of your Majesty, would like to be excused, but the great privileges they enjoy here prevent them from objecting. London, 18 May 1533.

Hol., Fr., pp. 6. *From a modern copy.*

19 May. R. O. **509.** WILL. POPLEY to CROMWELL.

I have written to you about my cousin dane Water Bristoll, cosyner (*cuisinier?*) of Malmesbury. If you wish my services please write to my brother. My wife's father, Giles Bassett of Yoley, Glouc., being possessed of 40*l.* lands, is warned by the sheriff to be at the court on Ascension Day * next to take up knighthood. My father is aged, and has so hurt himself by a knife that he is not able to travel. Ciscetour, 19 May.

I have written to one Pymme, of the Exchequer, who has married another of my father's daughters, to produce evidence of this statement. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

* 22 May in 1533.

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19 [May]. **510.** EDW. LORD STOURTON to CROMWELL.

R. O. On the 17th day of this month M[ay] * there was delivered to me by a friend of mine, one of the monks of the Charterhouse of Wytham, Somersetshire, named Dan Peter Watts, who deposed that the prior of the Charterhouse, Henton, came in time past to the prior of Wytham in Lent, and said that the night before he had a marvellous vision; that he saw a stage ry[all where]upon stood all the nobles of the realm, who by one consent drew up into the stage the Queen that now is, as he thought, by a line; to which he put his hand, and so suddenly came again unto his remembrance, and sore repented his folly that he had so much done in prejudice of the law of God and Holy Church; and further he said, striking himself upon the breast, God defend that ever I should consent to so unjust and unlawful a deed. The said Peter says he has other secrets concerning the King and Queen, which he reserves for their ears. I send him up to you. Bonnam, 19th of the month aforesaid.

I beg your favor for the prior of Sherborne. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

19 May. **511.** IRELAND.

Titus, B. IX. 89. B. M. Statutes of the Irish Parliament, 19 May 25 Hen. VIII., as in the printed edition, I. 62.

Modern copy.

20 May. **512.** RICHARD LYST, Lay Brother among the Freres, to CROMWELL,

R. O. I think I shall not be delivered out of my troubles so long as I am among the friars. They arose, as I wrote to you, on the death of brother Ravynscrofte. I am fearfully troubled various ways in the night, and can get no rest. I think, therefore, I must change my state, for I think I shall serve God and save my soul better than I now do. I trust that the King and Queen will be gracious unto me, and you also, if I chance to need support. Father Forest, your little friend and less lover and mine, for all his great cracks, is now far enough away. The copy of the long epistle that I sent you concerning Forest was read and expounded before our new minister and all the fathers, and laid to Forest's charge, and so he was deposed and sent to another convent in the North. I have compounded three glasses with waters, and sent two to the Queen for a poor token. I send you the third. I was formerly my lord Cardinal's servant, and also dwelled in Cheapside, London, eight years, and made many waters for him, hypocras also, and served him with spice, being a grocer and an apothecary. These waters will keep their virtue two years. I beg you will recommend me to the Queen, and beg her to remember my poor mother. Greenwich, 20 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful. *Endd.: Nil valent,* 6 July 1613.

20 May. **513.** HENRY VIII. to CLEMENT VII.

Add. MS. 15,387, f. 253. B. M. St. P. VII. 459. Ubaldini, the nuncio, has delivered the Pope's brief. The King praises his desire for the good of Christendom, but will take counsel of the king of France before he makes any decision in so weighty a matter. Greenwich, 20 May 1533.

Lat. Modern copy.

Vit. B. XIV. 38. B. M. 2. Draft of the same letter, so far as can be judged from what remains of it. [Gren]wici, 18 May M[DXXXIII].

Lat. Vellum. Mutilated. Add.

* The first two strokes of the M are alone visible.

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[20 May.] R. O. **514.** CHRISTOPHER HALES to CROMWELL.

Mr. Thos. Vernon desires to be excused from being knight. He lives in Wales, and his lands are barely worth 40*l.* a year. He has besides six children, which is a sufficient excuse for him. I have to wait upon you in another matter; "but if it please you to put your mule out of her direct way of Westminster towards Gray's Inn, I will be at your commandment." Gray's Inn, Martis ante festum Ascensionis.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor. *Endd.*

20 May. R. O. **515.** THOMAS EMSON.

The answer of Thos. Emson to the certificate of Sir John Clerke, Ric. Cave, Will. Saunders, and Maurice Osborn, acting under the King's commission dated 20 May 25 Hen. VIII., touching the condition of the manors of Eston, Hulcote, Lychebaro, &c.

ii. The answer of Thos. Emson to the demands of Ric. Fermer.

Pp. 9. *Endd.*

[21 May.] R. O. **516.** CHRISTOPHER HALES to CROMWELL.

Mr. Crips of Thanet, whose son is the bearer, is warned to take up knighthood. He is aged, and of little health. Because he is my friend, and has no acquaintance with you, I have written, praying you to let him know his penance and be despatched. Gray's Inn, Ascension Eve.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor. *Endd.*

21 May. Add. MS. 28,585, f. 254. B. M. **517.** CARD. OF JAEN to COVOS.

P.S. to a letter from Rome, 21 May 1533.

If the Emperor presses the Pope not to meet the French king, he will not go. In the English affair the Pope thinks proceeding by arms will be a serious matter, but if he lets loose (*alargea*) his censures, the Emperor must answer, as he is bound to do.

Sp., pp. 2. *Modern copy.*

22 May. Galba, B. x. 40. B. M. Ellis, 2 Ser. II. 43. **518.** JOHN [COKE],* Secretary to the Merchants Ad[venturers,] to CROMWELL.

A naughty person of Antwerp came to Barowe this Pasche Marte, with im[ages] and pictures in cloth for sale, amongst them the picture of the King. When he set it upon the burse to sell, he pinned on it a wench made of cloth, holding a pair of balances in her hands; in one balance was figured two hands together, and in the other a feather, with a scripture over her head saying that love was lighter than a feather. This pleased the Spaniards and others of the Dutch nation, who jested and spoke opprobrious words against the King and Queen. When I told the scowte, borowmaisters, and skepyns of it, they sent for the person and examined him. He said he meant no harm, but a Spaniard unknown to him asked him to let it stand and he should be borne out. They commanded him not to do the like again on pain of forfeiture of his merchandise and further punishment. Bar[owe], 22 May 1533.

Hol., p. 1, *mutilated. Add.*

22 May. R. O. **519.** CHRISTOPHER LORD CONYERS to CROMWELL.

I have received the King's letters by Dr. Leghton to pay for the fruits of Rudby 300*l.* received by me, or else appear and make my excuse. I am willing to pay all money that is come to my hands from the same, on

* Supplied from a modern marginal note.

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a sure discharge, although I am at this time greatly visited by my old disease, and not well furnished with money. Though I have told Dr. Leghton I am ready to come up and pay my duty, nevertheless, as I have received two letters from the King to wait upon my lord of Northumberland with such power as I can make upon any invasion of the king of Scots into the Borders, I beg to be excused. I will not fail to send up my counsel at the beginning of next term sufficiently authorised and instructed. Horneby, 22 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

22 May. R. O. **520.** JOHN LORD SCROPE to CROMWELL.

Is bound to Cromwell next his prince for his manifold kindness. Sent lately a servant with a writing touching such of the King's lands as he should have for years. Delivered the letter which Cromwell wrote in his favor to the abbot of St. Mary's, York, that he might be steward of their lands in Yorkshire. The Abbot will neither utterly grant nor deny it, for he says the lord Conyers has a grant of it for life. Begs Cromwell will write again to give him the reversion of it under their convent seal. His uncle Sir Thos. Clyfforth, and his servant the bearer, will wait upon Cromwell for these matters. York, 22 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful master, Thomas Crumwell, councillor to our sovereign lord the King's Highness.

[22 May.] R. O. **521.** SIR W. COURTENEY to CROMWELL.

Received the King's letter, desiring his attendance at the Queen's coronation. Hunting yesterday with Humphrey Prydeux and Roger Gyfford, had a fall from his horse, and hurt his leg, which he hurt lately in London. Cannot ride without great pain. Is at the furthest part of the shire, and knows not when he shall be able to get home. Begs to be excused to the King. Asks his favor for John Copleston of Copleston, who is ordered to take up his knighthood. He has not been able to ride these seven years. Yollston, Ascension Day. *Signed:* By your brother, W. Courtenay.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

22 May. Add. MS. 28,585, f. 257. B. M. **522.** CARDINAL OF JAEN to CHARLES V.

Has been kept at home by illness until today, Ascension Day. After mass went to dine with the Pope, and talked about the interview with the French king and the affairs of England. Knowing that he was waiting to hear the Emperor's opinion, said that the King's conduct was the most scandalous thing that had been seen in our times, and none of the present heresies were to be compared with it. The Pope spoke of the King's divorce, but there were really two, as he had repudiated both the Church and his wife. It rested with him alone to apply the necessary remedy, and the delay which he desired was prejudicial to the conscience and honor both of his Holiness and the Sacred College. Silence or dissimulation would cause many, both in England and elsewhere, to think that there might be some justice in what the King had done. He asked me what I should do in his place. Replied that he ought to hold God before his eyes, and, taking counsel of lawyers, make a *declaratoria* annulling what had been done, and ordering them (Henry and Anne) to separate from bed and board; and then to cause the principal case to be proceeded with in the Rota without more delay. He said he would speak to the Cardinals to see what could and should be done. I have advised the count of Cifuentes to apply to the Cardinals.

Not knowing your Majesty's wishes about the interview I have not said anything in your name. Rome, 22 May 1533.

Sp., pp. 5. *Modern copy.*

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23 May. **523.** CHARLES V. to FERDINAND OF HUNGARY.

Lanz, II. 66. I wrote on the 12th what I had learned about the marriage (*l'espousement*) of the king of England to Anne Boleyn. I have since received letters from my ambassador, by which you will see that the said marriage is accomplished, and that the King holds her as his wife and queen of England. Although the injury done to the Queen and Princess is extreme, and there is little hope of bringing Henry to reason, considering the delays and subterfuges used by him and the Pope, yet after careful consideration it has been thought best to persist in the demand for justice, as you will see by the copy of our despatches to Rome and England; and that you also should send some one to Rome to urge the matter. I write also to the king of Portugal to do the like. * * * *

Barcelona, 23 May 1533.

Fr.

23 May. **524.** The BAILLY OF TROYES to FRANCIS I.

Camusat, 128. The king of England desires him to suggest to Francis that he ought to inform the Germans about the interview with the Pope, lest they should suspect something would be arranged to their prejudice.

He has heard from his ambassador in France that Francis thinks that the late statute forbidding appeals to Rome in matrimonial cases may hinder the interview, and render it more difficult. He says he was forced to it by the unjust censures issued against him by the Pope, who has acted not like a judge or a party, but an enemy, as Norfolk will explain more fully. Sends a copy of grievances, which the King gave him. The archbishop of Canterbury is at work on the King's great affair, to decide whether the other queen is his wife or no. Expects the sentence in three days. Asked that it might be delayed till the Pope's arrival at Nice, which was refused; and then that it might be kept secret until he had met the French king; which the King said was impossible, for it must be published before the Queen's coronation, which will take place on Whitsunday. He does not wish the Pope to give a sentence, or do anything to cause discussion about the inheritance of the child of which the Queen is pregnant. He intends the child, if a son, to be the sole heir of the kingdom. The sentence of the archbishop of Canterbury must therefore precede any other that may be given by the Pope. He said also that it would be more honorable for the Pope to consent to the Archbishop's sentence than to give it himself, considering how he has acted.

Norfolk "ne s'y trouve moins empesché que moy," as he can show the French king when he sees him.

Fr. Headed: Copie d'une lettre escripte au Roy par M. le Bailly de Troyes, du 23 May 1533.

23 May. **525.** JOHN TREGONWELL to CROMWELL.

R. O. My lord of Canterbury gave sentence this day at 11 o'clock in the great cause of matrimony; has declared it to be against the law of God, and has divorced the King from the noble lady Katharine. He has used himself in this matter very honorably, and all who have been sent hither on the King's behalf have acted diligently and towardly. Sentence shall be given for the King's second contract of matrimony before the Feast of Pentecost. The process is partly devised. 23 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

23 May. **526.** THOMAS BEDYLL to CROMWELL.

R. O. Sentence of divorce was given this day, 23 May, at 10 a.m., in open court, without contradiction. I have written this that you may signify it to the King if you be at court, that the King may have knowledge of it to his

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satisfaction. This day was appointed for the sentence at the last court. The King's commands, written to the Archbishop by Thirleby, were declared to my company here and to me, and we have done as much as the shortness of the time will allow. My servant comes post, having new horses at St. Alban's and Barnet. Dunstable, 23 May, after 10 o'clock a.m.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

23 May. **527.** THOS. BEDYLL to [CROMWELL].

Otho, C. x. 166 b. B. M. Pocock's Records, II. 476.

Sends the acts of 17 May. Cromwell has now all except this day's acts. Sends copy of the articles and of the sentence, collated with the original; also answer of the King's proctor, to be shown to the King. I think the sentence will please the King's Grace very well, for it is much better now than when it was first devised, and ye know who amended it. Dunstable, 23 May.
Hol., p. 1.

23 May. **528.** CRANMER to HENRY VIII.

R. O. St. P. I. 396. Cranmer's Letters, 243.

Today, 23 May, I have given sentence in your great and weighty cause. I send a copy thereof by the bearer, Ric. Watkyns. As I was advertised by the letters of Mr. Thurlesbye, your chaplain, that it was your pleasure that I should cause your counsel to conceive a procuracy concerning the second marriage, I have sent the letters to them, and required them to act accordingly. I desire to know your pleasure concerning the second matrimony as soon as you and your counsel are perfectly resolved therein, for the time of the coronation is so near at hand that the matter requires good expedition. Dunstaple, 23 May. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 4 b. B. M.

2. Copy of the same from Cranmer's letter book.

Lansd. MS. 1,045, f. 57. B. M.

3. Copy of the same by Strype.

529. THE DIVORCE.

R. O. Rym. XIV. 462.

Notification of the sentence* of divorce between Hen. VIII. and Katharine of Arragon pronounced by archbishop Cranmer. Dated in the monastery of Dunstable, 23 May 1533. Present, Gervase prior of the said monastery, Simon Haynes, S.T.P., John Newman, M.A., and others.
Two copies; one badly and the other slightly mutilated.

Pocock, II. 481.

2. Part of the articles exhibited before Cranmer at Dunstable in favor of the divorce.
Lat.

Arundel MS. 151, f. 342. B. M.

3. Proceedings of the court held before Cranmer at Dunstable, 10, 12, 16, 17, and 23 May.
Copy, pp. 20.

R. O.

4. Opinion touching Katharine's jointure.
The matrimony between the King and the lady Katharine being dissolved by sufficient authority, all pactions made for the same marriage are also dissolved and of none effect. That is, the jointure shall return again to the King's use, and the money paid to him by her friends shall be repaid to her.

* The sentence itself, as recited in the patent of 6 June (see Grants in June 1533, No. 7.), is printed both in Burnet and in Wilkins.

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529. The Divorce—*cont.*

The matrimony being dissolved, the lady Katharine shall return to the commodity and profits of the first matrimony, and the pactions of the same, made with prince Arthur, and shall enjoy the jointure assigned to her thereby, notwithstanding any quittance or renunciation made in the second pact. For as these renunciations were agreed unto for a sure trust and hope to enjoy the commodities and pactions of the second marriage, which now she cannot enjoy, unless without fault she should be deprived of both, equity and right restore her to the first. This, we think, by our poor learning, to be according both to canon and civil law, unless there are any other treaties and pactions which we have not seen.

For the more clear declaration hereof, we think that when a matrimony is dissolved, if there is no paction of a further bond, then by law the money paid by the woman or her friends shall be restored to her, and the jointure return to the man and his heirs. In this case there is an especial pact that she shall enjoy her jointure *durante vita*, so that the said jointure is due to her by the pact, and the money paid by her and her friends by the law.

In Sampson's hand, pp. 2. *Endd.:* A dissolution to be made of the matrimony of the lady Katharine, dowager, with the jointure thereto belonging, and restitution to the jointure had by prince Arthur.

R. O. 5. An argument to prove that the Pope cannot lawfully excommunicate the king of England on account of the divorce.

Lat., pp. 14. *In the same hand as the preceding. Begins:* "Apostolus mutuam." *Ends:* "excommunicari non posse, exploratum est."

530. Book on the Divorce.

Vesp. B. v. B. M. Pocock, i. 336. Supposed to be by archbishop Cranmer. On the flyleaf is written "Thomas Cantuarien'," but not in Cranmer's hand. The words "Elenchus contentorum in hoc volumine" are in a Jacobean hand. The volume itself is neither in Cranmer's hand, nor in that of his usual secretary, but in an Italian hand.† Many passages are marked with a line in the margin.

Lat., pp. 180.

R. MS. 10 B. i. B. M. 2. Another copy in the same handwriting, handsomely bound in gilt edges and velvet cover, being the original binding in which it was presented to the King.

Lat., pp. 178.

R. O. 3. Twelve articles, nearly corresponding to the 12 headings of the above treatise, in the same hand.

Lat., pp. 2. *Endd.*

531. Instructions to the English Ambassador at Rome.

Calig. B. iii. 296. B.M. * * * * * * . . . . . "hostility with us, who, being in pretense so near, should neither in our life be pleasant unto us, ne after our death, being a Scot, acceptable unto our subjects and realm;" so, to disappoint his hopes, other heirs of our body were requisite. Considering how long he has trodden the maze and labyrinth of the laws of the world, the Pope will not be surprised that for weariness and faintness he has stepped to the end at once,—that he has trusted to the Pope's clemency for forgiveness rather than venture his soul and realm. The ambassador is to declare to the Pope that what is done cannot be undone, and

† The handwriting is the same as that of the two papers No. 6 (4 i. ii.) in Vol. V.

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it remains for the Pope to show whether he will be grateful for what Henry has done in past times, that if otherwise it is better he should have, as the law says, leaden feet, and deliberate till their mutual friends can meet: that in the late session of Parliament an Act against appeals was passed, which he is to explain to the Pope as not intended against his authority, unless for the nones he so take it, but to prevent frivolous delays. Sends herewith certain information and authorities in support of the said matter. Is to use the cardinals of F . . . or any other he thinks good.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, pp. 4. *Imperfect.*

24 May. **532.** Sir Brian Tuke to [Cromwell].

R. O. William Symonds brought me, as from my lord of Norfolk, a letter of the King's, directed to my lady marquess Dorset, which I have sent to her; and she, supposing I was privy to the contents, sent me a letter begging to be excused. As you probably know the matter I send her letter to you. I send also the warrant for the diets of my lord of Norfolk and the rest of his company. London, 24 May 1533.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd.*

24 May. **533.** John Hornyold, Receiver, and John Combes, Understeward, to Anthony Bonvix.

R. O. Nich. Poyntz, high steward to the Bishop in Gloucestershire, without the consent of his Lordship's officers, and to his Lordship's prejudice, holds courts, and lets the lands, and takes fines at his pleasure. The tenants are much annoyed, and will pay no rent. And whereas at this progress 60*l.* were to be received from six lordships in Gloucestershire: not a penny has been paid, as Mr. Walter Knyght, surveyor, can inform you. It will be expedient that you move Mr. Cromwell for redress in the premises. One of these lordships is more profitable to the Bishop than any other. Worcester, 24 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

24 May. **534.** Charles V. to his Ambassador in France.

Granvelle Papers, II. 30. Since his last, touching the marriage of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, has received letters from his ambassadors, stating that it has certainly taken place, and that the Queen has been forbidden to call herself Queen, and the Princess to write to her, &c. The people of England are scandalised at the King's barbarity. Is to show these things to Francis, and urge him as a Christian prince, and as related to Katharine by his wife, to denounce this marriage, or at least not to countenance it in any way or interfere with justice. He is also to deliver the Emperor's letters to the Queen, and urge her to use her best efforts in the matter. De Leyva writes that Montferrat is reduced all but Alba. Barcelona, 24 May 1533.

Fr.

25 May. **535.** Henry VIII. to the Customers, &c. of London.

R. O. Orders them to demand neither customs nor subsidies for three gold rings set with great table diamonds, and five pieces of arras of gold, containing 56 Flemish ells, which the King has bought of John Lengrant, his jeweller, and of which he has given him the custom and subsidy. Greenwich 25 May 25 Hen. VIII. *Not signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

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25 May. **536.** THOMAS LORD LAWARR to CROMWELL.

R. O. Have me in remembrance touching certain lands which I ought to have, but unless the King aids me I shall not obtain. I am willing to surrender my rights to the King, if he will lend me on security 500*l.* or 600*l.* for five or six years, and bring me out of the danger I am in. There is never a poor lord in England has been more sorely charged than I have been, with the little land I have. I will content you for your pains. From my poor house, 25 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To my very good friend, Mr. Cromwell.

25 May. **537.** THOS. PALLMER to LORD DARCY.

R. O. He will perceive on Tuesday next that they are at length at a good point in the matter of Rothwell. Hopes to be with him on that day, and to bring "our great book" under the Great Seal of England, and also a privy seal for Robt. Burton and his fellows, and an attachment for four of the principal offenders to appear in the next term in the Duche Chamber at Westminster. Hears nothing about "them of Leeds," but will follow his Lordship's instructions in the matter sent by Parker. All his Lordship's money is gone, and Pallmer must have 20*s.* for writing the great book in the Chancery and the seal, 20*s.* for the attachment and privy seal, and 14*s.* for the examination of those 14 persons in the Fleet (my father saith, if it were not for your Lordship he would have 2*s.* for every person examined), and 15*d.* for the copy of Mr. Leigh's examination. Asks that 3*l.* may be sent tomorrow. Cannot do with less. 25 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right honorable, &c. Lord Darcy, &c. Mortlake. *Endd.:* Mem. The 3*l.* sent to Palmer by Parker, 25 May a° 25.

26 May. **538.** JOHN ABBOT OF OSENEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. I thank you for sending my little present to the King, which by your means was well accepted. I beg you will help me to get out of the hands of the executors of Edw. Standysshe the money gathered by him in the King's service, part of which he paid and promised this bearer the remainder the day before he died. His executors have and make use of this money. Oseney, 26 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Sealed. Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

26 May. **539.** CALAIS.

R. O. Release and quit-claim by Ric. Davy, soldier of Calais, and Joan his wife, Jas. Thatcher, soldier of Calais, and Christiana his wife, to Rob. Baynam, alderman of Calais, of a piece of vacant land in Calais. Under the seals of the grantors and of the mayor of Calais (Thos. Tate). 26 May 25 Hen. VIII.

26 May. **540.** GHINUCCI to the DUKE OF NORFOLK.

Harl. MS. 6,989, f. 18. B. M. Will not repeat what he knows Benet has written. Desires credence for his nephew Augustin. Rome, 26 May 1533. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. *Add.*

26 May. **541.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives. The day before yesterday I received your Majesty's letters of the 6th; since which time I hope your Majesty has received mine, showing how I have conducted myself hitherto in accordance with your instructions, especially in not embittering matters, or threatening anything like war or abatement of

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friendship. As often as the King or his Council have asked me whether your Majesty would make war for this case, I have always prayed and protested that they should not speak to me of such a matter, for I thought that they would on no account give you cause, and was sure "que aussy envy vouldroit vostre Majeste movoir guerre contre vostre Majeste que contre le roy des Romains," (?) for several reasons; and since the King had put his cause to trial, there was no occasion to speak of war; but it was to be hoped that, even now that the King had taken a new wife, he would not on that account contravene the determination of the Holy See; and that if he had broken off the first marriage, bound with ties more firm than adamant, the last could be much more easily dissolved, which was tied with bands of leeks (*feulles de pourreaulx*), as a king of France actually did who got divorced from a daughter of Denmark, and afterwards took her again. By such means I disentangled myself from their warlike enquiries, justifying always the necessity of your Majesty demanding the execution of justice in the case at Rome, and not less for the sake of the King and all the realm than for that of the Queen. As to your command to advise the Queen, notwithstanding her bad treatment, to remain here, she has long since resolved so to do, if only the King do not cause her to be taken out of the realm by force; which he would not dare to do. Your Majesty, therefore, may be at ease on that subject; for, besides the wise reasons contained in your letters, the Queen thinks that by going away from here she will do some injury to her own cause, and that she would sin greatly in removing from the obedience of the King, whom she will always hold as her husband, and obey, however ill he treats her. Notwithstanding his conduct, the Queen shows him as much affection as ever, without having as yet used a single angry or quarrelsome word; from which I am sure she will refrain, knowing your Majesty's wish.

The King, seeing that, notwithstanding the orders against it, people will speak of (against?) this marriage, has made a proclamation that those who inform against persons so speaking shall have a certain sum of money; and, further, for fear of creating greater sedition, both religious men and others have been forbidden to preach without licence of the bishop of London, who, as one of the principal promoters of this divorce, allows whom he pleases to speak. Your Majesty will thus see the difficulty this King has in restraining his people. The treasurer of the King and of this Anne has an honest man, who reported to me that the King was very angry that some English merchants had withdrawn their goods from Flanders, which was a token of war, and would create suspicion. A gentleman arrived six days ago from the king of France only to hasten the departure of the duke of Norfolk, who, on his arrival, set his train in motion, and has this morning dislodged. I think the Duke was to come to this city to talk with him, and bid him farewell, but he has been so much pressed and hindered that scarcely anybody could speak to him. For this reason, and not to exhibit too great a curiosity about his mission, or any fear, I refrained from visiting him, but sent a servant; to whom, notwithstanding that he was on the point of departure, and very busy, he held a long discourse, with a thousand courtesies and offers; which to impress the better in his memory, he recalled the man twice, and repeated to him, and further bade him tell me that he was going to Nice to meet the Pope and the king of France, where some good thing would be treated, insinuating thereby that your Majesty would be persuaded to confirm this new marriage, and dissemble about it, and that the union between your Majesty and the King will continue. If the English intend to promote this last result, they will do well, in my opinion, not to discover it either to the Pope or the king of France; who, if they thought such a union would ensue by the ratification or dissimulation of this marriage, would not use any great persuasions to your Majesty. The Pope, as I hear, pretends that the meeting is to treat of an enterprise against the Turk, the convocation of a Council, and

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541. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

the extirpation of Lutheranism. God grant that he has no further aim! The Nuncio here told me, two months ago, several times, that he had seen letters of merchants, stating that there were proposals to marry the Pope's niece to the duke of Orleans, and let him have the duchy of Milan, giving the Duke in compensation the duchy of Bourbon, and the sister of the sieur d'Albret for wife. I know not from what quarter he received those news, which seemed to him probable, though I thought them very incredible.

A truce with the Scots is spoken of, and it is hoped that peace will follow, to treat of which the bishop of Durham is to go to Scotland, but he is not yet ready. I have long since warned the queen of Hungary to keep her eye upon the negotiations of this peace (*a leur pescherie de ladicte paix*), and I have no doubt she will be vigilant. Even if it were concluded on the Pope's proceeding to sentence and further measures, without which your Majesty cannot well attempt anything, the king of Scots might, without breach of faith, be the true instrument to redress matters here. And if your Majesty do not desire, for fear of kindling a greater fire in Christendom, to undertake this enterprise openly, the said King might be aided by money from the Pope, whom the matter touches, and also from your Majesty; and you, by virtue of the Pope's commands, might forbid intercourse; and no doubt the Irish, who profess to be subjects of the Holy See, would do in such a case all they could. No doubt it would be better if all this could be avoided, but there is no hope of a remedy by gentleness; and even this people, who would suffer much if matters came to extremity, desire nothing better than that your Majesty should send an army hither. Your Majesty will doubtless judge of this by your immense prudence.

Nothing else has occurred since my last letters worth writing. London, 26 May 1533.

Fr., hol., pp. 6. *From a modern copy.*

27 May. **542.** SIR GREGORY CASALE to NORFOLK.

R. O. St P. VII. 460.

After he had written yesterday, heard from cardinal de Monte that the Imperialists were pressing the Pope to proceed. Details the objections which the Cardinal urged to the Pope. De Monte seemed to promise that nothing of moment should be done in the King's cause before the congress. Had an interview with the Pope, who replied, as usual, that he did not see how he could oppose the Imperialists; on which Casale urged the arguments suggested by De Monte, insisting also that there could be no doubt about the fact of Catharine being known by prince Arthur. Advised him also not to take any new step, but, as he was going to Nice, to leave matters meanwhile as they were, and then make a satisfactory arrangement. When the Pope asserted that he was afraid he could do no good, Casale showed that he was deceived therein, in order to make him more anxious for the Congress. Has told all this to Benet. Rome, 27 May 1533. *Signed.*

Lat. Add.

27 May. **543.** HENRY VIII. to CLEMENT VII.

Theiner, 603.

Recommends to his favorable consideration Guronus Bertanus, an Italian, who has spent some time in England, and is now returning to Italy upon some business of his own. Greenwich, 27 May 1533.

Lat.

27 May. **544.** SIR GEORGE LAWSON to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Came yesterday to York, where he will remain till the money arrive. The whole garrison of 2,500 men remains still upon the Borders; so Crom-

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well must send money to pay them, for he will not go among the soldiers otherwise. No news, except that the Scots sometimes come in small companies into England "a brodding and steling;" and it is said there are at Jedworth and Kelso 300 or 400 foot. The king of Scots, with his Council, is now at Edinburgh, and the Frenchmen also. Thanks him for the despatch of his servant, and begs him to remember his bill of articles and letter if war is to continue. Begs him to procure him the annuity of 10 mks. that Gilbert Green had. York, 27 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

27 May. **545.** THOMAS* ABBOT OF ABINGDON to CROMWELL.

R. O. Has received his loving letters, desiring the advowson of Sonnyngwell for one Mr. Keytt. Does not think he could get it of the convent without much trouble. Most of the "vousons" he may give "be owt by my predecessors and by myself," and the convent have complained both of his giving them away, and of the ingratitude of the parsons presented, several of whom have put the house to trouble by refusing pensions. Refused this same benefice to my lady of Norfolk, promising her the next that should fall. Begs him to have patience till Botton comes, who will inform him how matters stand. Abenden, 27 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Master Thomas Cromwell.

27 May. **546.** THOMAS EARL OF RUTLAND to CROMWELL.

R. O. I thank you for obtaining the King's letters concerning the abbot of Ryvax. Now I am bold to ask you to obtain a new letter to the abbot of Fountains, Dr. Marshall, and Dr. Palmes, to examine and do justice. The last letter was not executed, because my cousin, Dr. Lee, had no time to tarry. Endefyld, 27 May. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

27 May. **547.** ANTHONY COOPE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Since I left London I have taken pains with the sheriff to choose an indifferent or a favorable jury for the King to appear before the escheator,† and have moved it to two of the King's servants, honest men, viz., Gray of Meryden, and Rob. Acres, telling them that they may now do the King service and purchase his favor. As the King has few friends in the shire, I beg you will write six or seven lines to them. Mr. Rotherham, to whom you applied for his hawks, answered me that he would speak with you himself, but I have heard nothing. Move him to send me them to keep for you. It is a pity they should be marred by evil handling. If he lack a hawk for the partridge, I will send him one when he will. Hardewyke, 27 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Master Cromwell. *Endd.*

28 May. **548.** BENET to HENRY VIII.

R. O. A courier arrived on the 19th with the French king's answer to the
St. P. VII. 462. Pope's brief of the 28th ult., touching the interview of which I wrote in my last. Francis will treat with the Pope on the 15th July, for the defence of Christendom against the Turks; for a General Council; and thirdly, for the extinction of Lutheranism. He will also agree to oppose the Turk, in order to remove any opinion that he intends to invade Italy. He insists that you

* Thomas Pentecost or Rowland.

† See Coope's letter of 5 Feb., No. 128.

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548. BENET to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

shall be one of the members of the Council, and he trusted that in this Congress means might be found to settle your cause to the advantage of the Pope and yourself. Those letters were read in the Consistory on the 23rd, and on the 25th it was resolved by the Cardinals that these statements were too general, and that the Pope should write again for further particulars. They objected to the meeting being in July, as Nice is unhealthy at that time, and preferred September. The Pope was inclined to go, but out of regard to the Cardinals he resolved to send to France the bishop of Faenza, who would leave in two days. But though he professed to be satisfied with the 15th July, Benet thinks the Pope really felt otherwise, and it is generally thought the interview will be put off till September. The Emperor has written to say he will not oppose the interview, but begs the Pope to remember what he told him when at Bologna. No answer has come from him concerning the contempt or execution of censures against the King. Does not think anything of moment will be done in the King's cause before the Congress. The Imperialists urge that Capisuccha should make relation of the process as done before him. De Monte is the King's friend. The "young man" (Ravenna) has not sent the rest of his writings, whereof I have no little marvel. Rome, 28 May 1533. *Signed.*

In Bonner's hand. Add.

28 May. **549.** W. BENET to CROMWELL.

R. O. Asks him to send the bearer back with the next despatch. Sends him with this, that the letters may come the quicker to the King's hands. If Cromwell has difficulty in getting the prebend for Benet's brother, let him get it for Benet himself, who will give up a small prebend he has in the same church. Rome, 28 May 1533.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

28 May. **550.** PRINCESS MARY to CROMWELL.

Vesp. F. XIII. 203. B. M. Desires him to excuse the father of her servant, Richard Wilbraham, from appearing to receive the order of knighthood. He is nearly fourscore years of age, and his dwelling-place is in Cheshire. Otford, 28 May. *Signed at the head:* Marye princesse.

P. 1. *Add.:* To Mr. Cromwell.

28 May. **551.** HENRY ELLINGTON to CROMWELL.

R. O. Since I left Bristol, during mine imprisonment in the Tower I have sustained great wrongs and losses in the town of Bristol, of which I should be glad to inform you. I beseech you, therefore, to send some token to the lieutenant of the Tower, that he will license me to come unto you. The Tower, Wednesday, 28 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master of the King's wards.

ii. *In Cromwell's hand, endorsed:*—"Remembrances to be put into my book for things done in the Council." 1. The matter of Ireland discussed, and a device to be determined by the earl of Kildare and my lord Butler, &c. 2. Answer to lord Dacre's letter. 3. The supplication of the serjeant "for the rescus." 4. The bill against lord Darcy for the King's manor of Rowthwell, and the decay of 30 ploughs. 5. A supplication touching William Conyers and lord Conyers for wrongful imprisonment of the King's servants, and for lead embezzled from the King. 6. "Of the news out of Ireland touching O'Donoll to give his land."

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28 May. **552.** Sir Henry Everyngham to Cromwell.

R. O. Whereas I desired you to write to Sir John Pullayn, justice of "coram," to return to the King's Bench a judgment of certain persons belonging to Henry Wetherald: since then, by the labour of worshipful men, I have been desired to refer the matter to arbiters, viz., Sir Will. Gascon, my father-in-law, and others, who have adjudged me to bear the whole charge of the said judgment. This will be a great expence without your help. Byrkyn, 28 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* One of the King's hon. Council.

29 May. **553.** Lawson to Cromwell.

R. O. Has today received his letter stating that the King desires the garrisons on the Borders to be discharged.

Came to York hoping to receive money for the payment of the further wages of the whole garrison of 2,500 men, not knowing the former purport of Cromwell's letter. Encloses a letter from the earl of Northumberland, showing that the garrison cannot be discharged without 20 days' wages, beginning today. This will be 800*l.*, and the conduct money 300*l.* Has only 200*l.* remaining. Has written to the earl of Northumberland about it, and desires Cromwell in the meantime to send money to York, for which Lawson will wait. Will do all he can to save money. York, 29 May.

Urges Cromwell to send the money quickly, for it will save money. There are many worshipful and honest persons of this country in London, who would be glad to bring it to York.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

29 May. **554.** Rob. Tomlynson, Alderman of Our Lady's Guild in Boston, to Cromwell.

R. O. It pleased you to show me the King's letters for preparing a present for him against the Queen's coronation. The letters came not to my knowledge, which I regret. I have endeavoured since to provide such wild fowl as I could get in these parts, *i.e.* six cranes, six bitterns, and three dozen godwits, all of which I send you by Thos. Chapman. Please let Geoffrey Chamber know what you will have done with them. Boston, 29 May.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

29 May. **555.** Francis I. to the Bailly of Troyes.

Camusat, 128 b. Since answering his letters, has had letters from the cardinals Tournon and Grammont, of the 18th, concerning the instance made by the Imperial agents at Rome to persuade the Pope to proceed against the King of England by censures, and his Holiness's honorable, virtuous, and prudent reply. Sends the letter of the Cardinals to be communicated to the king, and then returned. Arrived here three days ago. Intended to send the Grand Master to Provence to prepare for the interview on June 3 or 4, but has heard that Antony Doria has left the Pope's service. Does not know if this will delay the interview. Has, therefore, delayed the Grand Master till he hears again from the Cardinals; and if Norfolk has not started, the Bailly must tell him to wait till he hears from Francis, though he sees nothing as yet to hinder the interview. Will send a courier immediately on receiving news from the Cardinals. Writes to Henry in favor of Maestre Carro, his grand escuyer (Sir Nic. Carew). Desires the Bailly to present the letter to the King, and to request him to comply with it; and to tell Carro of its arrival. Lyons, 29 May 1533.

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29 May. **556.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

The duke of Norfolk, who was to have left on the 26th, the date of my last letters, has, by the King's command, remained two days longer; and this, I think, partly to negotiate with me on matters I shall report hereafter. The day before yesterday he sent to me, early in the morning, an honest man to desire that I would immediately send my most confidential servant to communicate with him on some matters; and considering that on every account my own going would be better than sending any of my servants, I repaired to him immediately, but in disguise and secretly, for the consideration which, as I wrote, prevented me from going to bid him adieu.

After thanking me for the trouble I had taken in coming to him, he said he was going to this meeting of two as great princes as there were in Christendom, where, if it had pleased God that your Majesty had been present, he was sure it would not have been your fault if a most perfect peace and amity were not concluded; of which matter he said your Majesty held the keys, and everything depended upon it, and that since there was no hope of your being personally present, the greatest good that could come would be by your sending ministers well inclined to union. And, either for a joke, or as an acknowledgment of my trouble, or, as the phrase goes, to offer a candle to the enemy, he was pleased to say that he would like much that I were one of the said ministers; wishing also, but with better cause, that the Nuncio here were with his Holiness. To this I replied that it never was owing to your Majesty, nor would be, that Christendom was not perfectly united, declaring the intolerable labors and expenses you had sustained for that end, and that your Majesty desired nothing more than to increase the amity with the King his master, as all the world could easily see. And as it appeared that the union of which he spoke depended on the matter of this cursed marriage, he must not say that your Majesty held the key, but if the King his master would allow it to be determined by an impartial tribunal like the Pope [that would be sufficient]. For this cause he ought to desire that his master should be present at the interview in order that they might urge him to act in this manner, which was all that your Majesty demanded, and which could not be refused to the least person in the world. As to the ministers of your Majesty with his Holiness and the most Christian King, after I had declared their sufficiency, he was satisfied; praying me, nevertheless, that I would write to them by all means to show themselves tractable and do their duty at the said meeting. He added, that he wished your Majesty would send again plenty of ambassadors thither, of whom some should be men of authority, as his master was sending thither many persons, and not among the least persons of the kingdom, and it would be necessary that some one should be there who knew the importance of the common interests of your Majesty's countries and this kingdom. The end of his talk was, that no one was more fit than De Praet, whose appointment he begged me to solicit; and on my saying I did not think you would send more ambassadors without being desired by the Pope, and that I was astonished he had been so long in giving me notice, he answered as to the first that he fully believed that your Majesty had been long ago apprised by the Pope, who would not have dared to treat of this without your consent; and as to not having informed me sooner, it was because the French king had requested his master to keep it as secret as possible, and to disclose it to no one but him and one other. This was about three months ago; since which time the French king had renewed his request several times, that an ambassador should be nominated to go to the said meeting, which charge he desired to perform even at the loss of one of his fingers. He told me afterwards that the King his master had taken in very good part the warnings I had given to Cromwell to avoid occasions of irritating your Majesty; that he had been very much grieved that the arms of the Queen had been not only taken from her barge, but also rather shamefully

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mutilated; and that he had rather roughly rebuked the Lady's chamberlain, not only for having taken away the said arms, but for having seized the barge, which belonged only to the Queen, especially as there are in the river many others quite as suitable. I praised the King's goodwill touching the arms, and for the rest I said there was no need of excuse, for what belonged to the Queen was the King's still more; adding that I was now encouraged to hope that the King would see to the honorable treatment of the Queen and Princess; for, as I said to Cromwell, the pretence of a scruple of conscience could not extend to their treatment; and if they were ill-used, besides the displeasure of God, he would incur blame from all the world, and greatly irritate your Majesty. On this he spoke as highly of both of them as could be, and said he was very sure your Majesty loved the Princess naturally, but that he thought he loved her more. He mentioned, among other virtues of the Queen, the great modesty and patience she had shown, not only during these troubles, but also before them, the King being continually inclined to amours. And as to the said treatment, he was sure the King would not diminish her dower, of about 24,000 ducats, assigned to her in the time of prince Arthur, if she would content herself with the state a widow princess ought to keep. To this I said I thought the King so wise and humane that, in consideration of the virtue of the Queen, the long and good service she had done him, and also of her kindred, he would not diminish anything of what she had had till then, and I begged him to use his influence to that effect. He swore by his faith "quil avoit bachier (?) plus de 10,000 escuz" that I had spoken to him on this subject; for unless I had opened this door to him, he would not have dared to moot the question for all the gold in the world, but after our communications he would urge the affair to the end, and do his very best, in accordance with my suggestions to Cromwell. He said the King had also taken very well my suggestion that he should write a letter to your Majesty in defence of what he has done in this matter. I protested to him, as I had done to Cromwell, that what I had said was not as ambassador, but as one devoted to the service of the King, and anxious for peace; and as to the said letter, if it did not produce all the effect that the King desired, I hoped he would not reproach me for having solicited it, as it pleased him once to tell me touching the mission of the earl of Wiltshire. Norfolk said there was no fear of this, and begged that I would communicate (*fere tenir*) the said letter to his Majesty's ambassador, which would be in a packet which he would send me for the said ambassador. This I promised. Nevertheless, I have not yet received the packet.

On this, not wishing to wait dinner, though he desired me, I returned with the intention of sending to him later a servant of mine, which I did. By him and also by Brian Tuke he sent to me to say that he had determined to come to me tomorrow early at my lodging; but as his departure was to be so abrupt, the King would not let him move a step further from him in order to discuss the affairs of his charge, and therefore he begged me very urgently that I would go there, and that he hoped that we should do or at least begin some good work. Next morning I went secretly to see him in his chamber, when he replied to me, as to writing for the despatch of the persons above mentioned, that if your Majesty desired the peace and union to be accomplished, there was no excuse from the shortness of time, for you could receive my letters in 15 days; and as the meeting was not to begin till about the 5th July people could leave Barcelona in time for it, and be there quite as soon as he. He therefore begged me diligently to write, although I put before him the reasons already alleged, and also to see that the King's packet for his ambassador should go along with mine. As to the treatment of the Queen, he said that the King by their laws was no longer bound to the Queen with respect to the dower she had by prince Arthur; and moreover that by virtue of the Act passed in this last Parliament, as the Queen would

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556. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

not obey it, the King might use rigour and diminish even the dower she has. Nevertheless, for the reasons which I had mentioned on the previous day and for others, the King would treat her honorably, not indeed so liberally as when she was Queen, unless she would submit to the sentence of divorce which the archbishop of Canterbury [had given]; and he thought I had so much influence with her that I might induce her to do so, by which I should acquire inestimable glory, and be the cause of as great a benefit as could be done not only to this kingdom but to Christendom, which remained disunited simply on this account; also that this way would be more effectual than any other, for if your Majesty would enter into war on this account, it would be the greatest calamity to Christendom. Moreover that it was impossible to fly into this kingdom (*que lon ne peult vouler dans ce royaulme*), and that, being there, they would find people to talk to, and very difficult to subdue or even to injure; and as to making war upon them by the sea, they, having the aid of France, of which they were as much assured as of their own people, would fear no power whatever. Further he ventured to affirm that if you attempted to make war upon this kingdom you would not be without anxiety to guard your own countries from their friends and allies, who were neither few nor unimportant. For, besides the king of France, who was most constant to them, they had the king of Scotland entirely at their command; who, since the one year's truce made with the King, was anxious for nothing but the conclusion of a peace; and he dared affirm that the Scotch king would come here before 10 months, when a marriage would be concluded between him and the daughter of the king of France. Moreover, they had the friendship of a great part of Germany, and Italy was not so well affected to your Majesty as you might think. He doubted not that the Spaniards, for their courage, and the sake of their reputation, and for the glory of previous victories, would stimulate your Majesty to war; but he trusted your Majesty was too prudent and regardful of ancient friendship and good offices done to you and your predecessors to lend an ear to such advisers, especially considering the arrogance of the Spaniards, who for want of payment have lately mutinied against you.

I answered as to this last, that I knew nothing of it, and, if true, it was not of much importance, for it had happened to many valiant commanders. As to the rest, although there were sufficiently apparent reasons by which to answer him, and also about the injustice done to the Queen, yet as I had come to hear something else, and in order to let him understand that I did not make very much of the terrors which he wished to raise up, I said as little as possible, merely remarking by way of joke that your Majesty was much bound to those who had greater consideration for your injuries than for their own, and that all the world knew your Majesty would not make war, even against those from whom you had received no favor, without being compelled by a very just quarrel; and that in such a case, with the help of God, in whom you placed your trust, you could manage your own affairs; and, moreover, there was no prince in the world who, in my opinion, had better means of obtaining friendships. With this reply I should have left him in a sweat without going further, but I begged him that we might not speak as if war would take place, but rather how to avoid occasion of it; which would never be given on the part of your Majesty. As to what he said of the justice of the Queen, since argument was to no purpose, I made no reply to him; but as to the first point, if he wished me to induce the Queen to submit to the sentence of the archbishop of Canterbury, I denied that I had any influence over her; and, to speak frankly, if I had I would not use it to that effect for all the gold in the world, unless your Majesty should command me; and though I was sure you would never consent to anything except what justice would ordain, yet, to gratify

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the King, I would write to you about all this, and if perhaps I received your commandment to enter upon such a course, which I did not expect, I would show the King the desire I had to do him service, and help in the preservation of amity. On this the Duke swore by the faith he owed to God that I spoke like an honest man, and that he could not press me further, but begged me to do in this and all else the best I could. Your Majesty will see to what they are reduced when they address themselves to me, when they know very well, as the King once told me, and as I have written to your Majesty, that I have always been and am most devoted to the right of the Queen; so that it must be said either that they are in very great fear, or think me mad, or are themselves altogether blind. And in order to play the part of a corsair among corsairs (*pour jouer avec eulx de courssaire a courssaires*), I have a little dissembled with the Duke about the treatment of the said ladies, in accordance with your Majesty's commands, awaiting your determination for the remedy of this matter. I have written the said conversations of the Duke in plain writing, because he uttered them in order that I might inform your Majesty; and if, perhaps, he spoke them of himself without command of the King or his Council, I might have given greater faith to what he said to me of their friendships and intelligences, because by nature he is no great dissembler or inventer. And not to speak of the rest, as to the Scots, whatever confidence they have here to have the said Scots at their command, I know for certain that since the date the truce is said to have been concluded, the said Scots have taken several ships at different times, the last being not ten days ago, when they took seven very rich vessels. The Duke, as to what I had said, that the presence of his master would be very desirable at the said meeting, answered that it would be of no use; for if the Pope, the king of France, and all the world were to attempt it, they could not persuade the King to take back the Queen,—such was the scruple of his conscience, joined to the despair of having issue by her; and that it was in vain for the Pope to give sentence, for they will make no account of it or of his censures. No doubt it would give them some trouble, but for that they cared not; and if, perhaps, by reason of the said censures, Spain and Flanders would cease intercourse with the English, the others would share in the injury, and they would send part of their merchandize to Flanders and the rest to Calais, where your subjects to their great inconvenience would be compelled to get their wools, which were indispensable to them, as he said. To this I made no reply, but smiled. After this he began to excuse himself that he had not been a promoter of this marriage, but had always dissuaded it; and had it not been for him and her father, who pretended to be mad to have better means of opposing this marriage, it would have been done secretly a year ago; on which account the Lady was very indignant against both of them. In confirmation of this, I have learned from a very good authority, and from one who was present, that eight days since, the Lady having put in a piece to enlarge her gown, as ladies do when in the family way, her father told her she ought to take it away, and thank God to find herself in such condition; and she, in presence of Norfolk, Suffolk, and the treasurer of the household, replied by way of announcement, that she was in better condition than he would have desired. On departure, the Duke made me many gracious offers of his person and goods, recommending the sending of the said packet, and great care in writing to send personages to the said meeting, and above all to make his recommendations to your Majesty, to whom, after the King his master, he desires most to do service. This he said several times in the presence of the whole Council. I have not been with them since.

The Duke left two hours after I had returned, so that neither he nor his company, among which is the brother of the Lady, have delayed one day to see the triumph in which the Lady has today come from Greenwich to

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556. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

the Tower. She was accompanied by several bishops and lords, and innumerable people, in the form that other queens have been accustomed to be received; and, whatever regret the King may have shown at the taking of the Queen's barge, the Lady has made use of it in this triumph, and appropriated it to herself. God grant she may content herself with the said barge and the jewels and husband of the Queen, without attempting anything, as I have heretofore written, against the persons of the Queen and Princess. The said triumph consisted entirely in the multitude of those who took part in it, but all the people showed themselves as sorry as though it had been a funeral. I am told their indignation increases daily, and that they live in hope your Majesty will interfere. On Saturday the Lady will pass all through London and go to the King's lodging, and on Sunday to Westminster, where the ceremony of the coronation will take place. London, 29 May 1533.

Fr., pp. 9. *From a modern copy.*

29 May. **557.** HENRY VIII.'S DIVORCE AND SECOND MARRIAGE.

Add. MS. 28,585, f. 260. B. M.

"Relacion de las cartas del Embaxador de Roma, 29 de Maio."

Account of the audience given to cardinal Tournon in the Consistory on May 22.

Among other things, he said to the Cardinals in general that the king of France would back up the English cause, and he told the Pope how he intended to do it. When he and his Holiness met, he would beg him not to proceed against the king of England; and the Pope would reply that as he has done such a base and disrespectful act, he must declare and deprive him. Francis would send this reply to the king of England, and give him to understand that as he knew he was excommunicated, he could not keep his oath of friendship to him against the Church. He believed the king of England would then consent to appear before the Pope, if his Holiness fixed some place free from danger and suspicion, and would meanwhile separate from Anne, and restore the Queen to the palace, though not to his bed.

To this the Ambassador said he replied to his Holiness that this answer of the King was not what he hoped, and as uncertain as the former, and, he thought, rather to the Queen's injury. He maintained that the French only sought this interview for their own profit. The Pope replied that he had discussed this method with the Emperor, who was not dissatisfied with it. The Ambassador suspects that it has been arranged with the knowledge of the king of England.

Further remarks about the interview, for which the Pope will not start until the first rain (*agua*) of August.

Sp., pp. 6. *Modern copy from Simancas.*

30 May. **558.** DUKE OF NORFOLK to HENRY VIII.

R. O.

On his arrival here, the bearer, Portcolewse, brought him divers packets of letters; one directed to your Highness, and the others to himself, Jerome, and Peter Van. Sends the King's letters and his own. Does not know what was in Benet's letter, as it was in cipher. Asks the King to send him the cipher that he may know what Benet writes to him. Asks whether he shall open letters for the King. "This last [Fryday of] May, at Calais, at viij. at nyght."

Hol., p. 1, *mutilated. Add. Endd.:* Last Friday of May, 25th year.

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559. Stephen Vaughan to Cromwell.

R. O. I am informed that the Queen intends to have a silkwoman to trim and furnish her Grace with such things as she shall wear. If you will recommend my wife to the place you will bind us both. You know what she can do. I suppose no woman can better trim her Grace. Your house at Canbery, this Sunday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

560. Officers of Arms.

R. O. "Remembrance to the Right honorable Master Norrys for the officers of arms."

1. That he would speak to the King for liveries for three kings-of-arms, seven heralds, and nine pursuivants, as usual.

2. For their coats of arms; viz., three embroidered on velvet, seven beaten in gold upon damask, and nine beaten in gold upon sarcenet.

3. For their largesses; viz., 50*l.* for the most honorable and joyous marriage, and 50*l.* for the coronation.

Mem.—The said officers remit to the King the 50*l.* for the marriage, because they were not present.

ii. Lists of the names of the kings-of-arms, heralds, and pursuivants, with the allowance of cloth to each; viz., 12 yds. satin to each king-at-arms, 12 yds. damask to each herald, and 12 yds. camlet to each pursuivant.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

561. Coronation of Anne Boleyn.

Harl. MS. 41, f. 15. B. M. The order in proceeding from the Tower to Westminster.

The King's messengers to ride foremost with their boxes, to stay when that time is, and to go when that time is, as they see the followers do pause.

The strangers that ride, and the Ambassadors' servants. Item, next the trumpets, the gentlemen ushers, the chaplains having no dignity, the squires for the Body, with pursuivants two and two on each side. The knights and challenger and defender with steryng horses. The aldermen of London. The great chaplains of dignity. Heralds, two and two on each side. The knights of the Bath, the "barenettes" [and abbots].* The knights of the Garter, being no lords. The two Chief Judges and Master of the Rolls. Then all the Lords and Barons in order after their estates. The Bishops. The Earls and Ambassadors. The comptroller of Household. The treasurer of Household. The steward of Household. Two kings-of-arms. The King's chamberlain. The Lord Privy Seal. The Lord Admiral of England. The Great Chamberlain of England. The Archbishops and Ambassadors. The two esquires of honor, with robes of estate rolled and worn baldric wise about their necks, with caps of estate representing the duke of Normandy and the duke of Aquitain. The Lord Mayor and Garter. The Marshal, the Constable, the Treasurer, the Chancellor. The Serjeants-of-arms on both sides. Her Chancellor bareheaded. The Queen's grace. The Lord Chamberlain. The Master of the Horse leading a spare horse. Seven ladies in crimson velvet. Two chariots; two ladies in the first, and four in the second, all of the greatest estates. Seven ladies in the same suit, their horses trapped to the pastron. The third chariot, wherein were six ladies with crimson velvet. The fourth chariot, with eight ladies in crimson velvet. Thirty gentlewomen, all in velvet and silk of the liveries of their ladies. The captain of the Guard. The King's guard in their rich coats.

Vellum, pp. 2.

* Struck out.

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562. CORONATION OF ANNE BOLEYN.

Add. MS. 21,116, f. 48. B. M.

"The appointment what number of officers and servitors that shall attend upon the Queen's grace, the Bishop and the ladies sitting at the Queen's board in the Great Hall at Westminster, the day of the coronation, as followeth:—

Carvers: Lord Montague for the Queen. Sir Edw. Seymour for the Bishop. Thos. Arundell for the ladies at the board.

Cupbearers: Lord William Howard for the Queen. Lord Clynton for the Bishop. Lord Audeley's son and heir for the board.

Sewers: Sir Edw. Nevill for the Queen. Percival Harte for the Bishop. Richard Verney for the board. Chief pantry, 1. Chief butler, 1. Chief sewer, 1. Almoners, 7. Servitors, knights, and gentlemen for three messes, 60. Sewers, 8. Servitors, 80. Yeomen, 16.

Knights of the Bath: Marquis of Dorset, earl of Derby, lords Clifford, Fitzwater, Hastings, Mountegle, and Vaux; Mr. Parker, lord Morley's son; Mr. Wynsor, lord Winsor's son; John Mordant, lord Mordant's son; Fras. Weston, Thos. Arundell, Mr. Corbet, Mr. Wyndham, John Barkeley, John Huddelston, Ric. Verney of Penley, Thos. Ponynges, Hen. Savile, John Germayne, Rob. Whitneye of Gloucestershire, Geo. Fitzwilliams, John Tyndall.

Knights and gentlemen to be servitors: Sir John St. John, Sir Michael Fisher, Sir Thos. Rotheram, Sir Geo. Somerset, Sir Wm. Essex, Sir Antony Hungerford, Sir Ric. Graundfeild, Sir John Hamond, Sir Robt. Painton, Sir Giles Alington, Sir Thos. Elyot, Sir Rafe Langford, Sir John Fulford, Sir Thos. Darcy, Sir John Villers, Sir John Markham, Sir John Beryn, Sir Nic. Stirley, Sir Thos. Straung, Sir Fras. Lovell, Sir Edw. Chamberlen, Sir Adrian Fortescue, Sir Water Stoner, Sir Wm. Barentyne, Sir Wm. Newman, Sir Arthur Hopton, Sir Edm. Beningfeild, Sir Ant. Wingfeild, Sir Geo. Frogmerton, Sir John Russell of Worster, Sir Geo. Darcy, Sir Wm. Pickering, Sir Thos. Cornvell, Sir John Bridges, Sir Wm. Hussey, Sir Edw. Wotton, Sir Wm. Hault, Sir John Skott, Sir Ric. Clementes, Sir Wm. Kempe, Sir Edw. Cobham, Sir Wm. Fynch, Sir John Thymbleby, Sir Rob. Hussey, Sir Chr. Willughbie, Sir Wm. Skipwith, Sir Wm. Askice,* Sir Jeffrey Poole, Sir Jas. Worsley, Sir Thos. Lysley, Sir John Talbot, Sir John Gifford, Sir Wm. Basset, Sir Ph. Dracote, Sir Henry Longe, Sir Ant. Lutterell, Sir John Sainctlowe, Sir Roger Copley, Sir Wm. Pellam, Sir Wm. Goring, Sir Walter Hungerford, John Hersley, George Lyne, Ric. Philips,——Yorke, Ric. Dodham, Rafe Mannering, John Seintler, Clement Harleston, John Turell, Humfrey Ferres, Geo. Grissley, Wm. Drurye, Wm. Cope, John St. John, Edm. Tame, Ric. Lygon, Leonard Poole, John Arnold, John Arden, Wm. Stafford, Chas. Herbert of Troy, Sir Wm. Paunder, Young Wingfeild, Holcrofte, Skipwith, Diar, Young Barkeley.

Sewers: Roger Banbricke, Antony Isley, Edm. Browne, John Cheyne, Wm. Morgan, Davy Morgan, Hen. Seymer, William Jones.

Yeomen ushers and yeomen appointed to attend upon the Queen at her Coronation: John Lane, Laurence Sendell, Robt. Griffith, Thos. Marshall, John Brygden, Davyd Philips, John Geffrey, Wm. Avenell, Ric. Ryder, Wm. Sendre, Hugh Troblefeild, John Ashton, John Smith, senior, John Robertes, John Perce, Antony Saunders, Walter Wagham, Thos. Coxe, Ric. Stone, Thos. Hawkins, Wm. Bond, Robt. Whitbrowe, Hugh Lewis, Thos. Gethens, Ric. Gilmyn, Rob. Gibbes, Ric. Rawneshaw, John Bromfeld, Robt. Langden, John Holcomb, Robt. Owen, Griffith ap Morice, Walter Menours, Wm. Jones, Robt. Mortoun, Edm. Stoner, John Gethens, Edw. Philips, John Wympe, Ric. Clerke, John Holland, John Alcock, Ric. Gilling, John Evanse, Lyonell Martyn, Fras. Coket, John Brathwet, John Cox, John Knotford, John Belson, John Byrte, John Node, Moris

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Apenevet, Michael Whiting, John Stevens, Hugh David, Lewis ap Watkyn, John Cowper, Edw. Johnson, Ric. Fowler, John Grymith, Symond Symmes, Robert Stonhouse, Edw. Aprichard, Hen. Holden.

Ibid., f. 50 b. ii. Officers appointed to attend on the Queen and the Bishop sitting at the Queen's board end, on the day of her coronation.

John Hancote, Thos. Berram, Roger Gerers, John Massye, John Colby, John Person Edw. Dickey, Ric. Estoune, Wm. Lawry, George Banckes, Thos. Massy, Ralfe Ball, John Gounter, Ric. Baker, John Thomas, Thos. Norton, Wm. Germaine, Thos. Toby, Richard Faice, Geo. Hodson. John Williams, Adam Holland, Robt. Bird, Robt. Gibson, Wm. Batty, Hugh Norres, Thos. Calfe, Wm. Paye.

Carvers: The earl of [Essex or] Rutland for the Queen; Sir Edm. (Edward) Seymour for the Archbishop.

Cupbearers: Lord Derby for the Queen; Sir John Dudley for the Archbishop. *Sewers:* The earl of Sussex for the Queen; Sir Thos. Arundell for the Archbishop. *Panters:* Viscount Lisle, chief panter; John Apricharde; John Gislym.

[*Butlers*]: Earl of Arundell, chief butler; Ric. Hill, Edm. Harvye. [*Ewers*]: Sir Henry [Thomas] Wyat, Jeffrey Villers, Henry Atkinson. *Chief almoners for the Queen:* Lord Bray, Sir Wm. Gascoyne. *Almoners:* Henry Wells, Thos. Mason. Edmond Pekham, cofferer. William Thynne. Thos. Hatclife, Edw. Weldon, for the Bishop, and the said Bishop to be served covered. *Surveyors at the dressers:* Thos. Weldon for the Queen; Thos. Holden for the Bishop. Michael Wentworth, Henry Bricket, to see that nothing be embezzled.

Servitors from the dressers: For the Queen: Sir —— Parker, Sir John St. John, Sir William Wynsor, Sir John Mordaunt, Sir Fras. Weston, Sir John Gifforte, Sir John Barkeley, Sir John Huddleston. Sir Ric. Verney, Sir Thos. Poninges, Sir Hen. Savell, Sir John Germayne, Sir Robt. Whetney, Sir Geo. Fitzwilliams, Sir John Tyndall, Sir Michael Fisher, Sir Tho. Rotheram, Sir Geo. Somerset, Sir Wm. Essex, Sir Antony Hungerford, Sir Ric. Graundfeild, Sir John Shamond,* Sir Robt. Paynton, Sir Walter Stoner. For the Archbishop: Sir Thos. Elyot, Sir Rafe Langford, Sir John Fulford, Sir Thos. Dar[c]y. Sir John Villers, Sir John Markham, Sir John Berryn, Sir Nic. Stirley, Sir Thos. Straung, Sir Fras. Lovell, Sir Edw. Chamberlen, Sir Adryan Fortescue, Sir Hen. Longe, Sir Wm. Barington, Sir Wm. Newman, Sir Arthur Hopton, Sir Edw. Beningfeild, Sir Antony Wingfield, Sir Geo. Frogmerton,† Sir John Russell of Worcestershire, Sir George Dar[c]y, Sir Wm. Pickering, Sir Thos. Cornwall, Sir John Bridges.

Waferers: Rob. Leigh for the Queen and the Bishop. He must bring his wafers for both services to the Queen's cupboard, to be set‡ from thence by the sewers. *Confectionery:* Cutbert Blakden§ for the Queen and Bishop, with similar orders.

Kitchen: For the Queen and Bishop: John Plume, Edw. Wilkinson, Ric. Currey, John Armstrong, Robt. Plume, child, Thos. Galepy, fryer.

Larder: Lord Burgenye, John Dale, Jas. Mitchell.

Sausery: John Richardson for the Queen and Bishop, remaining in the house.

Pastry: John Cuncle, Elister Shaine. *Boilers:* John White, [John Tayler].

Scullery: Wm. Richarde for the Queen; Wm. Rawlyns for the Bishop, and to be served with gilt plate.

Marshals: Ric. Rede for the Queen; Edw. Vaux for the Bishop; Jesper Terrell; John Stevens. Richard Chace to be supervisor that every man give his due attendance that shall wait in the hall beneath the bar.

[*Lord Chamberlain:* John earl of Oxford to give the King water.

The towel: Allen Asplonge, or his heirs, to give the Queen the towel before dinner.

The Queen's Champion: ——.]

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* Hamonde in § 2.

† Throggemorton.

‡ *Sic:* fet?

§ Vaughan.

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562. Coronation of Anne Boleyn—*cont.*

Officers appointed to attend on the Lords Spiritual and Temporal at the middle board on the right hand of the Queen. The first board to be 11 yards in length, and to be served with three services of a like fare, and 30 services of another fare.

Sewers: John Barney at the board, John Banbricke at the dresser. *Panters:* Thos. Bend, Ric. Holbroke, Ric. Madoxe, John Stoddard, Wm. Dennys, Pierce Barly. *Buttery and cellar:* Bryan Aunsley, William Abbot, Ric. Weckly, John Aman. *Ewris:* Allyn Matthew, Thos. Christmas, Robt. Clynton.

Almoners: Thos. Oldnall, Wm. Blakeden, Hugh Williams.

[*Conveyers*]: Thos. Child, Thos. Hinde, Wm. Berman. *Surveyors at the dressers:* Thos. Hall, Wm. Thynne. John Lane, to see that the yeomen give due attendance. [*Servitors from the dresser*]: Richard Gilmyn, Robt. Griffith, Thos. Marshall, John Brogden, David Phillip, John Geffrey, Wm. Avenell, Ric. Ryder, Robt. Gibes, Wm. Semerre, Hugh Troblefeild, John Ashton, John Smith the elder, John Robertes, John Perce, Antony Perce, Antony Saunders, Walter Vaughan, Thos. Coxe, Ric. Stone, Thos. Hawkins, Wm. Bonde. Robt. Whitbrowe, Hugh Lewis, Thos. Githens. *Waferers:* Robt. Lystar. *Confectionery:* John Amnesleye. *Kitchen:* Wm. Bolton, Robt. Forster, John Floy*, John Laurence, John Baker, child, Wm. Botte,† fryer. *Larder:* John Dale, Jas. Michell. *Saulsery:* John Richard, Symond Dudley. *Pastry:* John Connicle, Robt. Dauson, Ric. Byre. *Boiler:* John White. *Scullery:* Wm. Rice, Wm. Rawlins, Thos. Coke, child, John Worall,‡ conducte.

Marshals: Thos. Ward, Hen. Hokars. *Huisshers:* John Gilman, Thos. Myles.

Officers to attend upon Duchesses and other ladies at the middle board on the left hand of the Queen; the first board 8 yards long. To be served with 3 services of like fare, 3 of another fare, and 30 of another fare.

Sewers: John Bonam, Ric. Sterkey.

Pantry: Thos. Skasley, John Markham, John Coxe, Thos. Hall. *Conveyors of the bread to the panters:* Richard Boxham, Geo. Forman. *Buttery and cellar:* Wm. Morrant, Ric. Lee, Ric. Parker, Thos. Trewth.§

[*Ewers*]: Geo. Fitzgeffrey, John Morgan, John Dixe. [*Almoners*]: John Stanbanck, Edw. Garret, Thos. Inde, Thos. Walker, Geo. Bond, Wm. Kedle, Thos. Turner. *Surveyor at the dresser without,* Thos. Hatcliffe; *at the dresser within,* Thos. Horden. John Powes to see that the yeomen give due attendance. *Servitors from the dresser:* Ric. Raiushawe, John Kinge, John Wellet, John Aprice, Ric. Saidell, Wm. Tolley, John Strymyn, Rafe Tykill, Thos. Jones, John Sydnam, Leonard Barowes, John Dorset, Thos. Lewis, Jas.‖ Stanley, John Tompson, John Smothen, Edw. Deckey, Ric. Eston, Wm. Laury, Geo. Bankes, Thos. Massie, Rafe Baiely, John Gaunter. *Waferer:* Robt. Lyster. *Confectioner:* John Amnesley. *Kitchen:* John Dale, George Benson, Rafe Iswell, Wm. Maie, Philip Yarow, child, Ric. Rede, fryer. *Larder:* Thos. English. *Boiler:* John Tailour. *Saulsery:* John Richard, John Ringros. *Pastry:* Elize Shaunce, Wm. Andreson, conducte. *Scullery:* Wm. Wells, John Awmorer, conduct, Silvester Glossope.

Marshals: Nic. Sainctes,¶ Thos. Braken. *Huishers:* John Towe, Nic. Ashfeild.

Officers to attend upon the Barons of the Cinque Ports, at the side board on the Queen's right hand, next the wall. The first board to be 8 yards long, and to be served with 3 services of like fare, and 30 services of another fare.

Sewers: Ant. Isley, John Cheyne. *Panters:* Wm. Cowper, John Bartlet, John Whitstall, Wm. Sotherne, conveyers of bread. *Buttery and cellar:* John Burnell, Robt. Gardener, Matthew Hanmer, Thos. Stanbridge.** *Ewry:* Edw. Myller,†† Thos. Colbeck,

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* Sloye. † Abbott. ‡ Morall. § Strewth.
‖ John. ¶ Synce. ** Skarbridge. †† Myllett.

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Robt. Maxton.* *Almoners:* Willm. Cressell, Wm. Breredge, Ric. Valentyne, Thos. Reding, and John Downslowe; John Davie and Robt. Rendon,† conveyers.

Surveyors at the dressers: Edw. Welden, Jas. Sutton. *Servitors from the dresser:* Laurence Serle, overseer, John Bromfeld, Robt. Lamdon, John Holcombe, Robt. Owen, Griffith Myres, Wm. Jones, Rob. Orton, Edm. Stone, John Githons, Edw. Philips, John Umpe, Ric. Clerke, John Holland, John Alcocke, Ric. Gilling, John Evans, Lymerell Martyn, Fras. Socket,‡ John Brewet, John Coxe, John Knotfort, John Bilson,§ John Birte. *Waferer:* Robt. Lyster. *Confectionery:* John Amnsley. *Kitchen:* Laurence Thexted, Ric. Townsend, Roger Brosse, John Coke, Rafe Hogan, child, Wm. More, fryer. *Larder:* Hen. Groves.‖ *Boiler:* John Tailour. *Saulserie:* John Richardson, Matthew White. *Pastry:* Matthew White, child, Roger Brynge, conducte. *Scullery:* Wm. Phillip, Wm. Hamhider. *Marshal:* Ric. Wales. *Huishers:* John Fisher, Jas. Aleasley.

Officers to attend upon the Mayor of London, sitting at the board next the wall on the left hand of the Queen. The first board to be 9 yards long, and to be served with 5 services of like fare, and 30 of another.

Sewers: Edw. Browne, Wm. Jones. *Panters:* Thos. Pulfort, Hugh Mynours, John Tryce, Robt. Hylston. *Buttery and cellar:* Thos. Mynours, Wm. Corffale, caker, John Throughgood, Wm. Agre. *Ewry:* Edw. Bird, Geo. Smert, Wm. Cheke. *Almoners:* John Fisher, John Rowland, Wm. Blike, Wm. Willkinson, and Hen. Hungreford; Adam Faulcet, Hen. Wilkinson, conveyers of bread.

Surveyors at the dressers: John Mery, Robt. Pagman. *Servitors from the dresser:* Henry Bird to superintend, John Wode, Moris Apdenevet, Michael Whiting, John Stevens, Hugh David, Lewis ap Watkin, John West, John Burton, Robert Fleminge, Edw. Clayton, Lewis Appowell, John Cowper, Edw. Johnson, Ric. Fuller, John Treveth, Simmosune Symes, Robt. Stonehouse, Hen. Holden, John Hancocke, Thos. Boram, Roger Meres, John Massye, John Colby. *Waferers:* Robt. Lyster, John Amnsley. *Kitchen:* William Snowball, John Sterne, John Crane, John Mathew, Thos. Borrey, child, Peter Child, fryer. *Larder:* Ric. Mathewe. *Boilers:* John White, John Tailour. *Saulsery:* John Richardson, Thos. Nash. *Pastry:* Thos. Dover,¶ Ric. Wilkinson. *Scullery:* Thos. More, Robt. Cellye. *Marshals:* Thos. Greves, Wm. Bellingham. *Huisshers:* Thos. Croftes, Wm. Bate.

The hall must be served with plate, as spoons, salts, pots, and bowls.

The Queen's Lord Chamberlain and Vice-chamberlain and two gentlemen must attend upon the Queen.

Officers appointed for serving the waste. *Panter:* Wm. Wilkinson. *Clerk:* Jas. Harington. *Cook:* John Hautcliffe. *Larderer:* John Dauson. *Cooks for the "Worchouses":*** John Birket, Ric. Parker, John Stevens, John Johnson, Steven God, Wm. Whitfeild.

Noblemen admitted to do service according to the tenure of their lands, and for the trial of their fees and profits unto the morrow of St. John Baptist's Day: Earl of Arundel, chief butler; Viscount of Lisle, chief panter; earl of Oxford, chief chamberlain; Sir Hen. Wyat, chief ewre; earl of Shrewsbury to support the Queen's right arm and bear the sceptre; sixteen Barons of the Cinque Ports to bear the canopy over her; lord Burgeine, chief larderer; Sir Giles Alington to bear the first cup to the Queen; earl of Sussex, chief sewer; the Mayor of London to bear a cup of gold to the Queen at her void.

Pp. 23.

Add. MS. 6,113, f. 34. 2. "Officers and servitors which did service the same day of coronation, being the first of June."

B. M. A list similar to § ii., but with a few additions and variations, of which the more important have been noted.

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* Napton. † Bendon. ‡ Cockett. § Bason.
‖ Greves. ¶ Wever. ** "Marchawses" (?) in § 2.

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31 May. **563.** ANNE BOLEYN.

MS. L. f. 1. Coll. of Arms.

On Thursday, 29 May 1533, 25 Hen. VIII., the lady Anne marchioness of Pembroke was received at Greenwich, and conveyed to the Tower of London, and thence to Westminster, where she was crowned queen of England.

Order was taken by the King and his Council for all the Lords spiritual and temporal to be in the barge before Greenwich at 3 p.m., and give their attendance till the Queen took her barge. The mayor of London, Stephen Pecocke, haberdasher, had 48 barges in attendance richly decked with arras, hung with banners and with pennons of the arms of the crafts in fine gold, and having in them trumpets, shallands, and minstrels; also every barge decked with ordnance of guns, "the won to heill the other troumfettly as the tyme dyd require." Also there was the bachelor's barge sumptuously decked, and divers foists with great shot of ordnance, which went before all the barges. Order given that when her Grace's barge came "anontes" Wapping mills, knowledge should be given to the Tower to begin to shoot their ordnance. Commandment given to Sir Will. Vinstonne (Kingston), constable of the Tower, and Sir Edw. Wallsyngham, lieutenant of the Tower, to keep a space free for her landing. It was marvellous sight how the barges kept such good order and space between them that every man could see the decking and garnishing of each, "and how the banars and penanntes of armis of their craftes, the which were beaten of fyne gould, yllastring so goodly agaynste the sonne, and allso the standardes, stremares of the conisaunsys and devisis ventylyng with the wynd, allso the trompettes blowyng, shallmes and mistrielles playng, the which war a ryght symtivis and a tryhumfantt syght to se and to heare all the way as they paste upon the water, to her the sayd marvelles swett armone of the sayd ynstermentes, the which soundes to be a thinge of a nother world. This and this order hir Grace pasyng till she came a nontt Rattlyffe."

The Queen was "hallsyd with gones forth of the shippes" on every side, which could not well be numbered, especially at Ratcliffe. When she came over against Wapping mills the Tower "lousyd their ordinaunce" most triumphantly, shooting four guns at once.

At her landing, a long lane was made among the people to the King's bridge at the entrance of the Tower. She was received on coming out of her barge by Sir Edw. Walsingham, lieutenant of the Tower, and Sir Will. Kinston, constable of the Tower. The officers of arms gave their attendance; viz., Sir Thos. Writhe, Garter king-of-arms, Clarencieux and Norroy kings-of-arms, Carlisle, Richmond, Windsor, Lancaster, York, and Chester heralds; the old duchess of Norfolk bearing her train; the lord Borworth (*sic*), chamberlain to her Grace, supporting it, &c. A little further on she was received by lord Sandes, the King's chamberlain, lord Hause (Hussey), chamberlain with the Princess, the lord Windsor, the lord Nordunt (Mordaunt?), and others; afterwards by the bishops of Winchester and London, the earl of Oxford, chamberlain of England, lord Will. Haworth, marshal of England, as deputy to his brother Thos. duke of Norfolk, the earl of Essex, &c.

Somewhat within the Tower she was received by the King, who laid his hands on both her sides, kissing her with great reverence and a joyful countenance, and led her to her chamber, the officers of arms going before. After which every man went to his lodging, except certain noblemen and officers in waiting. The King and Queen went to supper, and "after super ther was sumptuus void."

On Friday, 30 May, all noblemen, &c. repaired to Court, and in a long chamber within the Tower were ordained 18 "baynes," in which were 18 noblemen all that night, who received the order of knighthood on Saturday, Whitsun eve. Also there were 63 knights made with the sword in honor of

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the coronation. Then all the nobles, knights, squires, and gentlemen were warned to attend on horseback, on the Tower Hill on Saturday next, to accompany her Grace to Westminster, to do service at the coronation.

Pp. 6. *Early copy.*

31 May. **564.** QUEEN ANNE BOLEYN.

R. MS. 18, A. LXIV. B. M.

Verses composed by Nic. Udall, and spoken at the pageants in Cornhill, Leadenhall, and Cheapside, at queen Anne's procession through the city.

"Hereafter ensueth a copy of divers and sundry verses, as well in Latin as in English,* devised and made partly by John Leland, and partly by Nicholas Vuedale, whereof some were set up and some other were spoken and pronounced unto the most high and excellent Queen the lady Anne, wife unto our sovereign lord king Henry the Eight, in many goodly and costely pageants exhibited and showed by the mayor and citizens of the famous city of London at such time as her Grace rode from the Tower of London through the said city to her most glorious coronation at the monastery of Westminster, on Whitson eve in the xxvth year of the reign of our said sovereign lord."

Latin and English, pp. 29. *Endorsement pasted on:* Versis and dities made at the coronation of Quene Anne.

565. QUEEN ANNE BOLEYN.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 117. B. M.

Carmen Ricardi Coxi in coronacionem Annæ Augustissimæ Anglorum Reginæ.

Incip.: Læticiam promat Anglica gaudia fundat,
Jam diadema gerit nobilis Anna sacrum.

Expl.: De pleno cornu promitur omne penus,
Augustus sileat, sileant spectacula.

Pp. 8, 119 *lines.*

566. MICHAEL BERGER, Goldsmith and carver of stones,† to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Begs his help towards setting two stones in gold, delivered to his mastership for the King and the Queen, or to pay him for the same. Had a doublet of black velvet taken from him, and if it is not reclaimed on Monday next, it will be forfeited. The serjeants acted cruelly, taking him to sundry taverns, where he had to lay out his money in wine for them, so that now he is without a penny.

If Cromwell wishes to have the stone made for the King's seal which he saw when he was last at Calais, the petitioner will [set the sa]me against Christmas next.

P. 1. *Broad sheet. Headed:* To the right worshipful Mr. Cromwell. *Endd.*

31 May. **567.** SHIPPING OF ORDNANCE TO IRELAND.

R. O.

Examination of Anthony Butyn of Lisle in Flanders, merchant, and Thos. Whyte of Waterford, before the Lord Chancellor and others of the King's council in Ireland, on two articles proposed by Ric. Langton,‡ viz.:—

1. That as they be merchants of ships coming to Ireland, they should declare how many they be masters of, and what ports they come to; what ordnance, gunpowder, arms, &c. they know of that comes in the said ships,

* Several of the English verses are printed by Arber in his "English Garner," ii. 52.

† Seal engraver.

‡ "Lawghton" in an endorsement.

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567. Shipping of Ordnance to Ireland—*cont.*

and how much they have sold of it, and to whom they have promised any, and who caused them to bring it; and what has become of two barrels of gunpowder put on board at Waterford by Whyte.

2. What merchandise Edmund Sexton, servant to the earl of Kildare, bought in Flanders, and whose ship did convey it, and to what port; and of whom the said Sexton procured so large a stock, and for whose behoof it was bought.

The said Anthony deposes before the Lord Chancellor and Chr. Delahyd, second justice of the King's Bench, that he and Whyte are factors of two ships, the one called ——— (*blank*), of 60 tons, already arrived at Waterford, the other at Droughday, called the *Kateryn*, of 100 tons; and of three ships coming, one to Limerick, the second to Waterford, and the third to Dublin; in all which he knows of no more ordnance than 30 hand-guns, two barrels of gunpowder, and 11 haberjons, which he brought to Droughda, where he sold 20 of the hand-guns to the mayor, and the rest to the merchants there. He has promised the 11 haberjons to Thos. Jurden for his money before any other man. The gunpowder he will sell to the mayor, or where he can lawfully. No man of this country caused him to bring the said guns, gunpowder, and haberjons but his master, and it was for no other object but merchandise.

Edmund Sexton had in Flanders upon the said Anthony's master to the value of six lasts of hides. What merchandise he bought he knows not. The goods bought will come to Limerick, where they must receive the said hides with others. The said goods come upon adventure of the merchants in Flanders, and he is to receive none of them before he delivers the six lasts. *Signed:* G. Armachan—Cristofor Delahyd, justice.

Large paper, p. 1. *Endd.*

31 May. **568.** Council of Charles V.

Add. MS. 28,585, f. 264. B. M.

"Lo que se consulto con su Majestad sobre la causa matrimonial de Ynglaterra para despachar a Rodrigo Davalos que partio de Barcelona a postrero de Mayo de DXXXIIJ."

The points to be considered, now that the King has annulled his marriage with the Queen, and married Anna de Bulans publicly, are as follows:—

First. The King having lived in undisputed marriage with the Queen for about 18 years, and having by her the Princess, who ought to succeed him, procured six years ago a commission from the Pope to cardinals Campeggio and York to proceed to a divorce, but the Queen appealed to Rome. The King, however, persisted in the case being tried out of Italy, in some place where he could appear in person. This point was debated, and finally the Consistory determined that the King's excusator could not be admitted without a mandate. The Emperor has continually commended the matter to the Pope, by ambassadors and letters, and at their interview at Bologna. Briefs have been obtained to prevent the King from marrying, but he has nevertheless done so, and has forbidden Katharine to be called Queen.

* In considering what course the Emperor should take, the following points are proposed: 1. The prosecution of justice. 2. Force. 3. Force, together with the said justice.

In each of these there is difficulty.

The first seems to be suitable, as the trial has already commenced; the matter is spiritual, and concerns conscience, and some settlement is necessary

* An abstract of part of this document, beginning at this place, is contained in a French catalogue of papers formerly at Brussels, in the Rymer Transcripts in R.O., Vol. 145, No. 5, § 43.

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for the preservation of the rights of the Queen and Princess. There are two difficulties:—(1.) The King will not obey, especially considering the late proclamation (*pregmatica*) in England. (2.) The Pope is very cold and dilatory (*respectivo*) in matters concerning the king of England, and it is likely that during the proceedings the Queen and Princess would suffer.

The second method, force, is dangerous on account of present circumstances, and the assistance which the King might have. All Christendom would be imperilled, but principally the Emperor's dominions. It must be considered that although the King has married the said Anna de Bulans, he has not proceeded against the Queen by force or violence, and he has committed no act against the Emperor which the latter could allege to be an infraction of the treaty of Cambray, which was made after the divorce was commenced, during the proceedings at Rome. Though the Emperor is bound to the Queen, this is a private matter, and public considerations must be taken into account.

As to the third method, of joining force with justice: this can only be done by waiting for the Pope to give sentence, and invoke the secular arm, when all princes and good Christians are equally bound to help his Holiness, who should act as head of the enterprise. It must be considered whether an ambassador should be sent expressly about a matter of such importance, or whether instructions shall be sent to the count of Cifuentes. Whether the Queen's counsel should propose the prosecution of the principal matter, or persist in the revocation of what has been done during the progress of the case and her restitution to marriage rights.

If it is thought advisable to prosecute the determination of the matter, whether it would be better to execute the briefs and interdict; or, as this would probably cause a war, or at least a rupture of the commerce between England and the Emperor's dominions, whether it would be better only to insist on the increase of ecclesiastical censures and multiplication of penalties, as far as to deprive the King of his crown, and all rights, titles, and privileges conferred on him by the Church.

Whether a new protestation should be made in Rome that the Queen and Princess cannot do anything to the prejudice of their rights, and especially that the King's new marriage shall not prejudice the Princess.

Whether the Queen's counsel shall make a summary and public requisition to the Pope and Consistory, that, in consideration of the long time the case has lasted, and the King's course of conduct, both to the Church and herself, his Holiness and the Consistory will declare the justice of her cause, and provide some remedy; and whether protestation should be made against all that has been done in England to prejudice the case by the archbishop of Canterbury and other ecclesiastical and secular judges.

Whether the kings of the Romans and of Portugal should be desired to write or send to the Pope in the Queen's favor, being her relatives.

Whether the king of the Romans should cause the electors and princes of the empire to write to the Pope in her favor, as all the electors, princes, and estates of Germany, even the heretics (*desviados*), abhor the pretended divorce.

If the Pope persist in his desire to know what the Emperor will do towards the execution of the sentence, as he has already inquired of the count of Cifuentes, shall an affirmative answer be given to him; or will it be sufficient to say to his Holiness that he ought to do what justice demands, and assert his ecclesiastical authority, before invoking the secular arm; that he ought to do his duty without expecting secular help, but he may trust to the Emperor's acting like an obedient son of the Church? [To give a promise] before sentence is pronounced, would cause the other side to suspect that the execution of the sentence had been arranged, before it was itself certain.

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568. Council of Charles V.—*cont.*

Whether the Queen shall be advised to remain in England, and keep the affection of the people as much as possible. This may be of importance in bringing back the King, who may feel remorse for his sin, weariness of Anna, and fear of his subjects. If the Queen leaves the kingdom, dissimulation will no longer be possible, and the Emperor, king of the Romans, and her other relatives must act with vigor. On the other hand, the Queen may be in danger if she remains in England. It must be considered what she will do if the King makes Anna queen of England.

Whether it is necessary to send or write to the Ambassador in England to see what demonstrations should be made in favor of the Queen, and to provide for the security of her and the Princess, lest she fall into Anna's hands, of which the Ambassador expresses doubts in his letters; or whether it will be enough to write to the Ambassador, and inform him, "de lo que se avra resoluto cerca de lo susodicho para . . . . . al dicho rey por virtud de las cartas de creencia que se . . . . . ."

Whether it will be necessary to send or write expressly to the French king, and whether it will be enough to write to the Ambassador there to speak to the King and Queen, who, being a near relative of the queen of England, might persuade her husband to act in her favor.

How the queen of Hungary, regent of Flanders, is to act towards the king of England and his subjects, and what must be written thereon to the queen of England and the Ambassador.

Sp., pp. 12. *Modern copy.*

569. Charles V. to his Ambassador at Rome.

R. T. 145. No. 5. § 44.

Informs him of what has been discussed in his Council, in order that the same points may be laid before an assembly of councillors and advocates of the Queen. The best method of executing prompt justice was also to be discussed. Wishes the interdict to be the extreme penalty, as the people of England would not dare to observe it, and most of the people are opposed to the divorce, and should not suffer. Then again his subjects in the Netherlands would be injured, as no commerce is allowed with a people under interdict.

*Pp.*2. *From a French catalogue of papers now lost, formerly at Brussels.*

570. Charles V.

Granvelle Papers, II. 33.

Instructions to Cifuentes and Rodrigo d'Avalos.

They are aware of the divorce of the king of England after he had lived with his wife 20 years on the best terms, and having had a daughter by their marriage; also that after having put away his Queen he has begun to live in concubinage with a lady of his court named Anne Boleyn. Cifuentes has written of the report spread in Rome that he had married Anne before the decision of the Holy See upon his divorce, despising the papal censures. Notwithstanding a similar rumor reported from France, refused to believe this till it was confirmed by a letter from the Ambassador in England three days ago, with the further information that Katharine had been forbidden to take the title of Queen, besides a number of other particulars. The king of England, according to his own statement, has been encouraged to this by the delays in the decision of the cause. Justice must now be insisted on; and though we have perfect confidence that you, Cifuentes, neglect no opportunity, we have joined don Rodrigo d'Avalos with you. You [Rodrigo] must therefore proceed to Rome as quickly as possible, and take counsel with the Queen's advocates, and others, on the best means to be employed to preserve the rights of the Queen, and annul the marriage with Anne Boleyn. You shall consider whether it will be best to insist on the determination

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already taken, provided it can be supported by proofs, or to demand, singly or together, that the Queen be restored to her rights. You shall also consult on the best means of forcing the king of England to put away his concubine, and, if possible, getting his Holiness to deprive him of his kingdom, which he holds of the Holy See, as the Acts lately passed in England against the authority of the Holy See give cause to fear that the King and Anne Boleyn will care little for an interdict, which in fact the people could not observe, although the majority of Henry's subjects are pained at his marriage with Anne. Moreover, the publication of censures would disturb intercourse with Spain and Flanders. If, therefore, an interdict be resorted to, it should be limited to one diocese, or to the place where the King dwells. We write also to our Ambassador in England, to let you know his opinion, and whether he thinks it desirable to protest against all acts done by the Queen and Princess to their own prejudice, seeing that they are under constraint; but, above all, to declare illegitimate any children that Anne may have. You are to take all possible advice on the matter, as it is so important.

As the Pope, on being pressed to accelerate the judgment in the principal cause, wished to know what we would do to ensure execution of the sentence, you must reply, if he recurs to this, that he must do his duty, from which nothing can relieve him, and that the publication of the sentence, and of the penalties it will inflict, must precede the recourse had to the secular arm. He may, however, depend upon it, that the Emperor will not fail to give effect to it. We have consulted whether the Queen ought to leave England, or remain there to preserve the affection of the people. Thinks this might help to bring the King back to a sense of duty; whereas any attempt on her part to quit the kingdom would have to be backed up by some demonstration on the part of the Emperor and the king of the Romans. All things considered, this question is put aside for the present. We have been informed by our Ambassador in France that Francis has expressed great displeasure at Henry's marriage with his concubine, and had endeavored to dissuade him from it. We have accordingly written to him to increase his feeling on this subject, and at least not to yield any point to the king of England which might interfere with justice. We are writing to queen Mary in Flanders of all that we have decided in this matter. We have also considered whether we shall send a special agent into England, to visit the Queen and console her; but, considering the language used by the King to our Ambassador, he might be still more insolent to the person we should send. We have written, however, to our Ambassador on this subject.

Sp.

571. KATHARINE OF ARRAGON.

R. O. "Commissions for the Princess Dowager."

1. For Rice ap Howell to provide flour, &c. 2. For Will. Shaw to provide oxen, sheep, and the like. 3. For John Stone to provide capons, hens, wildfowl, butter, and eggs. 4. For John Reynolds to provide hay and litter for the Princess's stable. 5. For Geo. Hill to provide fresh and sea fish, &c. 6. For John Turnour, yeoman porter, to provide carts and horses at the removal of the Princess.

P. 1.

572. DR. HYBERDYNE.

R. O. "The saying of Mr. Hyberdyne in the pulpit within the town of Bristol, from Easter eve till Little Easter Sunday," 24 Hen. VIII., inferring among other things from the text *Data est mihi potestas in cœlo et in terra*, "that the Pope is king and prince of all the world," &c. Various other passages in the sermon are also noted.

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572. Dr. Hyberdyne—*cont.*

Ends: "Item, that he brought in a parable at St. Thomas' church under a colour of the nightingale and the crow; which property of the crow, he said, was that whether the King came by, or the mayor, or any other honest man, that he called them 'Knaves! Knaves!'"

ii. Dr. Powell's saying in the pulpit in Bristol on St. Mark's Day, and the Sunday following, 25 Hen. VIII.

iii. Deposition against Mr. John Floke, dean of Bristol, by Thos. Smyth, coroner there, for commanding the curates of Henbury not to pray for the King and the Queen. Made 10 May 25 Hen. VIII.

iv. Sayings of Hyberdyne which he preached in Bristol upon Ascension Day and the Sunday following, 25 Hen. VIII. In the form of a petition of certain burgesses of the town to the mayor and corporation.

P. 8.

573. [Latimer?] to Hubbardine.*

Harl. 422, f. 88. B. M. Strype's Eccl. Mem, I. II. 175. Latimer's Remains, 317.

Brotherly love compels me to admonish you of the blasphemies you uttered here on Ascension Day. You said that the new learning was not the truth, and that the professors lived naughtily. These are blasphemies; for the new learning is the Scripture. If you say it is not the Scripture that you call new, but other books lately put in English, I answer that the Scripture was the first which you and yours condemned, and that the others speak nothing but that which is manifest in the Scriptures. This is your first lie. —Speaks much of the antiquity of the Scriptures.—But you say you condemn not the Scripture, but Tyndal's translation; in which you show yourself contrary to your own words.—Condemns Hubbardine for saying that before the coming of Anti-Christ there shall be a departure from the Pope. As to your saying that they persecute priests, I would gladly hear of one priest who was so much as once imprisoned for his faith, except by yourself. Do you not remember the honest priest that last year was martyred by you in Kent? Do you not hold Nicholson, Smyth, Patmore, and Philips, with many others, in prison at this hour?

Corrected draft, not in Latimer's handwriting. Imperfect.

574. Henry VIII. to ———.

R. O.

Directs him to summon the graziers of "that shire," and order them to sell beef, mutton, and veal to the butchers at such a price that the latter can obey the statute of the last session of Parliament for selling meat by weight (24 Hen. VIII. c. 3.) The butchers complain of their inability to purchase meat without paying such a high price that they could not bear the loss, and divers of them have been compelled to leave the trade. Empowers him to take up and sell, according to the rate of the said Act, as many beefs, muttons, and veals as will suffice for the sustentation of the people in that shire, distributing to the mayors and bailiffs of the towns, and the rulers and officers of other places, what will suffice for their necessity.

As the city of London is partly supplied from that shire, he must order the dealers to continue their supply, and, if not, he must provide for the city after the proportion and rate they have been used to have. *Stamped.*

Pp. 2.

* This letter in the MS. bears a modern heading, "Latymer to Hubbardine," and a note in the top margin, which is certainly erroneous, "This is Latimer's hand, if I mistake not." But it is distinctly addressed to Hubbardine, whose name occurs in the beginning.

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575. Sir Thomas Elyot to [Cromwell].

R. O. On the King's writ delivered to me for summoning such as are able to receive the order of knighthood, I have sent my under-sheriff into the country, who returned me a list, in which one Wawton was named. Since then some worshipful men have assured me that he is not worth 40*l.* yearly in land. By great diligence he sends many sons to school. He has many daughters to marry, "which, as ye well know, be great corrosives of a little substance." Begs, therefore, that he may be excused.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd.*

576. John Godsalve to Eustace, Clerk of the Works at Hampton Court.

R. O. Send me as many golden balls as you can conveniently procure, and such fanes (vanes?) and other things at your pleasure. Help the bearer into the spicery, to have an antique which I left there; of which he has the key. Send me also the head under the stair, and whatsoever other things your gentle heart can lovingly depart from. London, Wednesday.

Though I have not deserved half you have bestowed upon me, I trust you shall think your gentleness in this behalf very well recompensed.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

577. Hungary.

Vesp. F. I. 32. B. M. After the king of Poland and George duke of Saxony had in vain sent their Ambassadors last year to Posnau to make peace between king Ferdinand and John Sepus, called the Veivode, both parties were so weakened that they made a truce for three months, and wished to prolong it for a year. Sepus sent Jerome Laski to the Turk at Constantinople to ask his consent. During the cessation of arms, both Princes placed two castles in Hungary in the possession of the king of Poland and the duke of Saxony. Towards the close of the year, which commenced on May 1, Laski went to Ferdinand in Germany to treat for peace, but said he had no written commission, though his master would ratify all that he did. Seeing that the King gave him but little credit, he asked to be sent on to the Emperor; which the King refused, but allowed him to write. The Emperor answered kindly, proposing a meeting at Passaw in Bavaria, where his Ambassadors, and those of his brother and the duke of Saxony, waited five weeks for the Ambassadors of the king of Poland and the Veivode, who did not even send word of their intention to come. The others, therefore, returned without doing anything. Nothing was left but to prepare for war. The Turk sent Lewis Gritti with a band of cavalry and 400 ships, called *Nassaræ*, to put a garrison into Buda, as much against Sepuse, some think, as against Ferdinand. Sepuse, hearing of it, sent orders to the governor of Buda not to admit him into the castle, for he knew that he was ambitious of obtaining the kingdom of Hungary. One proof of this was that after the siege of Buda he told Laski, who was staying at his house at Constantinople, that the Turk intended to remove Sepuse to Turkey, and make one of his satraps king; which Gritti had always opposed, and had obtained from the Turk that Sepuse should enjoy the kingdom, and Gritti succeed at his death, while Laski should now have Transylvania, and, at Sepuse's death, both the Valachias, which the Turk had meanwhile granted to Gritti. Laski pretended to be pleased at this, and Gritti went on to make inquiries about Sepuse's health, offering him his own physician, as he was an invalid. On his return, Laski told Sepuse of this, and warned him to be careful of Gritti. Sepuse, wishing to show Gritti that his plans were known, without making him suspect Laski, induced Statilius bishop of Transylvania to write

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577. HUNGARY—*cont.*

to the prince of the Valachians that he heard that Gritti was aiming at the rule of Valachia and Hungary, and he feared that he might attempt the lives of the two Princes, and desiring the Prince to send ambassadors to warn Sepuse. He immediately did so, and the Ambassadors declared their charge before the assembled nobles, most of whom were intimate with Gritti. Sepuse expressed his wonder at the rumor, and his confidence in Gritti's faith, whose partisans wrote to apprise him of what had occurred. Since this he has not returned to Hungary, and Laski has not dared to return to Constantinople. The writer heard this from a friend.

Lat., pp. 4. *Headed:* " De Rebus Hungaricis." *Endd.*

578. GRANTS in MAY 1533.

May.

GRANTS.

1. Receipt [to be given] to Francis I. for 32,000 florins paid at Calais, according to an obligation dated Bordeaux, 10 June 1530. Westm., 1 May 1533.—S.B.

2. Receipt [to be given] to Francis I. for 5,000 cr. of gold of the sun, paid at Calais for the pension of salt, according to the treaty of Hampton Court. Westm., 1 May 1533.—S.B.

3. Receipt [to be given] to Francis I. for 47,368 cr. of g. of the sun, 16 sous, paid at Calais according to certain bonds, &c. Westm., 1 May 1533.—S.B.

4. John Olyver, LL.D., the King's chaplain. Grant of the deanery of the collegiate church of the Holy Trinity, St. Mary and St. Frediswide, of the free chapel called King Henry the Eighth's college, in Oxford. Greenwich, 22 April 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 1 May 25 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 25.

5. Ric. Pley of Lyme Regis, Dorset, merchant. Reversal of outlawry in co. Devon, on two several suits *de eo quod reddat* brought against him by John Coolyn and Joan Coobley, executrix of Rob. Cobley, deceased, respectively, before Sir Rob. Brudenell and his fellows, justices of Common Pleas; the said Richard having surrendered to the Flete prison as certified by Rob. Norwyche, C. J. of C. P. Westm., 1 May.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 6.

6. John Pley of Lyme, Dorset, merchant. Reversal of outlawry in cos. Dorset and Devon on three several suits, viz., on the suit of Ric. Pollard *de eo quod reddat* before Sir Rob. Norwyche and his associates, justices of Common Pleas; on the suit of Henry Heynall *de eo quod reddat* before Sir Rob. Brudenell and his associates, justices of the Common Pleas; and on the suit of John Tyrlyng and John Dolbeare of Colyton, Devon, merchants, before the same Sir Rob. Brudenell and his associates; the said John Pley having surrendered to the Flete prison, as certified by Sir Rob. Norwiche, C. J. of C. P. Westm., 1 May.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 6.

7. Thomas abp. of Canterbury. To have the issues of the temporalities of Christ Church cathedral, Canterbury, (his election by the prior and convent having been confirmed by pope Clement VII., the temporalities of the see were restored on the 19 April 24 Hen. VIII.,) during voidance, in the same way as William, late abp., and his predecessors, enjoyed such issues when the see was full. Also pardon to the said Thomas, late archdeacon of Taunton, of all trespasses and offences against the statutes of provisors and præmunire, &c. *Del.* Westm., 2 May 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 28. *Rym.* XIV. 457.

8. Hen. Sturges, chaplain. Presentation to the parish church of Roydon-juxta-Disse, Norf., *vice* John Cooke, resigned; in the King's gift by the minority of Eliz. Lovell. Greenwich, 22 April 24 Hen. VIII. (*sic*). *Del.* Westm., 2 May 25 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

9. Sibron Rinkinson or Rekynson, a native of Friesland, in the dominions of the Emperor. Denization. Greenwich, 20 April 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 5 May [25] Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 6.

10. John Tregunwell, LL.D., one of the King's counsellors. Annuity of 40*l.* for life. Greenwich, 22 April 24 Hen. VIII. (*sic*). *Del.* Westm., 5 May 25 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 34.

11. Ric. Tate. Custody of the manor of Tirrock, Bucks, seven messuages in Waddynton, two messuages in Belcheford, Linc., and certain lands and tenements in Kydmyster and Moreton Underhill, Worc., of the annual value of 6*l.* 15*s.*, late of John Bewfo, deceased, during the minority of John Bewfo, s. and h. of the said John; with the wardship and marriage of the said John. Greenwich, 2 May 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 5 May.—P.S.

12. Sir Ric. Sandes and John Sandes, his son. Grant, in survivorship, of the office of bailiff of the Skivinage of the town of Calais, and the island of Colne, in the marches of Calais, in the same way as Sir Humph. Banaster or Walter Culpeper held the office; on surrender of patent 23 June 13 Hen. VIII., granting the office to the said Richard. *Del.* . . . . . 6 May 25 Hen. VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 6.

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13. John Bolton, *alias* John Abolton, of Watton, *alias* of Beverley, York, blacksmith. Pardon for the murder of one William Marrey, *alias* Wm. Hayton, of Beverley. Greenwich, 23 April 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 9.

14. Thomas Makyn, rector of Bebton (Bepton), Sussex. Licence to be the King's chaplain, and to absent himself from his rectory, notwithstanding the Act 21 Hen. VIII. Greenwich, 1 May 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 9.

15. John Bryket, master cook *pro ore.* To be coroner of the lordship of Holderness, York, *vice* Ralph Warberton, deceased. Greenwich, 16 April 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 May 25 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 9.

16. Thomas earl of Rutland. Custody of the possessions of Ralph Batty and Mary his wife, both deceased, in co. York, during the minority of Eliz. Batty, daughter and heir of the said Ralph and Mary; with the wardship and marriage of the said Elizabeth. *Del.* Westm., 7 May 25 Hen. VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 26.

17. Wm. Burdon, clerk. Custody of the possessions of Percival Thornton, deceased, in co. York, or elsewhere in England, during the minority of Wm. Thornton, son and heir of the said Percival; with the wardship and marriage of the said William. *Del.* Westm., 7 May 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 15.

18. Wm. Morant, clerk. To have the pension which the abbot of Westminster is bound to give to a clerk of the King's nomination till he is promoted to a competent benefice. Greenwich, 27 April 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 7 May.—P.S.

19. Monastery of St. John, Colchester. Congé d'élire to the prior and convent, *vice* Thos. Barton, last abbot, deceased. *Del.* Westm., 8 May 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

20. Sir Walter Hungerford. Inspeximus and exemplification, at his request, of the inrolments of—

i. Pat. 3 Feb. 3 Ric. II., being a pardon to Thos. de Hungerford, sen., for the acquisition, without licence, of the custody of Selwode forest, Wilts, from Roger de Stourton and John his son.

ii. A charter, dated the feast of St. Nicholas the bishop, 8 Hen. VI., endorsed on Close Roll, whereby John Stafford, bishop of Bath and Wells, and others, grant a reversion of the manor of Upton Escudemour, Wilts, to Sir Walter Hungerford, lord of Haytisbury and Homet, and others, during his life, and the heirs male of his body. Westm., 8 May.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 11.

21. Nich. Danyell of Exeter, merchant, a native of Venice. Denization. Greenwich, 5 May 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 May. —P.S.

22. Venice. Confirmation, for the satisfaction of the Venetian ambassador and merchants, of patent, 12 March 21 Hen. VIII., granting the said merchants a licence for five years to buy wool and tin in England, and export the same from the ports of London, Southampton, and Sandwich, notwithstanding the Acts 3 Hen. VII. and 4 Hen. VII., from the enjoyment of which privileges the said merchants are debarred by statute 22 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 May 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 7.

23. Robert earl of Sussex. Next presentation to a canonry and prebend in the chapel of St. Stephen, Westm. Greenwich, 2 May 25 Hen. VIII. *T.* Westm., 9 May. —P.S.

24. Thomas Alvard, one of the gentlemen ushers of the King's chamber. Grant in reversion of all the messuages, houses, &c. belonging to the King in Westminster palace; the mansion-houses called Paradyse and Hell, in Westminster Hall; the lands and tenements which Wm. Fryes lately held; another house or mansion, called Purgatory, in the said Hall; a house called "Potans Hous," under the Exchequer; the tower and house called "le Grenelettys," which John Catesby held and occupied; which premises are now held by William Butler, one of the serjeants-at-arms, by virtue of patent 3 June 6 Hen. VIII. granting the same to James Ap Jenkyn, now deceased, and the said William. Greenwich, 5 May 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 32.

25. Thomas Alvard, one of the gentlemen ushers of the King's Chamber. To be keeper of the New Park near Westminster, with the custody of the King's lodges in the same park, keeper of the "tenys plays" and "bowlynge aleys" near the said park; and bailiff or receiver of the rents, issues, and profits of the messuages, lands, and tenements near Charyngcrosse, lately acquired by the King from the abbot and convent of Westminster, and others in Westminster. Greenwich, 23 April 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 32.

26. Wm. Kaye, chaplain. Presentation to the second chantry in the free chapel of St. Mary, on the bridge of Wakefield,* *vice* Wm. Joyse, resigned. Greenwich, 5 May 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 15.

27. Ric. Dychar, goldsmith, of London. Pardon for harbouring and assisting Will. Danger of London, vintner, knowing that the said William had broken into the church of

* "super Pontem de Wakefeld," in P.S.; but "super montem" on the Roll.

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the Crutched Friars in Tower ward, London, and stolen from the vestry certain plate, the property of John Driver, the prior. Greenwich, 6 May 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 May.—P.S.

28. Ric. Bowles, the master, Rob. Cornelis *alias* Haukyn, and John Plomer, the wardens, and the brethren and sisters of the fraternity or guild of Jesus, in the church of St. Mary Baldok. Inspeximus and confirmation of patent 25 July 37 Hen. VI., being a licence to found and endow the said guild. Westm., 10 May.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 10.

29. Tho. Tayler, clk. Presentation to the church of All Saints, Northcerney, Worc. dioc., *vice* Tho. Baschurche, clk., last rector, resigned. Greenwich, 9 May 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 10 May. — P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 30.

30. Ric. Pygot, clk. Presentation to a canonry and prebend in the collegiate church of Tamworth, Cov. and Lich. dioc., *vice* Thos. Wescote, resigned; in the King's gift by the voidance of the see. Greenwich, 24 April 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 May.—P.S.

31. John Dyer. To be clerk of the peace and of the Crown in co. Somerset, with custody of the Rolls in the said county, in the same manner as enjoyed by Cuthbert Clavelshey and John Cuffe. Eltham, 8 June 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 May 25 Hen. VIII.—P.S.

32. Mons. de Ubaldinis, the Pope's nuncio. Licence to depart out of the realm with six horses, his servants and baggage. Greenwich, 14 May 25 Hen. VIII. *T.* 15 May.—S.B.

33. Ric. Longe, one of the equerries of the King's stable. To the keeper of "le Gawle above the Wood," in Dean forest, Glouc., *vice* Philip Cachemay, deceased; and to be riding forester and "alecumner" in the said forest. Greenwich, 3 May 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 15 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 6.

34. John Compton. To be comptroller of the customs and subsidies in the port of Briggewater. Westm., 15 May.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 29.

35. John Staveley. Livery of lands as son and heir of Geo. Staveley, late of Bygnell, Oxon, deceased. Greenwich, 11 May 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 16 May. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 2.

36. Geo. Babyngton and Helen his wife, one of the four kinswomen and heirs of dame Genovefa Say, deceased, formerly wife of Sir Wm. Say, deceased, viz., daughter and heir of Elizabeth, one of the three daughters and heirs of Joan, one of the daughters and heirs of John Chayne of Pynne, son and heir of Elizabeth, sister of John Hille of Spaxton, Somers., father of the said Genovefe. Livery of lands of the said Will. Say and Genovefa in England, Calais, and Wales, which should fall to the said Helen. Greenwich, 11 May 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 16 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 1.

37. Margaret Lewkenor, widow. Wardship and marriage of Edw. Lewkenor, son and heir of Edw. Lewkenor, deceased. *Del.* Westm., 17 May 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 10.

38. Andrew Nowell. Appointment as feodary of all lands belonging to the King in counties Northt. and Rutland; with authority to take into the King's hands the persons of all heirs under age in the said counties, and deliver them to Sir Tho. Inglefeld, one of the justices of Common Pleas, and Sir Wm. Poulett, guardians or masters of such heirs. Westm., 17 May.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 26.

39. Tho. Burneby, kinsman and heir of Eustace Burneby, deceased, viz., son and heir of Geo. Burneby, son and heir of the said Eustace; and Sir Edw. Ferrers and Eustace Burneby, and any other person seised to the use of the said Eustace Burneby, sen., George and Thomas. Livery of a third part of the manor of Watford called Burnebyes manor, Northt., and all other possessions in England whereof the said Eustace Burneby, sen., and Geo. Burneby, &c., were seized. Greenwich, 11 May 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 17 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 24.

40. Wm. Stewkeley. Livery of lands, as son and heir of Gerard Stewkeley, deceased, and Joan, late his wife, and afterwards wife of Peter Felding, deceased. Greenwich, 11 May 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 17 May.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 20.

41. Will. Blakenall. Lease of 16½ ac. of meadow called "le Northmede," late in the tenure of Rob. Baker, 7 ac. of land, and the herbage and pannage of 1 ac. of underwood called Dawson Croftis, herbage and pannage of 50 ac. of wood and pasture, and 24 ac. called "lez Saies," which Morgan Johens lately held, in the manor of Waynsted, Essex, parcel of the land acquired by Henry VII. of Sir Ralph Hastings; with reservations; for 21 years, at the annual rent of 9*l.* 10*s.*, and 2*s.* of increase; on surrender by the said William of pat. 19 July 9 Hen. VIII., granting a similar lease to Nic. Rawson, now deceased, who demised his interest to Oliver Maufeld, who did the same to Charles duke of Suffolk, and the said Duke to the said William. Westm., 19 May.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 43.

42. Henry duke of Richmond and Somerset, and earl of Nottingham. Grant of three fairs at the town of Burne, Linc., viz., the first on the eve and day of St. Matthew the

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Apostle, the second on the eve and day of the name of Jesus, and the third on the eve and day of St. Edward the King and Confessor. Westm., 21 May.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 43.

43. Margaret Maxeborne of London, spinster. Pardon for having entered the house of Thos. Bentley, M.D., in the parish of St. Botulph without Aldrichgate, London, and stolen certain articles of plate. Greenwich, 6 May 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 21 May.—P.S.

44. Eliz. Spycer of Westm. Pardon for having stolen certain goods and money belonging to John Smyth, stock-fishmonger, from Margaret his wife, in the parish of St. Magnus, London, Bridge ward; also for having, along with Will. Spycer of Westm., chapman, husband of the said Elizabeth, in the parish of All Saints, in the ward of Bread Street, London, stolen certain plate, &c. belonging to Joan Veysey, spinster. Greenwich, 6 May 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 21 May.—P.S.

45. Ric. Watkyns, LL.B. To be the King's prothonotary, with power to appoint notaries to act in his place on their taking an oath of office. Greenwich, 28 April 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 21 May.—P.S.

46. Henry ld. Stafford and John Corbet, of Legh, Salop. Inspeximus and innotescimus of—

i. A judgment given on the 12 May last, by Sir Thos. Audeley, the chancellor, Sir John Fitz James, chief justice of the King's Bench, and Sir Wm. Shelley, one of the justices of Common Pleas, between the said lord Stafford and John Corbet, concerning the right of certain property in the manor of Hamelett of Hope, Salop, which was held by one of the ancestors of the said John Corbet on a lease of 12 years, which has long since expired, and since held by the said John and his ancestors by sufferance of the said lord Stafford and his ancestors; and to which premises the said John has of late pretended title, and caused an office to be found by the verdict of 12 men after the death of Edward late duke of Buckingham, father of the said lord Stafford, that the said Duke was seised in his demesne as of fee of 25*s.* 6*d.* annual rent issuing from the said manor of Hamelett of Hope. The said judges award the said lord Stafford possession of the said manor, &c.; and the said John Corbet, at the feast of Purification next, in the Lady Chapel of the monastery of St. Thomas near Stafford, shall pay the said lord Stafford 12*l.* 15*s.* for the issues of the premises; and the said lord Stafford, before the feast of Pentecost next, shall cause an indenture to be enrolled in one of the Courts of Record at Westminster, between the said lord and lady Ursula his wife, on the one part, and the said John Corbet on the other, granting the said John a 10 years' lease of the said premises at the annual rent of 4 marks.

ii. Indenture made 20 May 25 Hen. VIII. between the said lord and lady and the said John, according to the above terms, with reservations specified, viz., "a wood called Hope's wood, wayffe, straye, pannage, tak of swyne, kyddes, hennes, and other profyttes of the tenantes of Bromley, and medowe Downe Courtes there to be kepte," &c.

Westm., 23 May.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *mm.* 27–8.

47. Alice Atkynson, of Stebynhith, spinster. Pardon for having stolen certain money and wearing apparel belonging to Nic. Wilcokes, at Stebynhith. Greenwich, 6 May 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 24 May.—P.S.

48. John Burnell of Stratford at Bowe, yeoman. Pardon for stealing two grey geldings worth 4*l.*, the property of Hen. Lodisman, at Isyldon, Middx. Greenwich, 6 May 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 24 May.—P.S.

49. *Cumberland:* Commission to Cuthbert Hutton, Edw. Aglanby, and John Skelton, of Braunthwayt, to make inquisition p. m. on the lands and heir of Cuthbert Musgrave. Westm., 26 May.

Northumberland: Similar commission to Sir Will. Heron, Sir Rob. Wythryngton, and Rob. Colyngwode, on the lands and heir of Nic. Thornton. Westm., 26 May.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 26*d.*

50. Thomas duke of Norfolk. Grant, in tail male, of the name, style, title, &c. of Earl Marshal of England, with an annuity of 20*l.* out of the issues of the Hanaper of Chancery, on surrender of patent 4 July 15 Hen. VIII., granting the same to Charles duke of Suffolk in reversion on the death of Thomas late duke of Norfolk, deceased. *Del.* Westm., 28 May 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 15.

51. Sir Tho. Clyfford. Annuity of 20*l.* issuing from the possessions in co. Northumb. and the liberty of Norham, late of Sir Edw. Grey, deceased, during the minority of Ralph Grey, son and heir of the said Edward; with the wardship and marriage of the said Ralph. *Del.* Westm., 28 May 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 23.

52. Sir Tho. Clyfford. Annuity of 20*l.* issuing from the manors of Slodewiche and Hommeleton, in the bishopric of Durham, and certain lands and tenements in Middelton in Barnecastell, and in the lordship of Bayvell, Northumb., and from the manor of Manvall, near Eton and Wyndessour, Bucks, lately belonging to Ralph Menvell, deceased, during the minority of Anthony Menvell, son and heir of the said Ralph; with the wardship and marriage of the said Anthony. *Del.* Westm., 28 May 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 23.

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578. GRANTS in MAY—*cont.*

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53. Wm. Portman. Custody of the possessions of Nich. Tose, deceased, in co. Somers., during the minority of John Tose, son and heir of the said Nicholas, with the wardship and marriage of the said John. *Del.* Westm., 28 May 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 32.

54. John Newton, of Estharptre, Somers., Margaret his wife, and Henry his son. Licence to leave the kingdom, going towards France and Flanders, with four servants and four horses. Greenwich, 27 May 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 30 May.—P.S.

579. For JOHN ANTONY NEGRO *alias* NIGRO, Venetian Merchant.

R. O. Protection as being of the retinue of Arthur Plantagenet viscount Lisle.

Draft, p. 1. *Endd.*

580. ROBERT JUSTYS to LADY LISLE.

R. O. The woman was brought to bed, the same night that lady Lisle went away, of a woman child, which was so weak that they were fain to christen it at home.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

[1 June.] 8. JOHN ATKINSON, Priest, to LORD [LISLE].

R. O. Has sent Lisle's servant, Talbot, to England, with 16*l.* to provide beefs and muttons for his Lordship; but, hearing from a butcher before he started that there is a general restraint on their exportation, has desired him, if necessary, to apply to Lisle, who can get a pardon of the restraint for himself and the town of Calais. Otherwise he will be shrewdly served for the next two months, "and in like case all the winter day."

I received a letter from you by your porter, who came in your balinger. Cannot tell how much talwood will freight her, she brought so much other stuff. Her cargo was well delivered according to his and my Lady's writing, and in 24 hours she was despatched again. No fish to be got yet. Perceives by his Lordship's letter of Saturday, delivered by Mr. Bryan's servant, that he desires his wine to be at the command of my lord of Norfolk and Mr. Bryan, who highly esteemed his kindness. Has caused Petley, Lisle's yeoman of the cellar, to attend on them. In Lisle's letter of the 28 May he proposed to be at Calais in 10 days. He may come when he pleases, for his house shall be in order by Saturday next. Can make shift then, even if the stuff have not arrived by the balinger. The greatest difficulty will be about the plate, for my lord Barnes' plate is in the treasury till the King release his restraint. Lisle had better sue to the King to have such stuff with lord Barnes' house; for on Whitsunday eve my lord Barnes' retinue petitioned Norfolk to get them payment of their wages due before his death; and Jas. Bowser, his bastard son, got the Duke to write that the house might be allowed in right of his wife. By this he will "bring to light" 100*l.* worth of stuff more than he will see otherwise. "All such goods as be withdrawn in time of his sickness, and since be bowttyd out by the Council and put in writing and restrained, as well as such goods within the house found. And for that I can perceive by Mr. Hastings he is at no point for his release of the restraint," and the matters now moved to the King against him will cause him to delay longer, so that Lisle will be at no certainty. Advises him to petition that he may have the houses, lands, and stuff at a valuation, paying the King's debt and the arrears of the retinue's wages, and leaving the remainder to perform his will. Desires two days' warning before his Lordship's coming to Dover. Calais, Whitsunday.

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582. JOHN MILLE to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have showed my lord of Arundel your goodness to him by your reports to the King of his service in moving the King for the cup of gold he claims to have at the Queen's coronation; to which the King agrees. I told him it was your pleasure I should leave one to receive the cup, as you told me at Chertsey. I have therefore desired John Kyrby and John Huttoft to put you in mind of the making thereof, and, when made, to be delivered to my son in Lincoln's Inn, who will give a receipt. If I bring the cup to my lord of Arundel I think to obtain my purpose. Hampton.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's most noble Council.

1 June. **583.** CORONATION OF ANNE BOLEYN.

Vesp. C. XIV. 124. B. M. The manner of attendance of the judges at the coronation of queen Anne, at Whitsuntide, 25 Hen. VIII., as reported by Sir John Spillman, one of the King's justices, then present.

Before the coronation, Westminster Hall was prepared, and the Court of King's Bench was kept for the time in the Exchequer Chamber, the Common Pleas in the Abbey, and the Chancery in the White Hall. The King sent letters missives to each of the justices to attend at the Coronation. On Thursday the Queen came from Greenwich to the Tower, where she rested all the Friday. On Thursday the Chancellor wrote to the Chief Justice, desiring him and his companions, in their scarlet robes, to come to Tower Hill, each with one servant, between one and two on Friday, to ride with the Queen, between the lords and knights, to Westminster Hall, and to attend at the Hall on Whitsunday at seven. When the chief justice, FitzJames, received this letter, he summoned the chief baron, Sir Robt. Norwich, chief justice of the Common Pleas, Sir Ric. Lyster, chief baron, Sir Humphrey Conisby, Sir Ant. Fitzherbert, Sir John Port, Sir Thos. Englefield, Sir John Shelley, and Sir John Spilman, who determined to ride together to the Tower. On Saturday, after dinner, they rode to the Tower on horses and mules, in scarlet gowns and hoods, sarcenet tippets and collars of S.S.; but being too late to go into the Tower they came back to Sir John Dancy's house in Mark Lane, and after resting half an hour rode back to Tower Hill, where they staid an hour, while the knights and squires rode by. The heralds appointed the justices to ride before the knights of the Bath, of whom 18 were made that day, and before the King's council. At Westminster Hall they alighted, and waited for the Queen in the Hall next to the said knights. When she had sat in her chair and drunk, she went to her chamber, and the justices all kneeled to her; to whom she said, "I thank you for all the honor you have done to me this day." After this they came to their inns. On Whit Sunday, wearing their coifs, scarlet robes, hoods, cloaks, and collars, they rode to Westminster Hall, and accompanied the Queen to the church in the same order as before. In the church they were with the lords upon a scaffold. When the Queen was ascended unto the high place, they and the lords descended to the door of the Hall, and put off their coifs, cloaks, and hoods, and put on their tippets, collars, and hoods, as before. The marshals assigned them to sit next to the barons, at the same table. After dinner they advanced themselves before the Queen as she went to her chamber, and kneeled down, when she spoke as before. They then came back to their inns. They were not at the jousts the next day, for they were not commanded to be present.

Later copy, pp. 2.

Add. MS. 21,116, f. 47. B. M. 2. "Hereafter ensueth the manner of drawing of the surnap by me, John Stevens, at the coronation of queen Anne marshall of the hall."

Full directions for all the necessary ceremonies at the King's table.

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583. Coronation of Anne Boleyn—*cont.*

Add. MS. 6,113, f. 32. B. M.

3. Description of the same process at the Queen's table.
Pp. 3.

R. O.

4. "For the Quenys litter":—
Crimson velvet, 32½ yds. at 13*s.* 4*d.* Crimson damask for lining, 19 yds. at 7*s.* Scarlet for covering it, 3 yds. at 8*s.* Red cloth, for a foot cloth, 1 yd., 3*s.* 4*d.* Crimson cloth, for lining the collars, "dosers," and breeches, 1½ yd. at 3*s.* 4*d.* A mattress, 5*s.* A serecloth, gold and silk fringe, points, &c. 2 great brasses that beareth the litter, 8*s.* Making 2 saddles, covered with crimson velvet, 13*s.* 4*d.* 2 great double collars, stuffed, with bells, 16*s.* 2 great bits, with gilt bosses, 10*s.* 10,000 gilt nails, at 3*s.* 4*d.* a 1,000. 2 white girths, 2*s.* 2 black reins, 6*d.* 1 doz. gilt buckles, at 10*d.* Chains and breeches for the saddles, 8*s.* 10 gilt roses, at 8*d.* 4 gilt pommels, with roses, at 4*s.* For making the covering, of crimson velvet, bordered with black velvet, embroidered with 2 heads, 6*s.* 8*d.* To the broiderer, for mending the border, 10*s.* (*Added, in Cromwell's (?) hand*): "Mem. To speak with Justice, for the making of the new litter, 46*s.* 8*d.*; for the painting of it, 33*s.* 4*d.*"
Pp. 2.

R. O.

* 5. Apparel:—
Item. 1½ yd. of crimson satin. 3 yds. of crimson taffeta to line her velvet gown. 2 yds. of black satin for her gown. To send 4 cr. to buy white fur for her black satin gown. For making 2 gowns, 1 cr. 2 yds. of black buckram, to line the two gowns in the bodies. 3 yds. of frieze, to line the pleats of the gowns after their use. ½ yd. of white satin, to make habiliments for her head. 5 yds. of white satin for a kirtle. 2½ yds. of red cloth to line her kirtle. 17 pieces of goldsmith's work. A flat gold chain "as the dothe . . . . . to wear there." 12 cr.
P. 1.

R. O.

* 6. Goldsmith's work:—
A gold cup with a cover, weighing 59¾ ozs., at 45*s.* the oz., 134*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* Workmanship, at 5*s.* the oz., 14*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* Total, 149*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
P. 1. *Endd.*

2 June. Camusat, 17.

584. Coronation of Anne Boleyn.

Narrative of the entry and coronation of Anne Boleyn, queen of England, at London, 2 June 1533.

The Queen left Greenwich on Thursday, about four o'clock in the afternoon, in a "barque raze," like a brigantine, which was painted with her colours outside, with many banners. Her ladies attended her. She was accompanied by 100 or 120 similar vessels, also garnished with banners and standards. They were fitted out with small masts, to which was attached a great quantity of rigging, as on large ships; the rigging being adorned with small flags of taffeta, and, by the writer's advice, with "or clinquant," as it reflects the sun's rays. There were many drums, trumpets, flutes, and hautbois. They arrived in less than half an hour at the Tower of London, where the cannon fired a salute. It was a very beautiful sight; for, besides the vessels, there were more than 200 small boats, which brought up the rear. The whole river was covered. On Friday the Queen did not leave her lodging. On Saturday, about five o'clock in the afternoon, in her

* It is quite uncertain whether these two documents have anything to do with Anne Boleyn's coronation or not; but they are placed here for convenience.

1533.

royal dresses, which are of the same fashion as those of France, she mounted a litter covered inside and out with white satin. Over her was borne a canopy of cloth of gold. Then followed twelve ladies on hackneys, all clothed in cloth of gold. Next came a chariot covered with the same cloth, and containing only the duchess of Norfolk, step-mother of the Duke, and the Queen's mother. Next, twelve young ladies on horseback, arrayed in crimson velvet. Next, three gilded coaches, in which were many young ladies; and, lastly, twenty or thirty others on horseback, in black velvet. Around the litter were the duke of Suffolk, that day Constable, and my lord William* [Howard], who was Great Marshal and Great Chamberlain,—a hereditary office,—in place of his brother the duke of Norfolk. Before them marched two men, called esquires, who wore bonnets furred with ermines, somewhat like the chief usher of Paris. Then came the French ambassador, accompanied by the archbishop of Canterbury; then the Venetian ambassador, accompanied by the Chancellor; then many bishops, and the rest of the great lords and gentlemen of the realm, to the number of 200 or 300. Before all, marched the French merchants, in violet velvet, [each] wearing one sleeve of the Queen's colours; their horses being caparisoned in violet taffeta with white crosses. In all open places (*carrefours*) were scaffolds, on which mysteries were played; and fountains poured forth wine. Along the streets all the merchants were stationed. The Queen alighted in a great hall, in which was a high place, where she partook of wine, and then retired to her chamber.

On Sunday morning, accompanied by all the said lords and gentlemen, she went on foot from her lodging to the church, the whole of the road being covered with cloth, and being about the length of the garden of Chantilly. All the bishops and abbots went to meet her, and conducted her to the church. After hearing mass, she mounted upon a platform before the great altar, covered with red cloth. The place where she was seated, which was elevated on two steps, was covered with tapestry. She remained there during the service, after being crowned by the archbishop of Canterbury, who delivered the crown to her, and consecrated her in front of the high altar. That day the duke of Suffolk was Grand Master, and constantly stood near the Queen with a large white rod in his hand. My lord William and the Great Chamberlain were also near her. Behind her were many ladies, duchesses, and countesses, attired in scarlet, in cloaks furred with ermines —such as are usually worn by duchesses and countesses,—and in bonnets. The dukes, earls, and knights were likewise clothed in scarlet robes, furred with ermines, like the first presidents of Paris, with their hoods. The coronation over, the Queen was led back again with the same company as she came, excepting some bishops, into a great hall, which had been prepared for her to dine in. The table was very long, and the Archbishop was seated a considerable distance from her. She had at her feet two ladies, seated under the table to serve her secretly with what she might need; and two others near her, one on each side, often raised a great linen cloth to hide her from view, when she wished "s'ayser en quelque chose." Her dinner lasted a long time, and was very honorably served. Around her was an inclosure, into which none entered but those deputed to serve, who were the greatest personages of the realm, and chiefly those who served "de sommelliers d'eschançonnerie et panetrie." The hall being very large, and good order kept, there was no crowding. Beneath the inclosure were four great tables, extending the length of the hall. At the first were seated those of the realm who have charge of the doors; below them, at the same table, were many gentlemen; at the second table, the archbishops, bishops, the Chancellor, and many lords and knights. The two other tables were at the other side of

* "Grillam" here and elsewhere in Camusat, a misprint for Guillaume.

1533.

584. Coronation of Anne Boleyn—*cont.*

the hall: "à celle du hault bout" was the mayor of London, accompanied by the sheriffs; at the other were duchesses, countesses, and ladies. The duke of Suffolk was gorgeously arrayed with many stones and pearls, and rode up and down the hall and around the tables, upon a courser caparisoned in crimson velvet; as also did my lord William, who presided over the serving, and kept order: they were always bareheaded, as you know is the custom of this country. The King stationed himself in a place which he had had made, and from which he could see without being seen; the ambassadors of France and Venice were with him. At the hall door were conduits pouring out wine; and there were kitchens to give viands to all comers, the consumption of which was enormous. Trumpets and hautbois sounded at each course, and heralds cried "largesse." Next day a tourney took place, eight against eight, and every one ran six courses. My lord William led one band, and Master Carew, the grand esquire, the other.

Fr.

585. Coronation of Anne Boleyn.

R. T. 145. No. 5, § 37.

Extracts from a manuscript account unfavorable to Anne.* Though it was customary to kneel, uncover, and cry "God save the King, God save the Queen," whenever they appeared in public, no one in London or the suburbs, not even women and children, did so on this occasion. One of the Queen's servants told the mayor to command the people to make the customary shouts, and was answered that he could not command people's hearts, and that even the King could not make them do so. Her fool, who has been to Jerusalem and speaks several languages, seeing the little honor they showed to her, cried out, "I think you have all scurvy heads, and dare not uncover." Her dress was covered with tongues pierced with nails, to show the treatment which those who spoke against her might expect. Her car was so low that the ears of the last mule appeared to those who stood behind to belong to her. The letters H. A. were painted in several places, for Henry and Anne, but were laughed at by many. The crown became her very ill, and a wart disfigured her very much. She wore a violet velvet mantle, with a high ruff (*goulgiel*) of gold thread and pearls, which concealed a swelling she has, resembling goître. She was crowned by Cranmer, who is called "one of the judges of Susanna," and "le pape patriarche." Eighteen knights of the Bath were created. The presents to the various officers of the court cost them 200*l.* The duchess of Norfolk, daughter of the duke of Buckingham, would not appear at the ceremony, from the love she bore to the previous Queen, although she was Anne's aunt. The French ambassador and his suite were insulted by the people, who called him "Orson queneve, France dogue" (whoreson knave, French dog).

Fr., pp. 7. *From a catalogue of papers at Brussels, now lost.*

[2 June.] **586.** Ric. Strete, Priest, to Dr. Lee.

R. O.

By the bill enclosed you may perceive how Will. Brereton and his officers handle those I have sent to gather rents in Cheshire. Ralph Dawne charges the tenants to pay no rents except to him, and thus gathers one part of the rent, and I the other; at which the country murmurs. Ask Mr. Cromwell to discharge Brereton, that the rents be restored, and I be suffered to occupy, or the King will be a loser. Ill rumours prevail. Since I sent Cromwell the valor of the bishopric, one of Mr. Chamley's servants has been with me to take the farm of the tithe corn of Webunbery and many others,

* Perhaps the account written by Chapuys to Granville. *See* his letter to the Emperor, 16 June.

1533.

all of whom would farm it at the rent of my lord of Canterbury's book, viz., 18*l.*, whereas it is 36*l.* 16*d.* Many have gone to London to my lord of Canterbury for it. If you had not written I should have made it sure for the King. Lichfield, crastino Pentecostes.

P. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Mr. Dr. Lee, chaplain to the King's grace, in Paternoster Row, and in his absence to Mr. Crumwell, of the King's most honorable Council.

2 June. **587.** Sir Francis Bryan to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I have delivered your letter to your steward, "whereby I had of your good wine." My lord of Norfolk liked your wine very well. Recommends the bearer for some post at Calais when Lisle arrives there.* Calais, 2 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

588. [Henry VIII.] to Robt. Fowler, Vice-Treasurer of Calais.

R. O. Form of a warrant for the payment to [Lord Lisle], to whom the King has granted the office of deputy of Calais since the death of lord Berners, of such wages, fees, &c. as are mentioned in the patent, until he shall take his oath of office.

P. 1.

589. Lord Lisle.

The following letters of the Lisle correspondence, though of an earlier date than the rest, being for the most part of little historical interest, except as connected with Lisle himself, are placed here for convenience:—

A.D. 1521 or 1522.

R. O. 1. Christopher More to Sir Arthur Plantagenet.

Finds he is not best contented at the report "made by you (against you?) touching Mr. Arthur Pole's matter."† No wonder you are grieved at your good mind toward him being misrepresented. Is glad to find the report untrue. Assures him it was a mere mistake, and did not grow by my Lady.‡ Whatever Mr. Lewkenor says, if he knew as much as I do, and behaved like a wise man, he would acknowledge you were his special friend, "for every man is glad to pull him." "And also if he would not be good to his own child, and that shall come of her, it were pity he lived." Thinks Sir Arthur may do good in the matter. Knows none of whom he would rather have help. "And considering this gentleman is your nigh kinsman, and that ye can nothing do therein for him, but ye must not only have him but my Lady and all her friends, and to reckon to be much more in your danger than the report had not been so made; and that also all the matter may be compassed and brought to pass by you, to his great help and comfort, and to your great honor and praise; lease not such friends, if ye may attain them and keep them, for one unkindness and default." Is of Mr. Lewkenor's fee by patent, and therefore bound to do his best for him, though he treats him like all others. It is pity his lands decay. They might be improved by this mean. Hopes to be a mean between my Lady and Sir Arthur.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

A.D. 1523.

5 Feb. 2. Henry Chauncy to Sir Arthur Plantagenet.

R. O. Has shown Sir Arthur's evidences for Stanydelf and Wylmycote to Mr. Norwiche, the King's serjeant, and to the King's attorney and solicitor, who have promised the writer

* Lisle actually landed at Calais on the very day this letter was written.

† See Vol. III., Nos. 1204, 2636.

‡ The Countess of Salisbury?

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589. LORD LISLE—*cont.*

a letter of discharge to John Thirkeld to put Sir Arthur in possession. Cannot get it, however, from Mr. Daunsy. It will cost much money to discharge the issues of your lands, forfeited before your pardon,* in which my lord of Surrey and Sir Oliver Pole were enfeoffed, as Chr. More and Thos. Walshe, your attorneys, can show. Money is also wanted for the matter of Corley against lady Belknap, and that of Pakyngton Pygott against the heirs of lord Clinton. Has spoken to Mr. John Dudley about Bedworth. This Lent you might get a "vowche" of Mrs. Jerningham, or of her sister, Mrs. Brews, else at Easter my lord Marquis will make much business. Expects to find evidences about Orleston in the Tower of London. London, 5 Feb. *Signed:* Henry Chauncy, your auditor.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To my master, Sir Arthur Plantagenet, knight.

3 March. R. O. 3. WILL. PAULET to SIR ARTHUR PLANTAGENET.

This Tuesday, 3 March, received the King's commission, with a letter commanding him to warn all commissioners to assemble at a certain place to accomplish the same. Has written to them accordingly to attend upon my lord Audley and Sir Arthur at Winchester, on Monday next at 9 a.m., when Paulet will be ready to wait on them. Basing, Tuesday.

P. 1. *Add.*

R. O. 4. THOS. WALKER to SIR ARTHUR PLANTAGENET.

Assures his "Lordship" that he paid him all arrears when he was last with him, and will be ready to account for all monies received this year when the audit comes, though it has been as hard a year among poor people as ever he did see. Has married two daughters this year, and received 5*l.* or 6*l.* of Sir Arthur's money, which he "occupied" at their marriages, but will make good every penny, and hopes his "Lordship" will take no displeasure. Has visited his lands in Somersetshire, along with Sir Robert, about his fines, as Sir Robert will show him. God preserve your Lordship and my Lady.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* On to my sengler good lord and master, Sir Arthor Plantagynet, this byll be delyverd. *Sealed.*

A.D. 1527.

29 Oct. R. O. 5. LORD LISLE, TAYLOR, and SIR NIC. CAREW to WOLSEY.

This 29 Oct., at Dover, by advice of the mayor and others, we have made as great diligence as possible to obtain passage. The ships in the Wyke cannot be got into the road, though there are many men with drags and horses to make way for them to be brought out. It is thought, if the wind continue this night, our horses and carriage can be shipped, and we can embark next tide. We beg to have our commission and instructions shortly. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* My Lord Legate.

31 Oct. R. O. 6. LORD LISLE, TAYLOR, and CAREW to WOLSEY.

We left Dover on 30 Oct., leaving behind our horses and baggage for expedition, and arrived that night at Boulogne, where we lay at road till four in the morning. Came to an ill lodging in base Bullayne, where Mons. du Bies visited us; and next morning the Governors welcomed us, rejoicing much at the peace, and presented us with a hogshead of wine. In honor of our coming they caused a peal of guns to be shot. Du Bies desired immediately to know when we would leave Boulogne, that he might inform the French king. As we have not our horses and carriages, it will be difficult to depart before Saturday, as they cannot be unshipped till tomorrow. We had a sore passage, but will do our best to keep the day appointed. Boulogne, 31 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* My Lord Legate.

* See Grant of 28 Feb. 1522.

4 Nov. R. O. 7. Lord Lisle, Taylor, and Carew to Wolsey.

This Monday, 4 Nov., we came to Amyas, where we were received without the town by the Bishop and Vidame, and other gentlemen, who brought us to our lodging. Soon after the mayor and officers presented us honorably, and the Bishop asked us to supper, desiring to know when we intended to be at Paris, as the King at Paris had charged him to let him know. We are ready to be there by the day appointed, but lack both our commission and instructions, and told the Bishop we had sent a post to the King, and could not leave till we had received an answer. We have written of our arrival at Boulogne. At Montreuil and at Abbeville the captains received us, and gave us presents. Amyas, 4 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* My Lord Legate.

R. O. 8. Lord Lisle.

A bundle of eight receipts, warrants, and other documents between lord Lisle and his receiver, Anthony Windsor, in 18 & 19 Hen. VIII. His servant, Jas. Hawxworth, and Sir Oliver Browne, priest, are also parties to two of them.

A.D. 1528.

13 March. R. O. 9. Lord Lisle to Wolsey.

On the 20th Feb. I sent a balinger of mine with 20 men to sea, because of great robberies that were done at sea. The said ship encountered a Spaniard on the 4th inst., in a pink, and 15 men with him. In the encounter they slew two of my men, and sore hurt six others; and my servants slew nine of them, and six took their boat and ran away. I have one of the company in the King's castle of Porchester, who has made a confession that I send you. Shall I send him up, or execute the law upon him? He is so wounded in one of his legs that he cannot yet ride, and I have got a surgeon to look to him till I know your pleasure. The pink contains 20 pieces of ordnance, is not 20 tons burden, "the best bestowed for cumbrance of room that ever I saw." Excuses his delay in writing, as he has been ill since Mid Lent Sunday of a surfeit, taken by eating Frydstoke fish. Hampshire, 13 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To my lord Legate's Grace. *Endd.*

A.D. 1529 or 1530.

R. O. 10. Lord Lisle to Cromwell.

When I moved you for the poor vicar of Goddshill,* I had no time to show you what I know in the matter. I only intermeddled for him at the desire of Sir James Wurseley. Mr. Meuse and Mr. Dyngley, of the Isle of Wight, told me at Winchester that John Geffrey, for whom the said vicar is in trouble, was lord of Misrule at Christmas next after it was supposed he had been poisoned, so that he did not languish continually till his death, as is said. John Legh, tenant of Dame Anne Wurseley, reported to me that Ric. Barton, her servant, said that if his lady could not drive the said vicar out of the Isle by trouble and vexation, she would cause a villain to murder him privily; and if the villain were hanged, it was but the loss of "a knave off thre halpens." At my coming to London I will tell you of the answer I had from my lord chief judge. I pray you to be good master to the said vicar, for I suppose he is wrongfully troubled. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Crumwell.

A.D. 1530.

[June.] Cal. D. XI. 49. B. M. 11. Jaques [Groutier]† to Lord Lisle.‡

* * * "que le navyre de France . . . . . .

. . . . . [v]ins de Bordiaulx sans en aporte . . . . . .

* Thos. Bradshawe. *See* Vol. IV. 5293.

† The name has been ascertained by identification of the signature with that of a letter in the Record Office.

‡ This letter seems to extend over two leaves, but whether f. 50 is a postscript or is really the beginning of the letter it is difficult to say.

589. Lord Lisle—*cont.*

prie rescripre a Mons. le Coutimyer et . . . . . donne te conjé de charger ung sizs ou sep[t] . . . . . et deulx ou troys haquenes sy j'en puis . . . . . vous mavyes donne ung conjé de chinc h . . . . . vous promes ma foy que je lay perdeu et sy m . . . . . deulx chens tonnyaulx de ving que me fyltes donner . . . . . seluy maymes qui la baille a dit a mon servyte[ur qu'il ne] vault plus rien, et que le roy d'Engleterre . . . . . touttes les lycensses donnes parsy devant. Mo[nsieur] . . . . . remercyer de l'onneur des jens de se pais qui n . . . . . pour l'amour de vous, je ne vous ay pas dese . . . . . a Dieu que je voulx (*vous?*) susses faire quelque bon . . . . . je vous promes que je le feres den bon de . . . . . Mons. le capitayne de Dieppe se recomman[de a vous], aussy Mons. le viconte Jehan Ango de Dieppe [son] parent, et s'offre a vous faire servyce . . . . . a Dieu, lequel vous doinbt se . . . . . Escript a Porcemues le xxj. jo[ur] . . . . . Vostre ser[viteur,] Jaques [Groutier]."

Cal. D. xi. 50. B. M. * * * "pource que . . . . . [Boulo]ngne et nulces pas de ch . . . . . e mon ving et ne suis veneu . . . . . on et comme vostre servyteur que je suis et . . . . . Mons., ma fame se recommande fort a vous [et a Madame vostre] fame, vous remercyant de la haquenee que luy . . . . . Guillame le Gros, et elle vous envoye ugne . . . . . de ving et ung petit baul de prunes. Jay tout bon . . . . . en vostre chatiau, et ne vendray rien jusques a t . . . . . de vos nouvelles. Je vous prie envoyer Guillame le [Gros si] vous en poves passer pour me ayder a vendre, mays v . . . . . et aussy Maistre James et moy avons dit au coutumy[er] de Porsemues que le ving est a vous et aussy Mons. se . . . . . vouldres pour vous mandes et il sera fait. Je vous promes q[ue] en tout nostre pays on ne seroiet trover encore deulx tonny[aulx] et a Bordiaulx il vault vingt nobles le tonnyau et sy le [Roy a] fait arter et defendre qu'on n'en baille a navyre de mo . . . . . pour ce quil sont grant nombre de monde pardella la . . . . . Roy a bien a Bordiaulx quastre mylle chevaulx et plus . . . . . les jentilz hommes et dames de France, il sont les enfa[ns de] France furete dellyvres le chinquieme jour de se moys . . . . . recheulx avec Madame Lienor royne de France [avec gr]ant trionfe, et sont pour le present a Bordiaulx, faisans [tres grante] chere, don le monde des villes de France sont for[t resjou]ys, et avons fait en touttes les villes feulx de jouy et . . . . . je fulces alle pardevers vous sy j'usse peu parler . . . . . voy d'Engloys sy j'estoics par le pais je me . . . . . que je ne seroies que dire et sy ne suis pas . . . . . ."

Mutilated. Add.: . . . . . eur mon Seigneur . . . . . de Lille, grant . . . . . d'Engleterre.

A.D. 1530, or later.

12. T. Earl of Wiltshire to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Understands that Lisle's servant, John Ravyn, received of Peter Stretche, the Earl's servant, a basin and ewer of silver parcel-gilt in Bristowe, to show his Lordship, promising either to return them or send the price, which was 18*l.* 10*s.* Begs that he will return them or the money by bearer, as he is a poor man. Durisme Place, 4 March. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

13. Thos. Seynt Aubyn to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Recommendations from himself and his wife† to lord and lady Lisle. Carnkye and elsewhere are in good quiet and peace, though her casualties and profits are not as good this

† Thos. St. Aubyn, the writer of this letter, married Mary Grenville, the sister of lady Lisle.

year as last, but it will probably be better next year. Thanks her for his fee. Has attended to her courts, which have been held in all places. Ric. Harrys has put in ure her demand in Sowlemere and elsewhere. Mr. Bassett† always allowed him for it, as appears by a bill in his own hand; but as no allowance appears in the account books before the writer's time, will not allow it without her orders.

Has been at the "washis" at all times, early and late, to see that she should lose nothing of her profit. Thanks for the gift of a certain number of coneys at Tyhydye. His own coneys at Clewyns are decayed. Intends to send her a dish of puffins against Lent. Asks her to give James Tyhidye a new coat, his old one being threadbare. He has made a fair new hall and other new howsyn at Hellowe. Clewyns, Halwyn eve.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

14. Thos. Seynt Aubyn to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Himself and his wife desire to be recommended to lord and lady Lisle. Thanks for a tegge sent by John Davie and Pyttes, from Umberlegh, against St. Crewen's Day, His wife thanks lady Lisle for her beads. There is none such in Cornwall, as far as he knows. Has received her letter and commission, which he will execute. Sends a dozen puffins, which Boswarthogga or John Keagwyn, of Mount's Bay, will deliver. St. Blasye is day. "Your old kanaffe Thomas Seyntaubyn."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

15. Thos. Seynt Aubyn to Lady Lisle.

R. O. "To my very good brother and sister."

Commendations to lord and lady Lisle from himself, and her sister, his wife. No one will take the berton place of Tyhydye at 15*l.*, as Ric. Harrys, the bearer, can show, and also how much can be had for it, and how the hedges and outhouses are in decay. "As for the hedges that Harry Nanse made it is now abroad like the feathers of a goose new pollyd with a hungry fox." The bearer has done all he can, for the stuff will never serve such a purpose again. There has been no loss of rent in Feemarshall to the value of 3*s.* 6*d.* or thereabouts, as she supposes, except what was allowed in Mr. Basset's days. The bearer will certify her concerning water turned from any of her mills. Had spoken about it to his cousin, John Gotholghan, before he had her letter. The custom of Stannary gives liberty to any tinner to work without licence in all waste ground, sanctuary or otherwise. Does not know whether an incumbent can license tinners to work in his closes without the patron's assent. At St. Unye sanctuary, tinners work as well within close as without; the latter by the custom, and the former by licence of the parson. All the works in Carnkey and Carnbree are in good peace. There has been no better likelihood for three years. Has been at every wash, early and late. Has done his best about her courts and audit, which was held at Clewens. Will be contented with what lord Lisle sends for his fee.

(*Marginal note.*)—Ric. Harris to pay 26*s.* 8*d.* for his fee.

Thanks for their kindness to their chaplain, Sir Drewe, for his wife's sake. He has promised to send lady Lisle some fat conger against Lent. When lady Lisle gets the berton of Tyhydye, St. Aubyn's wife will ask her to reserve some of the coneys for her yearly. Clewens, in Cornwall, Sunday before St. Katharine's Day.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add. With marginal notes and endorsement.*

16. John Ravon to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Is requested by Simon Rogerson to write to his Lordship of his having been taken by the Scots. One William Myrry, of Cork, was in like case taken, who has ransomed Rogerson, and he must pay his ransom here in Bristol by Easter eve to William Chester, merchant. Brystow, 29 March.

† Sir John Bassett, lady Lisle's first husband, who died on 31 Jan. 1528.

589. Lord Lisle—*cont.*

P.S.—Has delivered Lisle's obligation to his fellow Swest (Swift ?), who has received for his Lordship one tun of wine. Hopes at their coming again my Lord and Lady shall have more.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

17. John Ravon to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Was at Wynscom on 31 March, where William Urche dwelleth. Ric. Schallmon, Lisle's tenant, is dead. Was at the choosing of Lisle's heriot. Advises him to keep it in his own hands.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* "To my right honorable and special good lord Lysle, at Soberton, or elsewhere, be this delivered."

18. Brother William, of Shene, to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Is desired by lord Lisle to wait upon him "for an end of the matter of Gett Pete;"* but as religious persons cannot go at their own wills, sends the bearer, our solicitor, in his place. Was told several times by Mr. Crumwell that Lisle would set her in peaceable possession, as he had found him very honorable therein. Hopes there will be a better opportunity hereafter to obtain my Lady's favor, though she said "she was well content that you should set her at quiet," and advised that her rent should not be stopped. Begs him therefore now to make an end, that the minds of many honorable persons may be satisfied. "You may be glad to help her, considering the ways that she doth take. Fro Shene."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

19. Thos. Smyth, of Lytell Somborne, to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Begs his Lordship to write to my lord of Lincoln, chancellor of the university of Oxford, in behalf of his poor kinsman Ric. Rede, fellow of the New College, who wishes to be appointed scribe to the commissary of the University.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To his singular good lord viscount Lisle, at Soberton.

20. Umberleigh Park.

R. O. "The names of them that had deer the last summer at Womberleh:"—Sir Will. Cortnay, Sir Ric. Grenfylde, "the chaunlèr of Exciter," Sir Thos. Sperke, "the chunt^{r} (?)" of Kerton, Mrs. Sydener, Mrs. Bluytte, John Coblehe, Hugh Yeow, Mrs. Fortyscu, Geo. Rollys, Mrs. Aclande, Mrs. Hache, Oliver Kelleh, Ric. Chamounde. "Thus for namyde broste the warantes. How be hytt was grauntyde unto other men."

P. 1.

21. ——— to Lord [Lisle].

R. O. Sends the names of the men who have helped in his harvests. Robt. Faukenere, 3 days, Nicholas Parson, 2 days and his cart, to lead to Porchester, 3 days at home, John Tynham, Thos. . . . ., ... Russyll, John Collyn, Hasler, ... tly and Chorryz, Frankyen, Peter Bolton, Harry Boby, Edm. Bolle, Harre . . . ., John Ryche, Hynde, Kyxstoffor Wray, Steven Holte, John Leggat, John Serryll, John Crosbe; 36 of his reapers out of Tygfellde. [At] Subberton: John Arrynword, Lowse Parker, John Chessell, John Lowse, Anes Mellys, Annys Weston, Colman, John Chager, Wm. Taplyn, Thos. Rosell, Porter, Isabel Huet, Roger Goodwyn, Walter Hord, George Crocher, Wm. Crocher, Thos. Channel, Yngles, Edw. Rosell, Mother Bone, Water Franklyn, John Protyn, John Honyman, John Crysmas, John Lase, Roffe, John Wylkyns, John Rede, . . ff Erffelles, John Prate, Kyxstoffer Stent.

Hol., p. 1, *mutilated.*

* Is this a relation of Maud or Molde Petys mentioned in Vol. V., No. 142?

R. O. 22. HARRY HUTTOFT to LORD LISLE.

Has received his letter touching such hides as John Bythewey is to receive of the King's slaughterer. I delivered him 100 hides, giving him such respite for the payment as he required. All others pay ready money. This Friday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* The Lord Lisle, Portsmouth.

23. WM. SELLER to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Today Nicolas Parson paid Thos. Myller 16*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* He demanded 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for Michaelmas, which Nicolas refused to pay. My Lord at his departing left me a bill to deliver John Hyntton of Portsmouth 20 qr. of barley, about which Nicolas asks for orders. The "erschedave" is sowed for my Lord, and 10 acres in the "gafton" for your Ladyship. 12 qrs. of wheat have been sown. 24 lbs. of fine yarn is put to weaving for your flannel. Your "boore" is ready and good. Please to send for the swans and peahens, for the fox hath killed your crane. I have killed four hogs, the salt for which cost 2*s.* They are fed at home for want of mast. Six are put to Rumsden. Asks how the rest of the wool shall be used, and for some herring or other fish for Lent. The good neighbours were glad to dress the land. Subberton, 5 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

R. O. 24. JOHN EDE, of Presstun, to LORD LISLE.

In his manor court lately held at Rustyngtune the vicar of Russtune appeared, declaring that the "hordars or knellys shall note stond," and will lay a wager of 20 nobles to one with young John Madorsty; on which your tenant went to your officers, desiring them to write unto him of his "hyll behavore." And when the writer would have delivered him the bills he would not receive it, but said to him, "I would that thou and I were on a fair green together for to try all these matters." Gives a list of the witnesses.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* My lord Lisle.

R. O. 25. W. GYBSON, Priest, to RICHARD SYNGER.

Their common master intends to be at home this Christmas. You are to provide beer for the time, as you know what was required last year. Is to have a carpenter to take down the bin with all the ceiling, and let the "bot" bring it at his next coming, with all manner of tubs, and a couple or two coneys fat of the kidneys. Lurdyngton, Friday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

R. O. 26. OLIVER KELLY to LORD LISLE.

I received your gentle letter by your servant Arnoll, and, according to your commandment, I have done as much for him as I could. There is no servant of yours in that country but I shall be glad to do him pleasure. Desires a warrant for a buck in Umberle. From the Court.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

R. O. 27. RICHARD PYTTES to [LADY LISLE].

Hears she is misinformed about him, but trusts she will be his good lady as in time past. "And y cane not have your gane (game) for yower ladyschypes plesure and honor by cause hyt ys so sore over set with horsys [and] catell; and when y do say to yower schaplyne and to wother that they schal not so over fret hyt, thay say that y schall mele with no thyng but only with yower dere." Desires, therefore, to know her pleasure about the herbage. Atheryngtun, 26 Jan.

P.S.—Begs her to remember his wages and livery. Has received neither these two years.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* "Unto hys most honorable good lady and masteras."

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4 June. R. O. **590.** JOHN LORD MORDAUNT to CROMWELL.

On the 1st June last Sir John Dyve sent me a letter received from Thos. Rowthe, of Bedford. I have advised him not to meddle in anything concerning the same until the King is advertised of it. With his consent, I resolved to send the letter to you, that you may advertise the King of it if you think convenient. Let me know what answer I shall make to Sir John. The acquaintance that he has had with any of the friars of that religion has been no other than that when they repaired into his parts he has given them lodging, meat, and drink. 4 June.

One Webbe, of the King's stable, delivered this letter to Thos. Rowthe, of Bedford, and the said Thos. delivered it to Sir John Dyve. Remember my request made to you in your garden after supper.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Endd.:* Sir John Mordaunt.

4 June. R. O. **591.** JOHN BISHOP OF LINCOLN to [CROMWELL].

I have received this day the King's letters of the 3rd, which I intend to put in execution with all diligence. At my house called Old Temple, in Holborn, 4 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Endd.*

4 June. Cleop. E. VI. 297. B. M. **592.** THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

"Responsum Electoris Saxoniæ."

John Frederic duke of Saxony is rejoiced to hear of the agreement between the Pope and Emperor for holding a General Council. If the Council is general and free, as the Emperor has led the Germans to expect, and the proceedings are carried on in accordance with the Word of God, the Elector has no doubt that unity will be the result, for which he will order prayer to be made in the churches of his dominion. He will do all he can in the matter himself, and with the nobles and states of Germany. He would be glad to give a final answer to the Papal and Imperial ambassadors, but cannot do so without the consent of the confederate princes and states. In consequence of the letters from the Pope and Emperor, written from Bologna, giving hopes of a General Council, it was determined to assemble after John the Baptist's Day to discuss what answer should be sent. He will endeavour to obtain a favorable answer from the confederates; and requests the ambassadors to write to him and the Landgrave here, at Smalcald, saying where they will be at that time. The Elector intends to act in the interests of true religion and of peace for Germany and the whole empire and Church. He will send the answer to the ambassadors as soon as it is decided on. "Acta Vymariæ feria quarta Pentecostes, anno Domini '33.

Lat., pp. 3.

4 June. R. O. **593.** CHRISTOPHER FUERER and LEONARD STOCKHAYMER, citizens of Nurenburg, to HENRY VIII.

Hope this summer to be able to procure for his Majesty the 20,000 bows for which he wrote by Hermann Wolporn. Have engaged trusty men to cut the wood in the mountains and forests of Austria. As the King and the Emperor have permitted them to export and sell wood in England, desire Henry to write to queen Mary of Hungary to prevent the officers in Brabant from raising any difficulty; also to send some one to select the wood, which could then be consigned to Herman Wolporn at Antwerp. Nurenberg, 4 June 1533.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

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4 June. **594.** BISHOP KITE.

Close Roll, 25 Hen. VIII. m. 24 d.

Bond of 1,000 marks given by Sir Thomas Kytson to John [Kite], archbishop of Thebes and commendatory of Carlisle, dated 4 June 25 Hen. VIII., for the security of the said Archbishop's title in certain premises in the parishes of St. Michael Cornhill, St. Nicholas near Newgate, St. Michael in the Querne, and St. Lawrence Pountney, in London, conveyed to him by indenture of the same date.—Acknowledged in Chancery by Kytson, 23 June.

[5 June.] **595.** SIR WILL. GASCOIGNE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Whereas you wrote to me 12 months since of a matter depending in the Star Chamber between me and one Johunson, merchant of York, touching a robbery supposed to have been committed upon him by Rob. Gyll:—the matter was carefully examined by Sir John Spilman and Mr. Baldwyn, justices of assize, when Gyll was acquitted. I was content to forbear any remedy of common law for my great slander till such time as I heard from you. A twelvemonth has passed, and I heard no more of it until Johunson, since Easter, delivered me a subpœna to appear before you and the Council xv. Trinitatis. What the new matter is I know not, but I will stand to your judgment, whatever it is; and if you will send it to men of worship in Yorkshire I will not refuse to have the matter examined. I marvel I hear not of the matter motioned to you by Mr. Hynd, and beg you will send me a letter. Cussworthe, Thursday before Trinity Sunday. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Councillor. *Endd.*

5 June. **596.** HYBERDYN and POWELL.

R. O.

Certificate by certain inhabitants of Bristol to the King's council, of the "synystrall preching" of Dr. Powell, of Sarum, and Master Hyberdyn, at divers times of late, within the town of Bristol, particulars of which are contained in a book of articles hereto annexed.* Bristowe, 5 June 25 Hen. VIII. *Signed by* Friar John Hylsey, S.T.P., Friar Will. Swawdall, S.T.B., Henry Marshall, clk., Will. Benet, clk., and nine others.

On parchment.

6 June. **597.** HENRY VIII., KATHARINE OF ARRAGON, and ANNE BOLEYN.

Cranmer's sentence. *See* GRANTS in JUNE, No. 7.

6 June. **598.** POLYDORE VERGIL.

See GRANTS in JUNE, No. 5.

6 June. **599.** HENRY GEE Mayor of Chester, to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Has received his letter dated Greenwich, 14 May, desiring the entries of all the ships, &c. coming to Chester, and to assist Ric. Cooper in executing the late Act for making tanned leather.† The Act has not yet been sent to Chester, which is a county palatine; and no such search has ever been made there, in consequence of its liberties, for which the inhabitants pay unto the prince at his first creation a mise of 3,000 marks, as they have lately done. Will communicate his letters to the aldermen. Have only petty customs, from shipping, which are devoted to the payment of the fee farm already mentioned, and keep no record of them. Sends up Hugh Aldersey, one of the aldermen, and Will. Glasiour, their counsel. Requests that their ancient liberties may be preserved. Chester, 6 June. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

* Not now attached.

† Statute 24 Henry VIII. c. 1.

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7 June. **600.** FRANCIS I. to the BAILLY OF TROYES.

Camusat, 129 b. Has received his letter of the 23rd. Desires him to tell Henry that he will follow his advice about informing the Germans of the proposed interview. In reference to the fear that the statute against matrimonial appeals to Rome would prevent the interview, considers, from what he hears from the cardinals Tournon and Grammont, that the interview is certain. It was, however, fixed to be held at Nice on July 15, but their letters of the 27th ult. say that the cardinals and physicians urge the Pope not to go to Nice in July on account of the heat, as, of 20 people who leave Rome then and fall ill, only three escape. The Pope was ready to adhere to the time fixed, but Francis has advised him to wait till the middle of August. Will spend the time at Mascon, Tournuz, and in the neighbourhood of Lyon. Has read the letters of the Bailly and Rostaing about the doings of the archbishop of Canterbury, and the intended coronation of the Queen at Whitsuntide. Lyons, 7 June 1533.

Fr.

8 June. **601.** CORONATION OF ANNE BOLEYN.

Harl. MS. 41, f. 2. B. M. "The receiving, conveying, and coronation of the Queen."

In consequence of letters from the King to the mayor and commonalty of London, desiring them to make preparations for escorting queen Anne from Greenwich to the Tower, and to make pageants in the city on [Whit] Sunday next, the day of the coronation, the common council ordered the Haberdashers, to which craft Sir Steven Pecock, the mayor, belonged, to prepare barges decked with targets and banners.

On May 29 the mayor and his brethren assembled at St. Mary Hill at one o'clock, and embarked on board their barges, of which there were 50, with "shalmes, shagbushes," and other instruments on board. Before the mayor's barge was a "foiste for a wafter," full of ordnance. In the foiste was a great red dragon casting wild fire, and round about terrible monsters and wild men. Another foiste contained the Queen's device, a mount, with a white falcon crowned standing thereon, upon a "rowte" of gold, environed with red and white roses. Round the mount sat virgins singing and playing. On their arrival at Greenwich, the Queen entered her barge at three o'clock, and the whole company rowed up to the Tower. About her barge were the duke of Suffolk, the marquis of Dorset, the earls of Wiltshire, Derby, Arundel, Rutland, Worcester, Huntingdon, Sussex, Oxford, and others, and many bishops and noblemen, in their barges. On the way the ships lying on the shore shot divers peals of guns, and before she landed there was a marvellous shot out of the Tower. At her landing she was met by the Lord Chamberlain and officers of arms, and brought to the King at the postern by the water side. He kissed her, and she turned back and thanked the mayor and citizens, and then entered the Tower. None of the citizens landed but the mayor, recorder, and two aldermen. The rest "hoved before the Tower, making great melody." Friday, 29th, the following gentlemen, who were appointed to be knights of the Bath, served the King at dinner, and were bathed and shriven according to custom; the next day they were dubbed:—The marquis of Dorset, the earl of Derby, lords Clifford, Fitzwater, Hastings, Mountaigle, and Vaux, Sir Henry Parker, Sir Wm. Windesour, Sir John Mordaunt, Sir Francis Weston, Sir Thos. Arundell, Sir John Hudelston, Sir Thos. Poyninges, Sir Hen. Savell, Sir George Fitzwilliam, of Lincolnshire, Sir John Tyndall, Sir Thos. Jermey, [and one other, heir to lord Windsor. "President saith these six more, viz., Mr. Corbett, Mr. Wyndam, Mr. Barkeley, Mr. Verney, of Peuleye, John Germyne, and Robert Whytneye, of Gloucestershire; but I think not."*]

* This is an addition in Add. MS. 6,113 only.

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Saturday, 31st. The receiving and conveying of the Queen through London.

The streets from the Tower to Temple Bar were gravelled to prevent the horses slipping, and railed on one side. The crafts stood along one side of the streets from Graces Church to the little conduit in Chepe, and on the other side the constables in velvet and silk, with great staves in their hands. The streets were hanged with tapestry, cloth of gold, and other hangings, and the windows were filled with ladies and gentlewomen. The order of the Queen's train was as follows: 12 Frenchmen belonging to the French ambassador; then gentlemen, esquires and knights, two and two; judges, knights of the Bath, abbots, barons, bishops, earls, marquises, the Lord Chancellor, the archbishop of York, Venetian ambassador, archbishop of Canterbury, French ambassador, two esquires of honor with robes and caps of estate representing the dukes of Normandy and Aquitaine; the mayor of London; Garter; Lord Wm. Howard, deputy to his brother the duke of Norfolk, with the Marshal's rod; Chas. duke of Suffolk, for that day high constable of England, bearing the verge of silver; and the Queen's chancellor. On both sides of the lords rode serjeants and officers of arms. The Queen was in an open litter of white cloth of gold, drawn by two palfreys in white damask. She wore a surcoat and mantle of white cloth of tissue, the latter furred with ermines. Her hair was hanging down, but on her head was a coif with a circlet of rich stones. A canopy was borne over her by four knights. After the Queen came lord Borough, her chamberlain; Sir Wm. Coffyn, master of her horses, leading a spare horse, with a side saddle; seven ladies in crimson velvet and cloth of gold; a chariot containing the old duchess of Norfolk, and the old "Marquesse Dorset"; other ladies and gentlewomen in chariots and on horseback, and lastly the Guard, in coats of goldsmith's work. Along the road there were many pageants, which are fully described, representing mythological and allegorical subjects. The Cross in Cheapside, and the conduits there and in Fleet Street, and Ludgate and Temple Bar, were newly repaired and painted. At the Cross, Master Baker, the recorder, made a speech, and presented her with 1,000 marks in the name of the city. The children of St. Paul's school were placed on a scaffold erected at the east end of St. Paul's, and repeated poetry in honor of the King and Queen. The litter was carried into Westminster Hall, when she alighted and took her place at the high dais under the cloth of estate. A service of spice and "suttilties," with ypocras and other wines, was offered to her, which she sent to her ladies. After thanking those who had attended on her she withdrew to her chamber in the White Hall, and afterwards went secretly in her barge to the King at his manor of Westminster.

Whitsunday, June 1. The mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and councillors left the city for Westminster at 7 a.m. Between eight and nine the Queen came into the Hall, and stood under the cloth of estate; and then the King's chapel and the monks of Westminster came in with rich copes, with many bishops and abbots. The Queen then went to the high altar of Westminster, accompanied by the aldermen, barons, dukes and earls, bishops, &c. The marquis of Dorset bore the sceptre; the earl of Arundel, the rod of ivory and the dove; and the earl of Oxford, high chamberlain, the crown. The duke of Suffolk, being high steward of England for that day, bare a long white rod, and lord Wm. Howard the rod of the marshalship. The Queen wore a surcoat and robe of purple velvet, furred with ermine, wearing her hair with a coif and circlet as on the Saturday. Four of the Cinque Ports bore the canopy over her. The bishops of London and Winchester bare up the laps of her robe, and her train was borne by the old duchess of Norfolk, many other ladies following. She rested awhile in a rich chair between the choir and high altar, and then proceeded to the altar, where the archbishop of Canterbury crowned

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601. Coronation of Anne Boleyn—*cont.*

her with the crown of St. Edward, which being heavy, was taken off again, and the crown made for her put on. After mass was performed, she received the Sacrament, and offered at St. Edward's shrine. The company returned to Westminster Hall in the same order, the Queen being supported by the earl of Wiltshire and lord Talbot, deputy for the earl of Shrewsbury.

The order and sitting at dinner :—

The duke of Suffolk was high steward. Lord Wm. earl marshal, as deputy for his brother. The earl of Oxford, high chamberlain. The earl of Essex, carver. The earl of Sussex, sewer. The earl of Arundel, chief butler. The earl of Derby, cupbearer. Lord Lisle, panter. Lord of Burgayne, chief larder. Lord Bray, almoner. The mayor of Oxford kept the buttery bar. Thos. Wiat was chief sewer for his father, Sir Henry. The countess of Oxford, widow, and the Countess of Worcester, stood beside the Queen's chair, "which divers times in the dinner time did hold a fine cloth before the Queen's face when she list to spit or do otherwise at her pleasure." The archbishop of Canterbury sat on the Queen's right, and at her feet, under the table, two gentlewomen. The first course was brought in by the duke of Suffolk and Lord Wm. Howard, on horseback, the serjeants-of-arms, the sewer, and knights of the Bath. Account of the persons sitting at the different tables, and the number of dishes. The King and divers ambassadors looked on from a little closet out of the cloister of St. Stephen's. After dinner, wafers and ypocras were served; and when the Queen had washed, the company meanwhile standing, the table was taken up, and the earl of Rutland brought up the surnape, which was drawn by Master Rede, marshal of the Hall. The earl of Sussex then brought a void of spice and confections, and the mayor of London a standing cup of gold, which she gave him after drinking therefrom. When she departed to her chamber, she gave the canopy to the barons of the Cinque Ports; and then the mayor, and noblemen and gentlemen, departed, for it was six o'clock.

On Monday there were jousts at the tilt before the King's Gate. The mayor and his brethren had a goodly standing; but there were few spears broken, as the horses would not couple.

On Wednesday the King sent for the mayor and his brethren to Westminster, and thanked them.

On the next leaf is a plan of the arrangement of the tables, with drawings of the Queen and archbishop of Canterbury at table, and the King looking on from the closet.

Vellum, pp. 26.

Add. MS. 6,113, f. 23. Egerton MS. 985, f. 49. B. M.

2. Two copies of the above, with different readings, which have been occasionally followed in the above abstract.

Pp. 18, *each.*

Harl. MS. 543, f. 119. B. M.

3. Another copy by Stowe.*

Pp. 19.

4. "The noble tryumphant coronacyon of quene Anne, wyfe unto the most noble kynge Henry the VIII." *Pp.* 12. Printed by Wynkyn de Worde, for John Gough. A shorter account than the preceding. It contains, however, the following lists of knights :—

Knights made at Greenwich, Sunday, 25 May :—Sir Chr. Danby. Sir Chr. Hylarde. Sir Brian Hastynges. Sir Thos. Methem. Sir Thos. Butteller. Sir Wm. Walgrave. Sir Wm. Feldeyng.

* This is similar to the account of the ceremony in Hall's Chronicle.

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Among those made knights of the Bath is mentioned Lord Barkeley, whose name is inserted and crossed out in Add. MS. 6,113.

On Saturday, 30 May, the following persons were made knights of the Sword:—Sir Wm. Drury. Sir John Gernyngham. Sir Thos. Rusche. Sir Randolfe Buerton. Sir Geo. Calverley. Sir Edw. Fytton. Sir Geo. Conyers. Sir Robt. Nedham. Sir John Chaworth. Sir Geo. Gresley. Sir John Constable. Sir Thos. Umpton. Sir John Horsley. Sir Ric. Lygon. Sir John Saintclere. Sir Edw. Maidison. Sir Hen. Feryngton. Sir Marmaduke Tunstall. Sir Thos. Halsall. Sir Robt. Kyrkham. Sir Anthony Wyndsour. Sir Walter Hubbert. Sir John Wyllougby. Sir Thos. Kytson. Sir Thos. Mysseden. Sir Thos. Fouleshurst. Sir Henry Delves. Sir Peter Warburton. Sir Ric. Bulkeley. Sir Thos Lakyng. Sir Walter Smythe. Sir Henry Everyngham. Sir Wm. Uvedall. Sir Thos. Massyngberd. Sir Wm. Sandon. Sir Jas. Baskervyll. Sir Edm. Trafford. Sir Arthur Eyre. Sir Hen. Sutton. Sir John Nories. Sir Wm. Malorie. Sir John Harcourt. Sir John Tyrell. Sir Wm. Browne. Sir Nic. Sturley. Sir Randolfe Manering.

On Trinite Sunday, 8 June, these knights were made:—Sir Chr. Corwen. Sir Geffray Mydelton. Sir Hugh Trevyneon. Sir Geo. West. Sir Clement Herleston. Sir Humfrey Feryes. Sir John Dawne. Sir Ric. Haughton. Sir Thos. Langton. Sir Edw. Bowton. Sir Hen. Capell.

602. Queen Anne Boleyn.*

R. O. Warrant to lord Windsor, keeper of the Great Wardrobe, to deliver to Edw. Flowde, yeoman of the Wardrobe with the Queen, for her use, the following articles, viz.:—

"[First, a cloth of estate of cloth of gold tissue, fringed with silk and gold, and in largeness like unto our cloth of estate of purple velvet, embroidered with our arms, and children in the midst, the ceelor and testor lined with buckram, and the valance with red damask.†] Item, 2 chairs of timber: the one covered with cloth of gold tissue, with 4 pomellis gilt and enameled, and fringed with silk and gold; the other covered with plain cloth of gold, and likewise fringed. Item, 3 chairs of iron: two of them covered with crimson velvet, the one fringed with silk and gold, and the other with silk; and the third covered with purple velvet fringed with silk and gold. Item, 5 small carpets of Turkey making, for cupboards. Item, 2 traverses of red sarcenet, either of them containing 7 breadths of the same sarcenet, and in depth 4 yards. Item, 6 pair of woollen blankets of 2 breadths, and three yards di' long, every blanket. Item, 4 cloth sacks, with their braces, whereof 2 of 2 yards quarter long and a yard quarter broad; the third of 2 yards long, and of the said breadth; and the 4th of a yard 3 quarters long, and a yard broad. Item, 7 'bare-hides' of hides, and 6 yards long the piece. Item, 6 cart canvasses of 5 breadths of canvas, and 7 ells long the piece. Item, 3 standards of a yard quarter di' long, and 3 quarters deep the piece. Item, a pair of trussing coffers, either coffer di' yard long. Item, twenty poundsof round red lyre for sparvers and cloths of estate. Item, one pound of fine white thread, of two shillings price, for mending of sheets. Item, one pound of great white thread, of sixteen-pence price, for mending of beds. Item, 6 hand brushes, at sixpence the piece. Item, four hammers substantially made. Item, two thousand hooks of the most assise. Item, four thousand hooks of the middle assise. Item, six thousand hooks of the least assise." Westm., 8 July 25 Hen. VIII.

* This document has been placed among papers of the 8 June, though dated one month later. The error was not discovered till it was too late to be easily corrected; but the misplacement is not material.

† Struck out.

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8 June. R. O. **603.** Sir Anthony Babyngton to Cromwell.

Reminds Cromwell that he asked him in behalf of his son John Babyngton, some time servant to my lord Cardinal, that he might be farmer of the prebend of Rampton, Notts. The prebend is now in possession of Mr. Westbe,* clerk of the Closets, who has promised the farm to Mich. Stanhop, and cannot recede. Mr. Westbe, however, might be got to exchange with Dr. Fox for the prebend of Osboldwyke in Yorkshire, giving a pension for the difference in value, till Fox gets other promotion, and then Fox could let it to his son; or Westbe might get other promotion, and resign to a friend of Cromwell's, who would let it to his son. Will give Cromwell 100*s.*; and if Cromwell can get the advowson, and present his uncle's son, Thos. Babyngton, a scholar in Trinity Hall, Cambridge, will give him 40*l.* Dethek in the Peak, 8 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Thomas Cromwell, Esq., one of the honorable Council of our sovereign lord the King.

8 June. R. O. **604.** Ant. Sentleger to Cromwell.

I send you by the bearer a buck, beseeching you to be content with it, for it was, in my judgment, the best that was in the ground in my keeping, for this ground is not of no "preym gres." Half the living I have is by you. Slendon, 8 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

[8 June.] R. O. **605.** John Smyth, Auditor, to Lord Lisle.

I shall not fail to complete the reckonings with Rob. Acton, and with Holte the draper. I beg you to be good lord to my brother† whom you have taken into your service, as he has forsaken all the livings and fees he had here, "for the nobleness that he hath heard of you and my Lady." I am sorry I was not at London to do my duty to you and my Lady at your departing, but I was charged with business by the King's council. London, Trinity Sunday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais. *Endd.*

8 June. R. O. **606.** H. Earl of Northumberland to Henry VIII.

This 8th day of June, at 9 a.m., received letters from Mons. de Beavois, with others in the same packet, from the Scotch king for Henry, sent herewith. About 60 broken men of Scotland did run at certain nags of the garrison in Norhamshire, but missed their purpose, and were pursued by the Borderers back into Scotland, where they took four of them prisoners, and 12 others, with 40 noote and 60 sheep. No other harm has been done on the Borders. The ships of Newcastle have taken two vessels freighted with Shotts men goods (Scotchmen's goods?). Warkworth, the day aforesaid. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

8 June. R. O. **607.** Sir Thomas Englefild to Cromwell.

You were so good as to have a privy seal sent in my behalf to John Lyngen the elder, to appear before you Octab. Trin. As he thinks that the privy seal refers only to his fine for not being knighted, he will appear; and as nothing was done before Whitsuntide for taking the oaths to the King's succession by his commission, I shall be so much engaged in it that I shall not be able to be in London the first day of term to declare to you his

* Thomas Westby, LL.B. † Leonard Smyth.

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abominable and beastly living, for the continuance whereof he and his naughty queans are accursed; also his unreasonable demeanor towards my sister, his wife, and his children, who, but for their friends, would have been famished. I beg you will not let him depart till I can be there, the first Saturday of this Trinity Term. 8 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's most hon. Council. *Sealed. Endd.*

8 June. **608.** Cochlæus to James V.

A printed book entitled "An expediat laicis legere Novi Testamenti libros lingua vernacula. Ad serenissimum Scotiæ Regem Jacobum V. Disputatio inter Alexandrum Alesium, Scotum, et Johannem Cochlæum, Germanum. Anno Domini MDXXXIII."

Eight years ago two English apostates, who had learned German at Wittenberg, translated Luther's Testament into English, and had 3,000 copies printed at Cologne, of which Cochlæus warned the King, and now warns James against Alesius' machinations. Refers to the evils caused in Germany by the reading of Luther's translation, and the errors contained therein. The archbishop of Treves caused the booksellers who sold them to be thrown into the Rhine with the books. Mentions a lady named Argula, who offered to discuss theology with the university of Ingoldstadt, and was banished with her husband by Wm. duke of Bavaria. If a new translation were made, the people would read for the purpose of deciding between the Papists and Lutherans, and the majority, being carnal, would decide that the latter better understood St. Paul.

The latter part of the book is in the form of a dialogue between Alesius and Cochlæus.

Thinks Alesius is now concealed at Wittenberg, and that he will translate Luther's books, and send them to Scotland. Merchandise from Germany should be examined on its being landed. Ex Dresda Misniæ ad Albim, 6 idus Junii 1533.

Lat.

9 June. **609.** John Lord Scrope to Henry VIII.

R. O. The abbot of St. Mary's still makes difficulties about granting him the reversion of the stewardship of his lands on the death of lord Conyers. Cromwell's letter to him was addressed on the back, "To the prior of St. Mary's abbey," and not abbot; for which he "made danger" to receive it; but at last broke it. After reading it, he said he had written to Cromwell that lord Conyers was steward; that he would be loth to create more unkindness, and he asked Cromwell's advice what to do. This letter was but a repetition of the request; but he would like it stated in Cromwell's letter that he acted by Cromwell's advice. Refers Cromwell to his uncle Sir Thos. Clyfforde. York, 9 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Master Cromwell, councillor, &c.

9 June. **610.** The Earl of Derby to the Abbot of Whalley.

Hist. MSS. Com. Report VI. 444. Hearing that the Lord of the Out Isles, with help of Scots, intends to try and enter Man, and do displeasure, he tells the Abbot "to cause 20 tall men and good archers of his tenants to be put in rediness as footmen, well harnessed after the manner of the country in white jackets, with my bage (badge) of the legges of Man of red cloth before on the brest, one behind on their backs, and pass to the Isle in company with 20 other persons that I have written to Roger Sherbourn to prepare." 9 June, 25 Hen. VIII.

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9 June. **611.** HENRY EARL OF ESSEX to CROMWELL.

R. O. Sir Adrian Fortescu and others who are bound with him to the King in 100 marks, call extremely upon him to save them harmless. Requests him to be a mean to the King that he may have out the said obligation, and to obtain licence for him to change the fair day of Hoddesdon in Herts, which will be a great ease for the inhabitants of the town and county. Stanstede, 9 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful. *Endd.*

9 June. **612.** LAUNCELOT COLYNS to CROMWELL.

R. O. I send your obligation, sealed according to your letters. I request you to be good master to the dean and chapter of York for the money due to us of a prebend at Beverley. It has always been received by the residenciaries at York; and Master Dalby, late provost of Beverley, accounted for it in two vacation times. The statutes of Beverley show that the provost has no claim to it. The chapter of York is called in the Exchequer for a disme granted to the King out of the church of Tikhill, which ought to be paid by the abbot and convent of Westminster. The church of York had never penny there this 200 years. Mr. Chaloner, our "feode" man, will resort to you on this subject. My lord Dean and I desire your acceptance of a fee of 40*s.* a year, enclosed, which should have been passed under our seal but for the Dean's absence. York, 9 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To his right hon., &c. friend, Mr. Thomas Cromwell.

9 June. **613.** SIR EDW. BAYNTON to LORD ROCHFORD.

R. O. The Queen's coronation is honorably passed "as ever was, if all old and ancient men say true." Mr. Will. à Brereton has been here since your departure about the matter your Lordship put me in trust in. "The news that came last night with your Lordship's letter be marvellously mused on," but they are too high for me. "And as for pastime in the Queen's chamber was never more. If any of you that be now departed have any ladies that they thought favored you, and somewhat would mourn at parting of their servants, I can no whit perceive the same by their dancing and pastime they do use here." There is a hawk called a merlyon, that I think is not yet ready to fly at the larks in this country. Begs him to thank my lord of Norfolk for his token. Tell him my lord of Suffolk is loth to let fall a noble unless he took up a royal for it. "The matter doth partly appear in a letter by my Lady your wife's, or else by some others, I am sure, that hath advertised him by their letters." Will not write at present "the circumstances of the way." Greenwich, 9 June.

Recommend me to my brode[r] Legh. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

9 June. **614.** The BAILLY OF TROYES to JOHN DU BELLAY, BISHOP OF PARIS.

Camusat, 130 b. The king [of England] desires him to write to Du Bellay, what he also writes to the King and the Grand Master, that it has been declared in open Consistory at Rome, on the part of the king [of France], that he would use all his power to resist the Lutherans, and even attack them if necessary. This King is very illpleased, and says it is done to break his intelligence with the Germans, and to make the Pope and Emperor independent of them. He says that the French king has been badly counselled and badly served; and that he has been too anxious for the interview, which the Pope ought to desire more than he. Replied that the interview was chiefly sought by the King on Henry's account, and there have been no practices, except about the marriage, of which he has long known. Has never seen

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him so angry, partly on account of the news from Rome, that the Pope is pushing his affair; for though he has promised to do nothing of importance until the interview, that means that he will not give judgment; but all will be prepared. If it goes against Henry, does not know whether he will find his people as obedient as he thinks. He does well to entertain the chief persons of the kingdom, so that the people will have no head to lead them. Things may not go so far as this, but you know the people of this country, "dont il n'est pas besoin que beaucoup ayent le pouvoir dont ils ont le voulloir."

The bearer, M. de Fleury, will tell him more. Encloses a letter from M. de Beauvois. Wishes to leave England, as he is never well for more than a week. Will have been here six months on the 22nd.

Fr. Headed: Coppie. Lettres de M. Polizy, bailly de Troyes, a M. du Bellay, evesque de Paris. *Dated in the margin,* 9 June 1533.

10 June. **615.** JOHN SALYSBURY to CROMWELL.

R. O. I send you a copy of the indictment of *præmunire* on Sir Rob. ap Rece. I have brought proofs for the King before the Commissioners, according to your letters, and proved other indictments against him. I beg, as you are the great governor of the realm, you will see that the King's subjects of Denbighland be not oppressed nor subjected to extortion. Denbigh, 10 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

10 June. **616.** CRANMER to CROMWELL.

R. O. As the Countie Palatine much esteems the pleasure of hunting with
Letters, 296. great greyhounds and mastiffs, please advertise the King to send him two greyhounds and two mastiffs. They will be esteemed as much as precious jewels. Otford, 10 June. *Signed.*

Add.: Of the Council. *Endd.*

10 June. **617.** ANCHRET PALMER.

R. O. Inquisition taken at Comberton Parva, Worc., 10 June 25 Hen.VIII., on the death of Anchret Palmer, yeoman, who was slain in self-defence by John Morgan on Friday in Whitsun week, 6 June 25 Hen.VIII.; with two presentments made thereupon in the hundreds of Pershore and Blakenhurst.

Copies, large paper, pp. 3. *Endd.*

10 June. **618.** WILLIAM NOXTUN, Prior of Suthwyke, to LADY LISLE.

R. O. I received your right loving letter, dated 5 June, by Henry Goldsmyth, by whom I found you had information "that I should vary from my promise concerning the matter to my former (*sic*) Thomas Henselowe." I spoke with no such messenger. I suppose you were displeased when you sent back the poor token I sent you in the morning of your departure. Your Ladyship shall know the truth hereafter. Suthwyke, 10 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

10 June. **619.** The DEPUTY OF CALAIS.

R. O. "Copy of the Lieutenant's oath, whereby the King's deputy of Calais is always sworn."

In the margin: This oath Sir Arthur Plantaginet, K.G., deputy of Calais, made in the Council Chamber, 10 June 25 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 3. *Endd.*

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10 June. **620.** De Dinteville to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I send you the gentleman as you desired at your departure. I have since heard nothing new worth writing. I am informed from France that the interview of the Pope and the King my master is put off till the 15th Aug. London, 10 June.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

[After 10 June.] **621.** Thomas* Abbot of Colchester to Cromwell.

R. O. With the consent of his brethren, has sealed four obligations for payment of 200*l.* to the King's use, trusting now to have restitution of his temporalities by Cromwell's favor. Unless he has Cromwell's aid in recovering such rents and duties as have been withdrawn from the monastery of late, and cannot be recovered by the law, knows not how to live.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master of the King's jewels.

11 June. **622.** Hawkins to Henry VIII.

R. O. St. P. VII. 465. The Emperor was ready to leave on the 7th, because the city refused to render him 4,000 ducats ordered by the last Cortes, saying that as the payment was committed to them by Act of Parliament, they could not discharge the same except by Parliament. After waiting for certain pageants, he left on the 10th for Mountserrat. The duke of Milan is to marry the younger sister.† She has no dowry; but if the elder sister obtain the kingdom, then she will be paid 100,000 ducats. *Some one was despatched on* 28 *May for Scotland, and has returned. The Queen's servant departed hence about May* 22. Corona is besieged. The Emperor's grand esquire left for Flanders on the 11th. Has written five letters since the beginning of May. Barcelona, 11 June 1533.

Hol. Part cipher deciphered. Add. Endd.

11 June. **623.** [Hawkins] to Cranmer.

R. O. I received on 4 June your letter of 8 May.

I have heard nothing but rumour of what is done at our house, except that "Nix tuus" wrote a few circumstances. Heinus also, the head of the college at Cambridge,‡ touched upon some matters. Though you do not like him, he desires your friendship.

I wish these consolatory letters to be delivered to my aunt as soon as possible. I should consider it a great kindness if you would add three words, saying that she may come to you if she is in trouble. On June 10 the Emperor left Barcelona for Monson, where he will hold the cortes of Aragon, Valencia, and Catalonia. Thence he will go to Castile. His wife will follow him on the 13th. I have little more than 40 gold pieces of my diets left. I have written to many persons in England and Italy, and to Wallop in France, but no one replies. Send me some news of my country, my relations, and my friends. Barcelona, 11 June.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. *Add.:* Thomæ archiep. Cantuar.

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* Thomas Marshall, who was elected, according to Browne Willis, on the 10th June 1534. But as his predecessor died on 25th March 1533, and Cromwell is not here addressed as secretary, I suspect the year is an error.

† Christina, youngest daughter of Christiern II. of Denmark.

‡ Queen's, of which he was president from 1528 to 1537.

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11 June. **624.** OUDART DU BIES to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Understands by Lisle's letter that he has come to Calais, the government of which place has been committed to him by the King. Hopes they will frequently meet and make good cheer. Thanks him for his handsome present of a gelding and cramp-rods. Wishes to buy a mule of him, and will send the money as soon as possible. Has come hither for some days to hunt, but will write to him shortly from Boulogne. "Du Biez," 11 June. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* "A Mons. de Lisle, chevalier de l'ordre du Roy d'Angleterre, desbitis et gouverneur de Callais, mon bon voisin et parfaict amy, a Callais."

11 June. **625.** NICHOLAS WEST, BISHOP OF ELY.

R. O. Inventory of the goods of [Nich. West, late bishop of Ely].

i. *Plate:* Bowls, gilt cups, goblets, layers, gilt pots, flagons and basins, a gilt alms dish with the French king's arms on it, gilt salts and spoons, chafing dishes and forks, amounting in all to 5,060 oz. ½ qr. "Memorandum for the 2 Almaigne goblets bequeathed to my lord of Norfolk."

ii. Other plate in a chest by itself, 1157 oz.

iii. "The money, *tempore mortis*," 1,665*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* Item, 700*l.* or thereabout, and 25*l.* 5*s.* 10½*d.* in the hands of a chamberlain. Of which Edw. Twyford has since disbursed 598*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* Debts due to my Lord at his death, 490*l.* 0*s.* 6½*d.*

iv. "*Chapel stuff:*" 7 gilt chalices, cruets, a pix for the sacrament, a crysmatory and a pollicier, 2 canvasses for altars, vestments of red and white damask, green cloth of gold, red and green bawdkin, and black and crimson velvet, copes of blue bawdkin with "monys" of gold and orfreys of red satin, hangings of red and white damask, and red and green cloth of gold, velvet, &c.; corporas cases, canopies, altar cloths, mass books, "porthouses," superaltaries, curtains (2 of buckram in the chapel at Downham), napkins; "a suit of copes of black velvet upon velvet, priest, deacon, and sub-deacon;" a cope set with pearl; a suit of crimson satin with roses of gold; a cope of black and green velvet with leaves of gold; "an orfreys neld (needle?) work for a cope;" a pair of gilt candlesticks given to the Cathedral church. Books boarded, 199; books unboarded "and out of foreilles," 50; "small quires or foreilles;" "a book of amytyes;" 3 registers.

v. "*Wardrobe stuff:*" 4 beds of down with bolsters, 70 feather beds, 75 bolsters; mattresses, and bolsters; 19 pillows of down, 2 pillows covered with tick, 30 pillow beres, 217 pair sheets, 9 pair fustians, blankets and coverlets; "a counterpoint of the history of Bilias, Philias and Atis," and various other counterpoints, one of St. Omer's, worsted; a sarcenet quilt and 2 damask coverings; a sparver of red bawdkin, and beds of various materials. Carpets, "Turkey making for tables," and London making; counterfeit carpets, and carpets Pulham making. Cushions of cloth and gold, velvet and silk. [Tapestry], viz., the Cardinal Virtues, 4; Hastynges, 4; Salamon, 7; Moyses, 1; the Triumphe of Ladyes, 8; the 12 Monythes, 4; the story bought at Calys, 9; a piece with a gentlewoman luting, 1; Hercules, 8; Grysell, 1; Trailed Verdour, 10; Kings, 6; the woman of Chananee, 1; a piece of the Danes, 1; St. George. "Another piece of imagery of little value." Hawking and hunting, 5 pieces. Dornix for the hall at Somersham, 8. Sayes paned red and green, 11 pieces; ditto, yellow and blue, 9 pieces. Verdour fringed with silk, 3 pieces. "Bankers" verdour, 2. 2 Flanders beds, 2 truss beds, 25 French chairs, broken and whole, 2 close stools, 18½ pair of new sheets in a chest, 10 pillow beres, with seams.

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625. Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely—*cont.*

Ewery stuff: 2 diaper cloths, damask work, a diaper cloth with lily pots, 6 other diaper cloths, 6 diaper towels, 36 diaper napkins, 24 plain cloths, 26 plain towels, 4 cupboard cloths, 1 laten basin, 2 standing "chafres,' 16 laten candlesticks, 6 plates for lights, 3 coffers, a pair of gardeviens, a piece of fine diaper for table cloths, &c.

In Camera Domini: 4 pair of fine sheets, 31 rochets, 7 shirts, handkerchiefs, silk points, girdles, gloves, tippets of velvet and sarcenet furred, 3 bonnets, a purse with 4 rings, certain pieces of cloth of gold and bawdkin. An old vestment of green velvet ripped in pieces, with a cross of cloth of gold. A chymner of violet silk chamlet with a hood. 3 amysses with a surplice in a linen bag. A kirtle of violet cloth furred with foynes; and 2 of tawny chamlet, furred with boge. 2 scarlet petticoats with 2 pair of sleeves. 2 kirtles of black say furred with conies, &c. A riding chymer of black satin. 2 riding kirtles of chamlet and say. A riding chymer of violet chamlet. A cloak. A hat covered with sarcenet. "A thrommed hat." Doublets of worsted and say. 3 pair hose. A mantle of grey coney, &c. A book of Sir Thomas More's making. An hour-glass with a case. 2 staves garnished with silver. 39 bows. 103 pair Almain rivets.

Kitchen: 5 great kettles, 5 kettles with bailes, pots, pans, chafers with stayles and with bayles, spits, racks, gridirons, ladles, filling ladles, skymmers, colaundres, dressing and mincing knives, brazen mortars with pestles, peles of iron, fire sholes, brass ovens, hand peles of wood, flaskets, grates, dripping-pans, frying-pans, trays, a hand-iron, 2 irons to take pots from the fire, and 7 to set them on. An anvil with a sleg to beat stockfish with.

The laundry: 2 pans, 1 trivet, 2 chopping knives, a pair of scales and a half hundred weight. Pewter vessel. Chargers, platters, dishes, saucers, &c.

In the cellar: 3 pieces claret wine; a piece of sack.

The stable: 2 stonyd horses, 2 geldings; the rest given and sold in his life. 7 bridles, 7 saddles, 3 sumpter bridles, 3 "wantees," a footcloth, 3 sumpter cloths, a velvet harness for a mule.

Cattle remaining, 11 June 1533: Kine and bulls, with young heifers and steers, 132; oxen, 10; sheep, 42.

"Memorandum for certain other stuff not yet viewed nor certainly known, as — Breke (brick) at Downam and Somersam; hay at Somersham; wood at Somersham, Downham, and Ely; turf, at Ely; fish of store, salt;" board and timber; tables, cupboards, forms, &c.

Pp. 27.

626. Stephen Bishop of Winchester to Cromwell.

R. O. At the communication between you and me of my late lord of Ely's executors, you desired that I should be privy to their suits with you. I have therefore recommended them to you, and that will stand me in as good stead for buying of such things as I desire of them as if I were further privy to their end, in which they do not wish to have me a participant. They will show you the inventory, and so use themselves as you shall be well contented. Asher, this Friday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

627. Nich. West, Bishop of Ely.

R. O. Articles by Thos. Meggis against Rob. Clyff and Harry Mynne, clks., and Edw. Twyford, gent., executors of Nich. late bishop of Ely, accusing them of conveying away certain chests and other acts of peculation.

Large paper, pp. 3.

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R. O. 2. The replication of Thos. Meggis to the answer of Rob. Clyff, Harry Mynne, and Edw. Twyford.—Reference is made in one article to things done on Wednesday, 10 Feb. [1535].

Large paper, pp. 5.

628. [Sir] Thomas Arundell to Cromwell.

R. O. I thank you for your comfortable letter concerning the office that I had of Malmesbury, which now I hope to enjoy as I have done. I send your bottle with a dish of partridges and rails, whereof this country was never so ill stored. Symondesbrough, this Friday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Master Cromwell, of the King's most hon. Council.

12 June. **629.** [Sir] Thomas Arundell to Cromwell.

R. O. I find the abbot of Malmesbury has, according to your letters, caused a patent to be sealed of the receipts of his house for me, and a recompense for Watkyns. I perceive, as you have often said, you are slow but sure. You have done me as great a pleasure as if it were three times the value. Symonsbrough, 12 June.

You have done as much for young Phylyppes as could be—restored him to life and goods ; but I wish something could be tried out that is yet "in close and hid."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right hon. Mr. Cromwell, of the King's most hon. Council.

630. John Salysbury to Henry Norris.

R. O. I pray you, for my service and the King's advantage of 5,000 or 6,000 marks, to tell his Majesty that I have proved the indictment against Robt. ap Rese, and others, for præmunire and extortions. These have been sent up to the Chancery, and I trust the King will not see his subjects of Denbighland opposed as heretofore, as the extortioner made use of the money to procure friends and bear them out. Denbigh, 12 June. *Signed.*

P.S.—You may win heaven to advertise the King to see misrule punished. I have done my best, and if the King please not to take what the laws giv? him, he may give it to you or any other.

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Henry Norisse, of the King's Privy Chambe, *Endd.*

12 June. **631.** Sir Anthony Broune to Cromwell.

R. O. Thanks him for his loving letter. Was glad to hear the coronation of the Queen was so honorably done, which was not a little to Cromwell's credit. Has no news but of the great cheer my lord of Norfolk and his company have everywhere in these parts, which could not be improved on. We hear the French king has gone from Lyons to Toulouse, clean out of the way toward Noes, and it is thought the meeting with the Pope will take no effect this year. Paris, 12 June.

P.S. in his own hand: I beg you remember my bill to the King, for if I have it not betimes I shall lose all this year's "raprasyones," and it will cost me twice as much next year, for water work decays more in one year than other things in two. My mother promises to bear half my charge. Do not forget, for the King promised it to me. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

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12 June. **632.** Roger Abbot of Furneys to Cromwell.

Cleop. E. iv. 142.* B. M.

The earl of Cumberland, one Sandford, and one Hollecrofte make importunate suit to him for the lordship of Wynterbourne and two other farms belonging to his monastery, which cannot be given up, as they are retained for the subsistence of the convent. Begs him to obtain letters from the King in his favor. Will augment Cromwell's yearly annuity of 4*l.* to 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and give him 10*l.* in ready money. Furneys, 12 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Thos. Cromwell, counsellor to our sovereign the King.

12 June. **633.** Robert Huse to Cromwell.

R. O.

When by the King's command I was late in London to attend according to my duty, a process was issued from the Chancery to the sheriff of Lincolnshire, for me to appear on the Octave of the Trinity, which would be very tedious to me, as I have not recovered since the last time I was there. I beg you to speak to the Lord Chancellor to be good lord to me. I had a *subpœna* delivered by one Dawinport at the suit of Henry Welby, to appear in Hilary term; which I delivered to Ric. Ogle, attorney, desiring him to stay the same till I came to London, as at that time the sheriffs of Lincolnshire were not chosen, and the quarter sessions were unkept. I was at London on Candlemas Day, and the morrow after, and was in the Hall ready to appear, and sent a servant of mine to search in the Chancery for the bill against me, to have made answer to it. I also caused Mr. Leder to search for it; but neither he nor any one else could find it. I know no cause why he that took the *subpœna* should have any against me, for I never had anything to do with him. My lord of Norfolk desired at his departing out of this realm that if I needed it I should have recourse to you. I beg therefore that I may have a further day for my appearance, or else a *dedimus potestatem* to such as my Lord Chancellor shall think fit to take my answer. Lyndewod, 12 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

12 June. **634.** Andrew Menesse, Mayor of Sandwich, to Cromwell.

R. O.

On Tuesday last, Gervase Shelbye, inhabitant of the parish of St. Peter Thanet, who was arrested on Monday at Ramsgate, was brought before us by commandment of John Crips and Edw. Monynges, King's commissioners. The said Shelbye, in the presence of Wm. Saunders and Simon Graunte, spake these words: that his conscience grieved him sore to take the oath commanded to be taken of all the King's subjects in Kent, as the King had broken the sacrament of matrimony, and that when he went over the sea he went to Rome to the Pope to have his favor to marry with queen Anne, but the Pope would give him no licence. He is now in the gaol at Sandwich till the King's pleasure be known. Sandwich, 12 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

12 June. **635.** Sir Gregory Casalis to the Duke of Norfolk.

R. O.

Does not write about the King's cause, because Benet's letters, as well as their joint letter, mention it. Does all he can to help the cause. Thinks the interview at Nice will have a good effect, and advises Norfolk to persuade the King to help it on. At the last Consistory, a commission was produced by Karne; and although it did not want defenders, much discussion followed, which the Pope forbad to be revealed. Has found out that some cardinals contended for our side, especially cardinal de Monte.

Guronus writes that the Duke has undertaken to obtain the despatch of the favor granted to Casale by the King. Asks him to have it done as soon as possible. Rome, 12 June MDXXX[II]I. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

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[12 June.] **636.** THOMAS CHECHILEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. "There came two pardoners in the quarters where I dwell, and wolde a declaryd by ther breffe, whiche I send youe, as they have done in divers places by the King's grace's licence, which I doubt they have misused and counterfeited." Sends it and the authority granted to them by divers men, as shown by the said grant. They confessed having briefs and letters to the number of 2,000, as will be seen by a bill containing the names of the shires they have gathered in, and where they bought their briefs. Has sent them to gaol till he knows Cromwell's pleasure. Wympole, Corpus Christi Day. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful. *Endd.*

13 June. **637.** BONNER to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Various petitions have been made to the Pope, notwithstanding the
St. P. VII. 466. promise of his interview with the French king, insisting on the process. That the Pope may have some pretext to delay the matter in expectation of a congress, various appeals have been made since our last of the 28th. Does not think that the Pope will give any sentence before the vacation; but it is to be feared that if the Pope keep this interview, and forget the King's kindness, he may at the next term, out of pleasure to the Emperor and out of pretence that Katharine was not *cognita*, pronounce the dispensation valid; and in this there will be some colour of justice. Thinks, therefore, it would be advisable to excogitate whatever they can in defence of the King's cause, and submit the same to the Pope. Rome, 13 June 1533.

Hol. Add. Endd.

13 June. **638.** GENEVYEFVE BRINON to SIR ANT. BROWNE.

R. O. Browne asked her, at his departure from Paris, to find him some *petites heures*, like her own; which she has done. Has written to him three or four times, but has had no answer. Wishes to know if she is to send them. Will sell them for 50 crowns. Her husband was told that Browne had sent him a hackney and some plate (*veselle*), which he has not received. Paris, 13 June. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* Mons. Bron, enbasadeur d'Engleterre.

13 June. **639.** MARCUS FORTIA to ———.

Vit. B. XIV. 39. B. M. "Bene mihi a . . . . . .
Patavium . . . . . .
quod in . . . . . .
expectar . . . . . .
posteriori . . . . . .
istuc proficisc . . . . . .
ego, quod mihi . . . . . .
turum esse in Italia[m] . . . . . .
semper, ut in præclaris p . . . . . .
tem, tamen pater meus . . . . . .
non mihi plane concedit in hiis optimis ingenuisque artibus . . . . . .
. . . . . omnes, ut optime scis, hujus civitatis homines, ab istis a . . . . .
. . . . . sit in hac tanta civitate philosophiæ locus. Tum quod ea in . . .
. . . . . me omnium necessaria illis qui rectis studiis dant operam
. . . . . vere declaraveras, tum cum de eisdem disciplinis
coram hic . . . . . es. Dixeras enim eas istis inprimis convenire qui
in ecclesiast . . . . . minemque illis præclare posse studere, cui non
sacerdotium . . . . . neste in otio possit vivere quodquidem mihi deest
nec quo . . . . . atque obtinere possim habeo, paterque meus valde

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639. MARCUS FORTIA to ————*cont.*

dubitat, ne . . . . . difficile beneficia querere, a qua sententia eum conatur dedi . . . . . re et summa humanitate Paulus Sadoletus, vir honestis . . . . . tus, præter quem mitto ejus patruum, neminem reliquum i . . . . . [phi]losophiam nostram defendat atque tueatur. Quod si per eum . . . . . potero, ut meum ingenuis disciplinis studium dem m . . . . . polliceor, tuaque suavissima consuetudine ut opto, f . . . . . me voluptatem fructumque esse capturu[m] . . . . . nitate et animo * * * . . . ne amorem facile decla . . . . . quibusdam viris reddi . . . . . [mi]hi gratius nihil . . . . . optimorum atque eru . . . . . [gra]tias ago, teque magnopere . . . . . ate, amore, observantia, ... iciis, tum tua summa doctri-[na] . . . . . s es, ut si aliter facerem nullum . . . . . te epistolam pluribus verbis scriptam . . . . . et modestiam cognovi, eam etsi occupatis . . . . . turum meum . . . . . parentem tuo nomine salutavi, fratres etiam . . . . . te omnes, ut debent, vehementer amant, seque tibi ut possunt, diligentissime . . . . que, item te vehementer etiam atque etiam oro, efficias ut Reginaldus Polus . . . . . summa observantia coli, observari et amari intelligat, quod et pro ejus [doctr]ina et pro summa ejus religione et pro amplitudine ipsius facere debeo . . . . . [Idi]bus Juniis 1533."

Hol. Mutilated.

14 June. R. O. Rym. XIV. 472. Wilkins, III. 765.

640. CONVOCATION OF YORK.

Attestation of Edw. Lee, archbishop of York, 14 June 1533, to the proceedings of the convocation of York touching the King's divorce. Present: Jas. Ince, Ric. Cryton, and John Wright.

Subscribed by Thomas Argall, notary public of the diocese of Winchester.

14 June. R. O. St. P. VII. 473†.

641. HENRY VIII. to the DUKE OF NORFOLK, &c.

We have received your letters, dated Amyas, the 6th inst., desiring instructions how to act if you find the Pope intends to proceed against us, which you fear he will be pressed to do on hearing of the sentence given for us by the archbishop of Canterbury; whether you should dissuade the interview, or set it forward. We have received letters from our Ambassadors at Rome that the interview is delayed till Sept.; and, notwithstanding the plain and reasonable answer made by our good brother the French king to the Pope's brief, neither the Pope nor his cardinals are satisfied. Your prolonged and fruitless absence is no less displeasing to us than to you; and seeing that the interview is now likely to be clearly frustrate, which the French king's Ambassadors always say is desired on his part "for the compounding of our great cause," and that nothing is propounded at Rome, except for the advantage of the Pope and Emperor, we are anxious that you should speedily seek the French king's presence, and, if you see no better effect like to come of it hereafter, "dissuade shortly and briefly the said meeting." And, further, by wise handling you are "to ensearch and grope the bottom of our said good brother's mind," to know if there be any matter touching him to be treated at the interview. You are therefore to tell him that, being informed of the "disappointment" of the interview, and considering the

† Printed from the less perfect draft, § 2.

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causes to be treated thereat, and how the French king was willing to go thither "to compone principally our said cause,* to propone for other causes of the interview such matters as the composition whereof would tend to the Emperor's and Pope's glory, and in manner satisfy their desires† by answer to them made only, though there follow no interview—for so it may appear that the French king and we should condescend to the articles they have won their desires, which is to set mistrust between us and the Almains, and so to compound their matters for their advantage and our discommodity:"—We are not a little moved to see our good brother and ourselves, being such princes of Christendom, so handled with the Pope to our dishonor, "seeming thereby to be at the Pope's commandment, to come or to tarry as he or his cardinals shall appoint,‡ they imponing conditions to him, which he, being a prince of heart (as we doubt not), woll in our judgment neither sustain nor bear." Why should the meeting be now disappointed on account of the time of the year, and a mere imaginary dread of pestilence in the place, when these considerations were as well known at first as now? If the Pope use such pretexts for delay, setting aside the agreement at Bologna, he may with better color call September too late to return to Rome conveniently by sea. These proceedings might be tolerated if our brother or we had any urgent cause to sue to him; but as we understand our good brother has no particular matter of his own, and all the other matters are only for the Emperor's and the Pope's commodity, we think it not for the honor of such princes as our brother and ourselves to wait the Pope's pleasure whether to go or abide; and you may say we speak the more earnestly as our good brother thinks it commodious for us, and bears himself thus only for our sake; whereas we had rather suffer injury at the Pope's hand than he should suffer dishonor, especially as the fruit that could be procured from the Pope cannot countervail the displeasure now sustained. You shall therefore say that although we could have been content to have received and taken jointly with our good brother pleasure and friendship in our great cause, we cannot esteem the Pope's part so high as to wish him to be a suitor for it in such an unseemly and uncertain delay; and we desire him in anywise to disappoint for his part the said interview. For we, having the justness of our cause for us, with the consent of our nobility and commons, have no such need of what the Pope can do for or against us as that our so perfect friend should be not only a mediator but a suitor waiting for audience, while the Pope is guided by cardinals who think it pastime to dally with kings. Our brother will, therefore, unless the Pope make suit to him, or he have causes of his own, do great pleasure to us by giving the Pope to understand that we know ourself and him both, and look to be esteemed accordingly; and this course will be far more effectual "for conducting of any purpose."

By his answer, which you will signify to us in all diligence, you will easily understand whether he has any particular object with the Pope, or no, and what likelihood there is of the day now appointed being observed; of which, you may say, we have great doubt, and would be glad to know the certainty by his refusal, if he has no special reason against it; "which sentence our pleasure is ye oftentimes repeat and inculke, not as though we seemed to doubt in his sincerity, or to mistrust that he had not made us privy of all his affairs, whereof we have no suspicion, but as it were to declare that we esteem not anything that might be by the Pope done against us as wherefore such a Prince should procure such a meeting." You shall also desire him, as the Imperialists at Rome call loudly for the Pope's process, to write to the cardinals of Tournon and Grammont to call on our part for the admission of the excusator for conservation of the rights of all princes. The rejection

* So in all three MSS. But some words seem necessary to complete the sense.
† The remainder of this quotation is not in § 2 or § 3.
‡ The rest of this quotation is not in § 2.

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641. HENRY VIII. to the DUKE OF NORFOLK, &c.—*cont.*

of our excusator would be a usurpation attended with the greatest glory that ever came to the Holy See, reducing princes to the case of private persons. You shall also urge him to write to his agents continually to sound and blow in the Pope's ears that if he refuse our excusator we shall be provoked to pass laws by which, the Pope's estimation being decayed, obedience to the See in this realm will soon be withdrawn; and that the example may induce other princes to lay their heads together for the conservation of their rights, and so a great part of Christendom may be alienated from the See, for which the Pope will have only himself to thank. Contrary to his religion, by which he is bound to favor peace, he was the beginner of his own mischief in devising for his own glory to turn the whole word upside down.

If our good brother reply, that, having gave gone so far in the conclusion of this interview, he cannot break off, and you find he is determined to proceed, you are to go thither in company with him; and if you perceive that at the time of the meeting nothing has been attempted against us, you are to proceed in every condition according to your former instructions. But if you find the Pope has, in violation of his promise, done some notable act against us, you must in no wise show yourself there as sent thither specially by us to treat with him in our said cause, "but as repairing in the company of our said good brother only as a testimony of the perfect amity and friendship between us," and that you do not set forth by yourself any practice in our behalf, but suffer everything to be done by our good brother, pressing him as of yourselves to do what he can for the satisfaction of our desire.

If by these or other means our good brother shall refuse the meeting, then, calling to mind the treaties for mutual aid between us, you shall communicate with him thereof, and devise for certain aid at his hands, if either the Pope or Emperor should intend displeasure to us, urging him to stop the passage of our enemies through his country, or landing on his coasts, and also taking measures with him for mutual surety.

Draft, in Derby's hand, pp. 16. *Headed:* Copy of the King's highness' letters to my lord of Norfolk and his colleagues, of xiiij. of June. *Endd.*

R. O. 2. An earlier and less perfect draft of the same.
Partly in Wriothesley's hand, and partly in Derby's, pp. 24.

R. O. 3. Another still earlier draft, with some variations.
In Gardiner's hand, pp. 9. *Endd.:* Minute of the King's letters.

14 June. **642.** EDMUND BONNER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Thanks for his singular kindness.

Notwithstanding the appellations, provocations, petitions, protestations, and informations made by us here, Capisuccha, the Pope's commissary, proceeds in the principal cause, but only to acts of no great importance. It is pretended that the matters excusatory are rejected. It is thought that the Pope causes this process to be made, to satisfy the Imperialists, and is putting off his determination till the congress, to satisfy the King. When talking to the Pope yesterday about the coming of the duke of Norfolk and the King's cause, his Holiness, although he made no little difficulty of doing any good now that the cause had proceeded so far, said that he intended to keep the interview, and do the best he could devise in that behalf. He lamented that his fortune was not to deserve thanks of the King, and at the same time to endure the exclamations of the other party, who say that her cause is in utter ruin by his delay. Will send word from time to time what the Pope will do further. Desires to be recommended to the King and Queen. Rome, 14 June 1533.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

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14 June. **643.** BENET to HENRY VIII.

R. O. St. P. VII. 468.

A courier arrived on the 29th, from the French king, with letters for Tournon, instructing him to desire the Pope to take no new step against you till the Congress, or otherwise he should consider it a very great injury. The Pope, on hearing this, was much displeased, saying that the French king should rather regard God than man, and not think to obtain his wishes by threats; and he finally said that it was not very consistent "that his Holiness here should innovate nothing, and your Highness daily should innovate there." Went the next day to the Pope, and found him very much altered, in consequence of the news he had received the night before of the archbishop of Canterbury's proceedings in your Grace's affair; on which occasion he repeated the same arguments, and complained of your proceedings in contempt of his Holiness and the authority of the See, by this act of my lord of Canterbury, "which to tolerate, his Holiness said, was too much against his duty toward God and the world." The Imperialists have been loud in their exclamations against these proceedings, and in the Consistory on Friday last aggravated the same to the uttermost, exclaiming against the Pope's delays. On their departure the Pope told the Cardinals that Karne had been with him two days before, and delivered him a supplication, to which he would not answer without their advice. What has since been done in the Consistory I cannot say, as the Cardinals are under pain of excommunication not to divulge it. Ten days past the Imperialists labored to have a brief which was in attestation of one granted by the Pope in January two years ago. When I lamented that he should have granted it, he said it could not be denied. I could not obtain a copy of it. I am told by cardinal Tournon that it is nothing more than a brief attestatory of the previous inhibition to be executed upon the archbishop of Canterbury. The King will learn more by the letters of Carne and Boner. On my asking Tournon to request the Pope to let me know what was done in the Consistory, the Pope replied he would show it me himself, at which time he assured me that nothing of any importance was said about your cause. I find that on that occasion Capisucca made relation of the acts in the matter excusatory and other matters.

Though De Monte is very sore, like all the rest, at the Archbishop's proceedings, he defended your part in the Consistory very earnestly. Urge the King to write to France for some promotion for him. Rome, 13 June 1533.

P.S.—I received your letter in cipher, by a courier despatched from Gurone. The French king will defer the interview till the middle of August. Rome, 14 June 1533. *Signed.*

In Bonner's hand. Mutilated. Add. Endd.

R. O. 2. Draft of the preceding.

In Benet's hand, pp. 8. *Mutilated.*

14 June. **644.** EDWARD KARNE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Hears from Bonner and other friends that Cromwell has been good master to him in his suits. Thanks him, and offers his service in return. Sends him a pair of "Romanyske" gloves, perfumed, as a remembrance. There is no news. It is said that the interview will be about the middle of September. All these parts stand in rest and peace. Rome, 14 June 1533.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

14 June. **645.** [CROMWELL] to MR. STRETE.*

R. O. By his last letters Cromwell recommended Curson and Fyndern "to be preferred unto" the cattle and corn belonging to the late priory of Calwyche, and has since recommended Mr. Longford for the domains of the

* Ric. Strete, archdeacon of Salop. *See* Vol. v. 1456.

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645. [Cromwell] to Mr. Strete—*cont.*

said priory. Desires now that Mr. Fitzherbert, Longford's father-in-law, may have the tithes and the corn then sown, at such prices as may be deemed sufficient. Curson and Fyndern state that they have commissions and grants from the King; which is untrue. Desires him to recommend them to use "no such fashions." The King desires you to bring up the half year's rents of the bishopric, which he hopes will be here before his departure on progress. You may translate the canon of Colwich into some good house of that religion near you. London, 14 June.

Draft in Cromwell's hand, pp. 2.

14 June. **646.** Richard Scrope, of Castlecombe.

Add. 28,212, f. 41. B. M.

Receipt given by Cromwell to Richard Scrope, of Castlecombe, for 5*l.* for his fine to the King, 14 June 25 Hen. VIII.

14 June. **647.** Cardinal of Jaen to Charles V.

Add. MS. 28,585, f. 272. B. M.

Has received his letter of 31 May. Will do what the Emperor wishes in the English affair, when the Ambassador and Rodrigo Davalos have given him his instructions. The Queen has no hope but in the help of God and the Emperor. Has done what he could with the Pope, Cardinals, and others. The Auditor has finished his examination of the process (*tiene acabado de ver todo el processo*), and has made a report (*relacion*) of great part thereof to the Consistory. Certain appellations made by the excusator have been ruled void and frivolous, and it has been decided by a special decree that he is not to be heard, nor his appeals admitted. Notwithstanding all this diligence, it has been procured that they will proceed to a definitive sentence.

Has worked hard, in spite of the order of the Ambassador, when he first came, that he should not speak to the Pope, Cardinals, nor any other persons, on the Emperor's business. Has obeyed in all affairs but this.

The Auditor who has charge of this case is Paulo de Capisuchis, a Roman gentleman of learning and integrity.

Thinks any favor shown him would be well employed. It is a good thing to find a man whom the other side cannot corrupt. Dr. Ortiz and Colardi, "procurator de lo de Flandes," are working well. Rome, 14 June 1533.

Sp., pp. 4. *Modern copy.*

14 June. **648.** Monastery of Wilton.

See Grants in June, No. 10.

15 June. **649.** George Hempton to Cromwell.

R. O.

I have received your letters, dated Richmond, 27 May, and find that Mr. Alayn King has informed you that I have certain money of his and of John Eston. I have neither. If I receive such money as is due here, I will do as you propose. As for John Eston taking his journey here to Paris, he had better take his journey to Turkey-ward. Seven times as much money could not quit him in Paris. Paris, 15 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

15 June. **650.** John Abbot of St. Austin's [Canterbury] to Cromwell.

R. O.

In answer to a request that he should grant the preferment of the manor of Lenham to Marcus Ager, desires that in this matter favor should be shown to Will. Copyn, to whom they have already granted it. St. Austin's, 15 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master of the Jewels.

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15 June. **651.** THOMAS ABBOT OF MOCHELNEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have received your mind by Dr. Lee, for 40*l.* by serjeant Thornton, promised you in recompence of your pains taken for me. I paid him 100*l.* for your use only, for he asked me no less. I sent for the executors before Dr. Lee, and he confessed the receipt of the money, and affirms it was paid to you. Please show this bearer, Mr. Cuffe, your mind in this matter, so that upon your further certificate I may by your help obtain the said money. As concerning your fee, which, as I perceive by the Dr. that Thornton promised you, I never knew of it, supposing you had been contented with the said sum. Mochelney, 15 June. *Sealed.*

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

15 June.† **652.** ——— to ———

Vit. B. XIV. 41. B. M. "R^do S^or m . . . . . una c . . . . . picio de . . . . . pasar li . . . . . cipicio da meg . . . . . qui mi butai . . . . . testa e del fianco . . . . . corere giunto a Parma mi salto la febr[e] . . . . . fato sogiornare in Parma e in Modena . . . . . necessario prender medicina la qual per la . . . . . mi ha levata la febre e me ne vo . . . . . io non penso di fare se non quello mi sara . . . . . li signori inbassatori da li quali intenderesti (?) . . . . . no le cose per che amalato che io fui e . . . . . lor signorie con quel pocho spacio che io haveva . . . . . in Bologna con il Guiciardino, consigliero a . . . . . per la micicia che ha con il cavalier Casale . . . . . molto afecionato al Re, e per quanto . . . . . mi pare che V.S. non sia per innovare . . . . . la bocamento, altro non mi ocor . . . . . bona * * *

"Prego V. S. che faci mia excusa con il signor Duca e con il Re se li su . . . . . ."

Mutilated.

16 June. **653.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives. The time did not suffer, and still less the quality of the bearer of my letters of the 7th, to write at great length of the occurrences here. This prevented me from making any mention of the entry of the King's lady into this city and of her coronation, which was a cold, meagre, and uncomfortable thing, to the great dissatisfaction, not only of the common people, but also of the rest. And it seems that the indignation of everybody about this affair has increased by a half since the coronation. As it would be disagreeable to your Majesty to read the account of the said entry and coronation, I have written to Granvelle, to whom your Majesty can refer if you have leisure to waste. The King has ordered that the six ships which were already armed last year shall be armed again and set in order. It is thought they are wanted to escort other ships going to Iceland to fish, for fear of the Scots, who, notwithstanding the truce said to have been made, take vessels every day, and, even within the last three days, have taken a very fine one, in which were killed more than 60 Englishmen; also for fear of those of Denmark and Hamburg, who last year treated the English ships badly. It is said the King wished to send to Denmark and Hamburg a doctor, either for the security of the said ships, or for some other matter, which I will try to

† Dated in modern marginal note 15 June 1533.

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653. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

discover. The earl of Wiltshire said lately to an Italian servant of the King that, besides the good intelligence that the king of France and they had in Germany, they hoped, by means of the Pope, that in a few days Andrea Doria and Genoa would be at the devotion of the king of France. The Venetian ambassador told me that he has heard the same, having been much in company with the French ambassador during these festivities, in which they continually assisted. I write this, not because I believe it, for I think it impossible, but to show you the simplicity of these Englishmen, and the malice of the French in forging such stories.

There has been no change in the Queen's treatment, and I don't think there will be until the return of the duke of Norfolk, which is expected shortly, owing to the doubt of the Pope's coming to Nice. The Queen, ever since the King informed her that she must keep house by herself, requested the King to reduce her establishment somewhat (*la vouloir reduire quelque part*), giving her only her confessor, physician, and apothecary, and three women, and that he would support them, and take the rest of the rents assigned to her. This she did principally, as I have understood, in order that your Majesty, seeing her in such condition, might apply a remedy; but having remonstrated with her that it would injure her cause and her possession as by conjugal right, she forebore such proposals, and accepted my advice; in the hope, nevertheless, that your Majesty would still seek a remedy for her case, just as much as if she were the worst treated woman in the world. Of this I assured her.

There has been here lately a French captain, named Pitoz, who, with a well furnished galleon, is going to take a present from his master to the king of Fez, from whom he will bring some Barbary horses. I know not if the said captain has been thrown here by fortune, or has come expressly to communicate his charge, containing perhaps some underhand practice with the said king of Fez, seeing that those which had been begun with the Turks have been without effect.

The Synod of the province of York has been lately assembled, by order of the King, to decide in favor of the divorce, in which the bishop of Durham opposed manfully the bishop of London, who was formerly ambassador with your Majesty; and, were it not that the King cannot find a man more competent to govern the country adjoining Scotland, he would have been put in prison, like the bishop of Rochester, who has not been at liberty till within these three days, and this only at the intercession of Cromwell.

The good order taken by the queen [of Hungary] in Flanders, as to treating English merchants as well or better than formerly, and the friendly words I hear used towards them, have encouraged the said merchants to send more merchandise than they have done for a long time. The Council argue from this good treatment that it is not in your power to get the Flemings to make war or interrupt the traffic; and this they publish in several places. London, 16 June 1533.

Hol., Fr., pp. 3. *From a modern copy.*

16 June. **654.** DR. ORTIZ to CHARLES V.

Add. MS. 28,585, f. 278. B. M.

The difficulty about the briefs has ceased. Although the intimations of the others are wanting, that of 1531 is here, with its intimations, by virtue of which any prelate can declare the acts of the king of England to be null, his kingdom interdicted, and himself excommunicated, with Anne, and all his councillors and prelates who have favored him, who are deprived of all their offices and dignities. This declaration was necessary, not only to console the Queen, and to show the Church the King's iniquity, but also to encourage those who favor her, and terrify the wicked. The Ambassador has sent

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two briefs with their intimations to be declared in Flanders and England, and has sent to England instruments of the inhibitions against proceeding there, because the Queen and Ambassador wrote that after the King had attempted to marry Anne, the archbishop of Canterbury, on pretence of being Legate in England, cited the Queen and King to appear on May 9, at a certain abbey, to determine if the former marriage of the Queen were valid or not. It is necessary that the King's iniquity should be known to all the Church, and all be excited against him, for a war with him will be no less holy than against the Turks. The Count sent to the Emperor three copies of the brief. Advises one to be sent to France, for publication at the Court, so that Francis may fear to take the King's part; another to Portugal; and the third for publication in the Imperial court.

Suggests their being printed, and the censures declared by preachers, so that the people may be animated to assist in chastising the King's schism and heresy.

Cardinals Monte and Campeggio advise that a new commission should be obtained against what the King has attempted; but the count (Cifuentes) has done well in not following this advice, so as not to embarrass the Consistory with a new trial. In consequence of the delay caused by the examination of the *remissorias* by Capisucio, does not think the sentence will be given before the vacation.

As the Pope knows from the English ambassadors and his Nuncio what the king of England has done, he has been requested to declare by a brief that the King and kingdom have incurred the censures of the Church, as the See cannot suffer such an ill in silence, in order that all previous briefs may be confirmed; that the people may not think that what the King has done has been by the authority and dispensation of the Pope, and by revocation of the previous briefs, and that Anna's issue may not be considered legitimate. This brief is necessary to oppose the sin of schism and heresy, and also that those who favor the King may see that they are deprived of their bishoprics and offices, and fear to carry out his intention, while the better part of the nation will be animated against them, in favor of the Queen.

Sends a copy of a minute which the Pope ordered to be drawn up. Asks the Emperor to write to the Pope for its despatch, as it is remitted to cardinals Monte, Campeggio, and Cesis, and he fears there will be delay.

The Ambassador in England writes that the servants of the Queen are ordered to call her only widow of prince Arthur, and that Anne was to be crowned on May 20.

Although it has been decided by four decrees that the King's excusator cannot be heard, there have been appeals and reclamations, and last Friday it was concluded in the negative.

On Wednesday next, 18 June, the auditor Capisucho, who is judge of the case, will report on (*refiera*) the *remissorias* in the principal cause.

Asks for money. Rodrigo de Avalos has just arrived. Cifuentes does not think it necessary to send the copies mentioned above. Rome, 16 June 1533.

Sp., pp. 6. *Modern copy.*

16 June. **655.** Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.

Add. MS. 28,585, f. 274. B. M.

* * * * *

Has heard news from Switzerland of negociations between the kings of France and England and the dukes of Gueldres, Bavaria, and other German powers, for a new league with the Suabian league. It is expected to succeed. * * *

Has sent to queen Mary in Flanders the last brief about the King's separation from Anna, and the inhibition of the judges to prevent the archbishop of Canterbury from proceeding. Caused duplicates and instructions for

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655. Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.—*cont.*

what has to be done there to be made. Ordered one to be sent to the Imperial ambassador in England, and the other to remain with *Su Alteza* (queen Mary ?).

If published in the neighbouring countries, it must come to the knowledge of the King and his people that they are excommunicated and interdicted. Thinks it will have little effect on the King's disobedience, but he wishes the Queen to see that he thinks of her cause.

Does not hesitate to tell the Pope that the true remedy is a sentence. Goes with the lawyers to inform the Cardinals. At one time the Pope gives him good hopes, and at another says that the Emperor has never replied to his letters on the subject. Continues to say to him that he is bound to execute justice, and then the Emperor will do what is right.

Last Friday it was determined that the excusator should not be heard, and that the principal cause should be examined in the first consistory.

The Pope tells him that the French king wishes to marry the sister of the prince of Navarre to the Scotch king.

Has just received the Emperor's letter of 31 May, by Rodrigo Davalos. Approves of his coming.

The Pope told him that the kings of England and Scotland were friendly. Rome, 16 June 1533.

Sp., pp. 8. *Modern copy.*

16 June. **656.** Rodrigo Davalos to Charles V.

Add. MS. 28,585, f. 282. B. M.

Arrived at Rome on Saturday, 14 June. After consultation with the count of Cifuentes and the lawyers, went to the palace, and Sunday was appointed for an audience. On that day, in the presence of the Count and Dr. Ortiz, spoke to the Pope about the divorce, telling him that the blame of the delay was imputed to him. He replied that he was blamed on both sides, by the king of England and by the Emperor, and at last he said he should soon attend to the case, and should not cease doing so. Asked him, on the part of the Emperor, to settle it before the vacation. Today, Monday, we have been with the lawyers before cardinals Monte, Campejo, and Cesaris, to whom the cause is committed. On Wednesday the Consistory will hear the report (*relacion*) of the principal cause; and the whole report, as the lawyers say, will be finished in two or three Consistories. All, however, think it will be impossible to give sentence before the vacation, which begins on the 8th or 10th July. If not given by that time, business will not be resumed until the end of September, and by that time the Pope will be absent; and nothing can be done in his absence.

The adversaries employ abundance of money and promises. Suggests that the salaries of the Emperor's advocates should be paid.

The lawyers wish he had brought a letter from the Emperor to the Consistory and the Cardinals, who have to hear the case. Has communicated with the cardinal of Jaen. Rome, 16 June 1533.

Sp., pp. 4. *Modern copy.*

16 June. **657.** Cardinal of Jaen to Charles V.

Add. MS. 28,585, f. 284. B. M.

The Pope gave me to understand that he should try to take away the hopes of the French about Italy; they should be content with a good intelligence with him and the Emperor, and could gain more, with greater ease, in other kingdoms. I understand him to mean that he wished to set them against the king of England (*que los queria hechar sobrel rey de Inglaterra*).

Subsequently he opened this more clearly, saying that the king of England deserved punishment for his sin, and proceedings might be taken against

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him as a heretic. As the affair was of importance, he wished no one to know of it till he had communicated with the Emperor. Replied only that the king of England had deserved this and more, and that the king of France ought to separate from him. If a hope of gain was held out (*y que dandole por aquellas partes ganancia*), I thought all the French would attack him, as they are naturally enemies of the English. The affair must be managed with the greatest secrecy, so that the French might not suspect the object was to detach them from the English. The practice should be begun by the Pope, through some French person, who would start it, as if it was his own idea (*que lo tocase como de suyo*). Said this to ensure secrecy, and to prevent the Pope using this practice as a pretext for settling his visit to Nice. He said he would think of a fit person, and seemed pleased with the practice.

Asks for instructions. Thinks the project likely to succeed. Any plan to punish the King will be well received by God and the world. Rome, 16 June 1533.

Sp., pp. 4. *Modern copy.*

Add. MS. 28,585, f. 270. B. M.

2. Contemporary abstract of the letters of the cardinal of Jaen, dated 14 and 16 June 1533.

Sp., pp. 3. *Modern copy.*

16 June. R. O.

658. THOMAS PRIOR OF SPALDING to CROMWELL.

I send you a poor present, and will hereafter remember you further. Spalding, 16 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

16 June. R. O.

659. SIR A. UGHTRED to CROMWELL.

Be not discontented that you had not your fee before. I have wine for you, which would have been spoiled if sent to Southampton. After Michaelmas I will provide you with such as there is no better in England. I will not trouble you now with the reparations of this castle. All is quiet here. Castle of Jersey, 16 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Endd.*

16 June. R. O.

660. N. POYNTZ to SIR WILL. KINGSTON.

On Saturday last I received your letter by my good master Mr. Cromwell, to do no displeasure to your cousin John Barkeley at his now coming down, as he is bound for the King's peace. I have endeavored to comply, and, though he took dishonest advantage of me, I shall not meddle with him. Sudbury, 16 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Sir William Kingston, knight, of the King's most hon. Council.

17 June. Harl. 6,148, f. 25. B. M. C.'s Letters, 244. Arch. XVIII. 78.

661. [CRANMER] to HAWKYNS.

Does not wish him to think that his labor in writing to him is lost. After the Convocation had determined on the divorce according to the consent of the universities, he was sent by the King and Council to Dunstable, four miles from Amptell, where the lady Katharine keeps house, to summon her before him to hear the final sentence. When cited by Dr. Lee to appear, she refused, saying "that as her cause was before the Pope, she would have none other judge." Nevertheless, on the 8th May, according to the appointment, Cranmer came to Dunstable, with the bishop of Lincoln as his assistant, and the bishop of Winchester, Drs. Bell, Claybroke, Trygonnell, Hewis, Olyver, and Brytten, Mr. Bedell, and other

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661. [CRANMER] to HAWKYNS—*cont.*

councillors in the law, for the King's part. They held a court there, and Katharine, not appearing, was declared contumacious, and proceeded against fifteen days. On the morrow after Ascension Day Cranmer gave final sentence that the Pope could not license such marriages.

On their return the King prepared for the coronation of the Queen. The Thursday before Pentecost all the crafts of London waited on the King and Queen at Greenwich, and brought the Queen to the Tower in great state. There on Friday night, the King made 18 knights of the Bath, who attended the Queen on Saturday in her progress (which was about half a mile in length) through the city to Westminster, where she banqueted. and was conveyed thence in a barge to York Place. The King always went before her in a barge secretly.

The coronation took place on Sunday [1 June], when there assembled with Cranmer, at Westminster church, the bishops of York, London, Winchester, Lincoln, Bath, and St. Asaph's, the abbot of Winchester, and ten or twelve other abbots. They all proceeded to Westminster Hall, and received the Queen; who, supported by London and Winchester, came to Westminster church, preceded by my lord of Suffolk with the crown, and two other lords with the sceptre and a white rod. Cranmer crowned her, she sitting on a scaffold between the high altar and the choir. The ceremony over, she returned to the Hall, where a great solemn feast was kept all day, the order of which was too long now to be written. This coronation was not before her marriage, which took place about St. Paul's day last, "as the condition thereof doth well appear, by reason she is now somewhat big with child." The report that Cranmer married her is false, "for I myself knew not thereof a fortnight after it was done. And many other things be also reported of me, which be mere lies and tales."

One Fryth, who was imprisoned in the Tower, was appointed by the King to be examined before Cranmer, the bishops of London and Winchester, Suffolk, the Lord Chancellor, and Wiltshire. His opinion that there is no corporeal presence of Christ in the host and sacrament (after the opinion of Œcolampadius) is so notably erroneous, that they left him to his ordinary, the bishop of London, who has delivered him to the secular power; and he looks every day to go to the fire. Although Cranmer sent for him three or four times, he could not persuade him to leave his opinion. One Andrewe, a tailor of London, is condemned with him for the self-same opinion.

In case he has not heard from the Ambassadors lately gone over, informs him that Norfolk, Rochford, Paulet, Sir Francis Bryan, Sir Ant. Browne, &c., Drs. Gooderyche, Aldryche, and Thrylbey, have gone to the French king. "I suppose they go from him to the Pope unto . . . . . ."

Many here wish Hawkyns to succeed his uncle*, and "a great sort" wish otherwise; but they will not prevent it by "such idle communication." Sends a bill for the bank of 400 "duckes de largo," which he is not to use unless he has need of it; "for it is none of the King's money, nor his said Grace knoweth nothing thereof, but alonely of my benevolence to serve your purpose, in case (as I said) you should lack the same." Croydon, 17 June.

"A copy of a letter sent unto Master Hawkins, ambassador with the Emperor's majesty."

17 June. **662.** ELIZABETH LADY WORCESTER to CROMWELL.

Vesp. F. XIII. 98 b. B. M.

Thos. and Henry Stradling have untruly accused her husband's officers of Glamorgan, and since her husband departed with the King they intend to sue to Cromwell for the preferment of their suit. They have

* Nic. West, bishop of Ely.

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always resisted the rulers in those parts, and live only by pillage and extortion. They set upon her husband's deputy; murdered one of his servants, and maimed three or four more at Kerdif Castle. Begs him to give no credence to them. Greenwich, 17 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Cromwell, one of the King's most honourable councillors. *Endd.*

17 June. **663.** Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.

Add. MS. 28,585, f. 288. B. M.

Wrote yesterday by a courier sent by the viceroy of Naples. Did not reply fully to Davalos's letter, as the courier was sent about the succour of Coron, and the Count did not wish to detain him.

In the matter of England, will only write what he does not think the Emperor will hear from Davalos.

The Pope relies most upon the cardinal of Monte in this affair, on account of his authority and learning. He, with Cæsarino and Campeggio, assembled yesterday, in the Pope's presence, to decide whether the principal cause was to be referred in the Rota as well as in the Consistory. The Emperor's lawyers thought it better that it should be referred only in the Consistory, to save time. It seemed to me best that those of the Rota should take cognisance of the matter in company with the Cardinals, as I am informed has been sometimes done. The members of the Rota are lawyers, and there are very few in the College of Cardinals, so that it is well for them to take advice of the former. However, as the Emperor's advocate thought the other the better course, we agreed to it; and the Pope has decided that the matter shall be heard in the Consistory without the Rota. Heard the same day that cardinal Monte has obtained leave to go and take baths for an illness which attacks him every year. This will prevent anything being done before the vacation. Sent for a cousin of his, an archbishop of Naples (*del reyno*), to persuade him not to go, but it was of no use. Will go myself, and ask him to stay, on behalf of your Majesty.

When Rodrigo Davalos and I went to the Pope, and read him the letter of credence and part of the cipher from the ambassador in England, he expressed his desire to do justice shortly, and informed us of certain things which he had settled with your Majesty; but while Davalos was there, he said nothing of what he had formerly said to me, that I should write to your Majesty about the execution of the sentence; and therefore we said nothing about it either, as your Majesty had ordered. After Davalos had left to attend to other business, he asked me if your Majesty had sent any answer to his request that I should write touching the execution of justice. Replied that you had, but Davalos had taken it with him. He asked what it was. I promised to bring it or send it, as I had not committed it to memory. I mean to insist that your Majesty has declared yourself in such wise that his Holiness may well give sentence.

I have heard since that Jacobo Salviati advised the Pope to give sentence, and his Holiness replied that he wished to do so, but feared, as it was the first (*por ser el el primero*). I have heard also from the archbishop of Capua that the king of England presses for the case to be delayed till after the interviews, saying that he will then find some way of settling it (*algun medio*). I have used all possible diligence, and asked the Pope to let me know if he hears anything from England. He told me a person had come from the King, but he had not yet seen him. I hear now that he brought news of the coronation of "la amiga Anna." * * *

Rome, 17 June 1533.

Sp., pp. 7. *Modern copy.*

Ibid., f. 286. 2. Contemporary abstract, with marginal notes.

Sp., pp. 4. *Modern copy.*

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17 June. **664.** The Scotch Borders.

R. O. Account of Sir Geo. Lawson, kt., of moneys received for coats, conduct, and wages of the garrisons on the Borders against Scotland, from 14 Sept. 24 Hen.VIII. to 17 June following.

Receipts.—From the abbot of St. Mary's, York, by warrant dated 2 Sept. 24 Hen.VIII. From Master Cromwell: 6 Dec., by John Gostwyk; 6 Jan., by Ric. Cromwell; 20 Jan., by Thos. Barton; 31 Jan., by Ric. Cromwell; 20 Feb., by Sir Rauf Ellercar; 15 March, by the abbot of St. Mary's; 11 April, by the same; 11 April, by Tristram Teshe; 6 May, by Dr. Lee; 11 June, by Lancelot Colyns, treasurer of York. Total, 23,368*l.*

Payments.—For coats and conduct money, and the wages of 2,500 men in garrison, with their captains and petty captains, and Lawson's own wages, 21,179*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* To Lord Dacre, 500*l.* Horse hire for ordnance for divers "rodes" in Scotland, and labourers' wages, 32*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* Wages of bowyers and fletchers at Newcastle, 11*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* Corn at Berwick, Alnmouth, and Newcastle, 760*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Wheat and malt lost in Robt. Doxford's ship, which was taken by the Scotch last Easter eve, near Scarborough, 30*l.* Freight of ships with corn from Norfolk, Marshland, Yorkshire, and Holderness, to Berwick, Aylemouth, and Newcastle, 78*l.* 10*s.* 9½*d.* Wages of carpenters, smiths, slaters, &c. at Berwick, 79*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* Oak timber, wood, and coals, 30*l.* Portage of money from York to Berwick and the Borders, 15*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Total, 22,716*l.* 13*s.* 9½*d.*

Pp. 3. *Endd.*

17 [June]. **665.** Anne Basset to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Is glad to hear of the arrival of my Lord. If she is to pass the winter in France begs she may have an every-day robe. Regrets she costs her so much, but cannot help it, as she must have many little trifles that she would not have required in England. Has received the shoes and the hose, which are too small for her, and begs to have others. Pont-de-remy, the 17th of this month.

Begs on second thoughts to be recommended to her father.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

17 June. **666.** Charles Duke of Suffolk to Lord Lisle.

R. O. The King's Council have ordered that the mayor, aldermen, &c. of Calais shall have the passage from thence to Dover, or elsewhere, as they have done, until their grant and Bertelet's letters patent shall be tried before my Lord Chancellor which of them be more sufficient. London, 17 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

18 June. **667.** Jaques de Coucy [Sieur de Vervins] to the Deputy of
R. O. Calais.

I have received by your servant, Jehan du Moucheau, the rings you have sent, and thank you for them. The Seneschal* is not at present at Boulogne, but I expect him at the end of the week, and you will afterwards be such near neighbours that you will hear frequently from each other. Boulogne, 18 June. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

* Oudart du Bies.

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18 June. R. O. **668.** CHRISTOPHER JENNEY to LORD LISLE.

At Lisle's request has written a special letter to Sir Philip Booythe since the last term, but the vacation between terms was so short he had no time to ride to him himself. Mr. Boothe returned answer that he was not perfectly remembered about the two obligations in which he was bound to Mr. Dudeley or to Sir Henry Guldeford, for which he was sued by Thos. Jenyns, deceased, and could give no answer till he should speak with Jennye this summer. Will not fail to see him in the summer, and write again in the beginning of Michaelmas term. My cousin Graynfeeld has taken great pains both with my Lord his master,* and Adyngton, for the stay of his suit against you. I want a man to keep a goshawk, and, if I might be so bold, would be glad to have a young man of your Lordship's, called Richard Gyllam. Your gift of 20*l.*, "whereof I have great need," cannot be to me so great a pleasure as that. 18 June.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

18 June. R. O. **669.** PETER VANNES to CROMWELL.

What he has written in his other letters about the meeting of the Pope and the French king was derived from conjecture and common report. Has since heard from Morette that letters of the 13th inst. have come from the French court to Humyeres, saying that the bishop of Faenza had arrived to decline the postponement of the meeting, and to say that it should be held at the time fixed. He says that it is a false report about the 4,000 Spaniards whom Andrew Doria was said to have brought from Spain. We shall go towards Lyons tomorrow, but it is uncertain whether we shall find the King there, or at Avignon. The Admiral will meet the duke (Norfolk) halfway; and, Morette says, wishes him to turn aside into Burgundy, as he can entertain him better where he governs. The King meanwhile may have finished his journey to Toulouse, by the time the Duke can return to Lyons and Avignon. Hears that the Duke prefers to go straight to Lyons, and meet the King as soon as possible. The Duke treats the French with great honor and courtesy, and receives those who seem to be at the head of affairs with prudent and weighty talk. In return they venerate him. Desires to be recommended to the King. Paris, 18 June 1533.

Hol., Lat., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

18 [June?] R. O. **670.** SIR GREGORY CASALE to CROMWELL.

Begs his intercession with the Queen in a matter which Gurone will explain. Fears she has conceived an unfavorable opinion of him, but trusts she will not wrongfully condemn such an old and faithful servant. Assuredly since the beginning of this cause he has devoted all his energies to her service, as is well known to many in this court, and may be to the King. What he has written in the days of Wolsey and since shows clearly that he has never failed to discharge what was committed to him, "et di ricordare quello era necessario et si poteva fare, et che si fusse fatto, la M^ta^ del Re havrebbe havuto l'intento suo et noi saressimo stati fuora d'affanno."

Thinks it very strange, therefore, that the Queen should now suspect him, especially as he is entirely dependent on her, and looks to no one else. Is in disfavor with the Pope and others for being too zealous in her Majesty's service, and regrets that she is unaware of what is known to all the world. If Cromwell were to give him 100,000 scudi, he would not do him a greater favor than to restore him to her good graces. Thanks him for the favor (*gratia*) lately granted to him by his means, and begs him to see that it may

* Sir Thomas Audeley.

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670. Sir Gregory Casale to Cromwell—*cont.*

not come to an end, because, if Gurone were to return hither without it, he would incur great displeasure and loss. Rome, "alli xviij."* 1533. *Signed.*

Ital., pp. 2. *Add.*

18 June. **671.** Sir George Lawson to Cromwell.

R. O. Robert Doxford, fishmonger of London, lost a ship of the King's taken by the Scots on Easter eve last, with corn, to the value of 30*l.* st. Understands he has put his supplication to the King, which is referred to Cromwell. Hopes he may have some help. Warkworth, 18 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

19 June. **672.** John Lord Audeley to Cromwell.

R. O. Owes so much to Cromwell's goodness that he dislikes to trouble him further, even for the recovery of his right, without which he cannot recompense him. Has devised a letter to my Lord Chancellor, which he sends by the bearer, to be presented only if Cromwell thinks it expedient. Wade, 19 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To his most singular friend Mr. Crumwell. *Endd.*

19 June. **673.** King's College, Oxford, to Cromwell.

R. O. We have received a letter from Mr. Leghton, partly to our discomfort, as he says that you had espied great enormities in us for the absence of so many of the college this Whitsuntide, and our contention with Mr. Carter, to whom Leghton referred, only for seniority. Such a fault is untrue to surmise. In the absence of so many of us, "our joy was so great to see the effect of the truth for which we had so earnestly labored that any one of us all could and did refrain himself from the sight of the same." We were comforted because you commanded us to survey and keep courts in all the lands assigned to us by the King; but as we cannot receive the rents without due warrants, we beg they may be sent to our treasurer's, or to such as shall be appointed by Mr. Dean. Oxford, 19 June.

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Councillor.

19 June. **674.** Rowland Lee to Cromwell.

Cleop. E. iv. 27. B. M. I have received your letters dated 15th inst., stating that the King wishes me to bring the election at Malmesbury to a compromise. Went thither on Tuesday, and persuaded the convent to do so, trusting next day to find them agreeable. Finally had an answer from those who were of the "cosynner's" party and himself, that they would not consent, as they had the King's licence for a free election, and would stand to it. They desired that the licence might be read in the chapter-house, and they would then go to the election *per modum scrutinii.* Wednesday and today I have done my best, but it will not help. The "cosyner's" party number more than double your friends; and if they could have got the *congé d'élire* into their hands, would have made the election at their own mind, and deluded your expectation. I, therefore, after consultation with the chamberer's friends, prorogued the election till 17 July, and further till I know your mind and the King's commands. The Lord Chancellor is the great doer for the "cosyner." I have sent you secretly a book sent me by the abbot of

* The month, which the writer has omitted to give, is uncertain; but it can hardly be earlier than June.

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Gloucester, late visitor of this house, by which you will see the unthrifty and naughty fashion of the "cosynner," and his apostacy, whereby he is *infamis*, and "*infamibus non dantur dignitates.*" If this is shown to the Lord Chancellor, it will stop their mouths, and make them ashamed of meddling. As you have gone so far, it will not stand with your worship to let it pass. When you read the process and the "compertes" of the visitation, mark the hand set by me, and that is the "cosyner" and his fellow. If you will call my cousin Doctor to you, he will take out all the matter for your information. Send the King's letters of credence for me to the prior and convent. I am going today to Burton-on-Trent until I hear again from you. I wish you would also write to me at Burton, that they may know the King's pleasure. The Lord Chancellor asked me to write letters of commendation to you for the "cosynner," but I cannot dissemble with you. However, you need not tell him that you had this information about him from me. Though I name the "chamber" to you, there is no one will understand that I mean him more than another. Malmesbury, Thursday, 19 June.

After writing the above, when I was a mile from the town, the Prior came after me, and asked for the *congé d'élire.* I fear they have some mischievous counsel; and perhaps, as they know the licence is granted, they will attempt to do without it, which would be a great contempt. I suppose they will wait for the Lord Chancellor's answer.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Mr. Thos. Cromwell. *Endd.*

19 June. **675.** SCOTLAND.

R. O. Rym. XIV. 481.

Commission of James V. to Sir Jas. Colvile, of Estwemys, director of our Chancery, Sir John Campbell, of Lundy, and Master Adam Ottirburne, of Auldhame, our advocate, to treat for peace with Henry VIII. *Signed.*

Mutilated. Great Seal of James V. attached.

20 June. **676.** ROWLAND LEE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

After my former I received letters from the chamberer's friend, stating that the prior of Malmesbury and the cosyner, Dan Walter Bristow, are advised by Mr. Key to stand in this business, and as I will not deliver them the *congé* they will petition the King. I send you the names of the brethren. As the comperts in the book of visitation touch the chamberer's friends as well as the friends of the other, and as I would not hurt them that be of the chamberer's part, I have made a cross against their names. Cisiter, 20 June.

Let me know your pleasure by the bearer, my cousin.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* My most entire friend Mr. Thomas Crumwell. *Endd.*

20 June. **677.** The DUKE OF RICHMOND.

R. O.

A steward's account of the duke [of Richmond's] lands.

Oaks felled in Chesthunt woods during five years, ... "Rough catall" in ty[mber] squared to the manor or place called B . . . . 1,200 cart-loads, felled, squared, and delivered under the superintendence of Hen. Smyth, then clerk of the works to our Sovereign Lord.

Arrears of the rents of Nomanslands, 21–24 Hen. VIII., at 26*s.* $2\frac{3}{4}$*d.* per annum. Rents chargeable on Sir Edw. Bray, farmer of the demesne lands of Mechyng and John Blake, provost of Brighthelmeston.

The accountant is charged with various sums received "de domino Duce" and his debtors at different times, the last date being 20 June 25 Hen. VIII., partly for the use of the new buildings at his manor of Sheffield.

Large paper, pp. 2.

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21 June. **678.** Lord Lisle and the Council of Calais to Henry VIII.

R. O. Enclosed is a bill put up on Wednesday last by William Marche and Robt. Donyngton, soldiers of the retinue and farmers of the soldiers' garner; with copies of their indenture, and of a commission granted to the farmers by lord Barners when deputy. Request the Council to consider the case, as Marche and Donyngton are utterly determined to leave it.

Have been expecting to hear the King's pleasure concerning the book of articles first sent by Cromwell to lord Barners and the Council, and returned by them with corrections.

The necessities of the town are many and great for lack of the ancient liberties which the town has always enjoyed, and they require quick remedy. Calais, 21 June 1533. *Signed:* Arthur Lyssle, kt.—Edmund Howard—Wyngffeld, R. Sir—Edward Ryngley—Chrystofer Garneys, Sir.

Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

R. O. 2. Copy of the preceding.

P. 1.

21 June. **679.** Henry Lacy to Cromwell.

R. O. I beseech you, now that the triumph is past, to have my business in your remembrance, according to my book of instructions which you have. By the advice of Sir Thos. Pawlmar, Ric. Blounte, my wife's son, has forsaken his process against me in the Court of Marke, and gone to England to get some commandment, by which he can put me from the lands I hold by the King's patent. My right is affirmed to be good by the King's general surveyors and auditors. I request you to send down a general act for the defence of all the King's lands.

I remit fully to your goodness my other causes against T. Proud, of Marke, and others, wherein your part will come to 100*l.* Oye, 21 June 1533.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

21 June. **680.** Sir Thomas More* to Cromwell.

R. O. According to my commandment at my last being with you, I have made search to know the truth of the breaking of the gaol.† I trust you will see that there was no fault in me. The culprit is Ric. Wyllsham, as appears by the confession of certain prisoners. The said Richard was formerly underkeeper, and confessed on the 18th inst., before Sir Giles Strangways, Hen. Strangways, Will. Wellburn, and others, that Thos. Phylypps, son and heir to Ric. Phylypps, under-sheriff last year, was the contriver of it. He is willing to depose the same before you. Phylypps has suddenly left the country, saying he would go to London. 21 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful. *Endd.*

21 June. **681.** Thomas Lord Lawarr to Cromwell.

R. O. I beg your favor concerning certain lands which I ought to have in Wales, but cannot obtain without the King's favor. I perceive he is not inclined to lend or give me anything. I, therefore, beg you to deliver me my evidences again, as I must take some other way for my advantage. Give credence to the bearer. From my poor lodge, 21 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To my good friend Master Cromwell.

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* Of Dorsetshire. Not the celebrated Sir Thomas.

† See pardon to Thomas Budde, 28 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII. (1533).

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21 June. **682.** JOHN GRAYNFYLD to LORD LISLE.

R. O. All your affairs are well, and I hope you are the same, for it was reported in court that there was never captain better welcome to Calais. Asks for a goshawk. Speak to my lord of Norfolk that I may continue my poor office in Essex. 21 June.

Two heretics were this day condemned to death, named Frith and Taylor, who shall be burned on Wednesday; and one was abjured.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.:* xxviiith of Juyn.

683. OLIVER BROUNE, Priest, to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Begs her Ladyship to be good to Richard Lorde, a servant of Mr. John Grayneffyld and of herself, who occupies the room of the Admiralty at Colchester under him. He has been complained of by Sir Tho. Greneleff, priest, for wrong done in the taking of a boat. The chamberlain and bailly of Colchester can show that he is unjustly accused. Besides, Sir Thos. Greneleff has broken up my Lord's letter, and jests in every alehouse against my Lord's honor.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

[22 June.] **684.** NICH. POYNTZ to CROMWELL.

R. O. My absence is caused by mine infirmities. I am informed that one of your servants has been here during my absence, and that he had a process against me to keep the peace against John Barkeley, whose servants lately murdered a servant of mine, who was ranger of the forest of Kingswood. On being indicted they fled, and he has occasioned me divers times to fight with him. I have kept myself peaceably, chiefly through your command sent me by Mr. Kingston. Sunday before St. John's Day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

22 June. **685.** ABBEY OF ATHELNEY.

See GRANTS in JUNE, No. 18.

23 June. **686.** SIR CHR. GARNEYS to CROMWELL.

R. O. I received today a letter from Mr. Fowler, vice-treasurer of Calais, saying that the King's pleasure is that all the stuff of the late Lord Berners should be delivered by me and him to the present Lord Deputy by indenture, and indifferently appraised. After lord Berners' death the King wrote to me and Mr. Vice-treasurer, ordering us to seize and arrest his goods until the debts due to him were paid, and his pleasure further known. It does not seem to me that Mr. Vice-treasurer's letter would be sufficient discharge, and I wish to know your mind therein. Calais, 23 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Councillor. *Endd.*

23 June. **687.** NORFOLK to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Tadee brought me a letter from Benet, and two from Sir Gregory,
St. P. VII. 479. which I send. As I learn from letters sent to De Humiers that the interview is determined on, it will not be easy to dissuade the French king from it. We shall do our best, unless we hear to the contrary from you before our meeting with Francis at Notre Dame de Puy, in Auvergne, on July 2. Thinks the interview will be more to the King's advantage than otherwise. The Queen will not go with the King, as I wrote last. Has recommended De Monte to Francis. Hopes the King will not be deceived by Ravenna, and that those who recommended him did not do it for their own advantage. Briere, 23 June. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

1533.

23 June. R. O. **688.** PETER VANNES to CROMWELL.

You will understand about our journey to the French king from the duke (Norfolk), who excels us all in sustaining the labors of the journey and the heat. I only write the news, though of little moment, received by letters from Rome of the 13th June. There is still much talk of meeting at Nice in the beginning of September. The Italians are glad it is to be postponed till then, on account of the insalubrity of the air; but some think it will not occur at all. The bishop of Faenza, nephew of the late Albert de Carpi, has gone to the French king to settle about it, and it is said the Pope will be determined very much by his answer; but I remain of the same opinion I wrote in my first letters. About the Turks we hear the same things from Venice that I wrote before, but there is no great fear of them in Italy. Briere, eve of St. John's Day.

Goronus writes that, from the words of Guicciardini, governor of Bologna, he thinks the Pope will not innovate anything till the meeting.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. *Add.:* Al mag^co^ et obser^do^ M. Cromoello. *Endd.*

23 June. R. O. **689.** JOHN HORNYOLD, Receiver of the bishopric of Worcester, to CROMWELL.

I have levied of the diocese of Worcester 200*l.*, which shall be paid to your hands to the King's use, if you desire it. But there is one Harberde, a servant of Mr. Carew's, who levies 160*l.*, and has paid no penny, and will pay none till the year's end. He affirms that I counterfeit your writing, to my slander, "as you know I sent your letter by Master Gerves, of London," with your own subscription. Worcester, 23 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Treasurer of the King's jewels.

23 June. R. O. **690.** SIR RICHARD BULKELEY to CROMWELL.

Thanks him for his gentleness when he was last with him. Reminds Cromwell that he promised to him the farm of the priory of Bethkellerd for his brother the bearer, at 100 marks a year. Will be surety for him, or take a bond of him to the King's use. 23 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Privy Council. *Endd.*

23 June. Camusat, 29. **691.** FRANCIS I. to JAMES V.

Though James's Ambassador, now about to return to him, will give him an account of all the conversations which Francis has had with him concerning the business for which he was sent, writes to say that as James is willing to wait until Francis' daughter Magdelene is old enough to consummate the marriage between James and herself, he will agree to it. But if James's affairs and those of his kingdom cannot suffer the delay necessary before the accomplishment of the marriage, Francis allows him to choose one of Francis' kinswomen, or any lady of his realm, for wife, whom Francis will esteem and repute as his own daughter. If there is anything in France which James desires, he is to let Francis know. Commends the Ambassador. Lyons, 23 June 1533.

Fr.

692. DUKE OF NORFOLK to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Since coming here (Paris) I have been twice with the queen of Navarre, and both times for at least five hours. She is one of the most wisest frank women, and best setter forth of her purpose, that I have spoken with, and as affectionate to your Highness as if she were your own sister, and likewise to the Queen.

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She told me she had divers matters of importance to open to me, if I would promise to disclose them only to you and the Queen. This I promised to observe. She said, "I advise you at your coming to the court to have good regard how the King my brother's Council do proceed assewr . . . . . that whatsoever the Great Master shall say to . . . . . find him by . . . . . and not a little papal . . . . . ng . . . . . ner his heart than to contain all things . . . . . the King my brother, and the Emperor, showing me fur[ther] . . . . . he did not only show the same by his favorable acts in all the Emperor's affairs, but that also I should well perceive that no man in France was so ready to serve and please the Queen here as he." To prove his affection she told me that the gentleman lately returned from Scotland told her that the marriage between the Scotch king and the daughter of the duke of Vendosme was fully agreed upon by the Great Master's means, if one of them shall like the other. There was no nobleman in France so imperial as the said Duke, which he openly showed when his master was prisoner, by not doing his best for him nor his realm. She assured me I should find the Grand Master more friendly in words than deeds, if the cause touched anything against the Emperor.

She told me also that about three months ago the Great Master told the Dolphyn that he did not well to set his love upon a damsel who neither was wise, fair, nor yet had *bon grace*. The Dolphyn replied, that he used his love as became him to do, and he would not make him his judge where he would bear favor or displeasure; saying, "Look upon your own deeds, and see they be honest, and care not for mine." A few days after the Great Master found fault with a garment the Dolphyn wore, "saying it [became] not him to wear such one; whereunto he answered . . . . . he nor none other save the King . . . . . order . . . . . with [many] other sore words; so that the Great Master was not a little [a]basshed therewith. Among which one was, 'I see your doings well enough. When ye are present with the King my father, he is never content with me; and when ye are absent I can wish him to be no better to me than he is. Your crafty dealings shall not abuse me, nor I shall never forget it. But everything hath his time, which I can well abide for his pleasure that I am bound unto, and not for yours.'" The Great Master has sought many ways to win him, but without effect; and has lately got the damsel whom the Dolphyn loves a place near the Queen, so that he may haunt the Queen's company, and be induced to marry her daughter by the king of Portugal, her late husband. In the Queen's chamber there are two bands, of those who take the King's or the Queen's part, and they keep different sides of the chamber. The Dolphyn and his mistress were upon the Queen's side; with which the King was much displeased, and rebuked the Dolphyn very sore for being so much in the Queen's company, considering that he knew she did not behave as she ought to his father; saying, in anger, "I shall keep thee well enough out of her comp[any], and so determined to go to Tolouse, the most i . . . . . and worst country of the [whole] realm . . . . . Queen another . . . . . of a good season, and . . . . . saith is fallen sick . . . . . so that . . . . last they were marvellously afraid of his life . . . . since he is something amended; but with tears running down her face, she said, that unless God gave him grace to order his person otherwise than he had done hitherto, she feared his friends should not long have joy of him." She assured me that if God did his pleasure of him, with wise handling you would have the Dolphyn as sure to you as ever you had his father; ever casting out words against the Great Master, which should be too tedious for you. She told me also that no man can be worse content with his wife than her brother is, "so that these seven months he neither lay with her, nor yet meddled with her. I asked her the cause why; and she said, 'Purce quil ne le trouve plesaunt a son apetyde; nor when he doth

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692. Duke of Norfolk to Henry VIII.—*cont.*

lie with her, he cannot sleep; and when he lieth fro her, no man sleepeth better.' I said 'Madam, what should be the cause?' She said, 'She is very hot in bed, and desireth to be too much embraced;' and therewith she fell upon a great laughter, saying, 'I would [not] for all the good in Paris that the king of Navarre were [no be]tter pleased to be in my bed than my brother is to be [in hers.' And] therewith she showed me that a little before the . . . . . began a new . . . . . bet . . . . . and the Admiral which she . . . . . ifyed thereof; now, methink, she doth repent, and [w]ell I perceive by her words that she, the Legate, the cardinal of Lorraine, and the Admiral draw one way, and the Dolphyn doth all lean to them; whereof she doth not a little rejoice." She wished me also to tell you that Bede is banished from this town, and she has procured that his writings will be searched by La Bar, provost of Paris, and others, among which will be found shameful railings against the kings of England and of France, saying that they do not live like good Christian princes. I hope to have copies of them.

She wished to know whether the marriage of the duke of Vandosme's daughter to the king of Scots would be more to your purpose than the King of Navarre's sister. The Duke is and ever will be fast imperial, as the greatest part of his living is in the Emperor's dominions. The Emperor is continually trying to marry his niece, whom the duke of Milan should have had, to the Scotch king, and has broken that marriage only to do you displeasure, "which duke of Milan's marriage, Sir John Wallop doth write to me, is broken. She would . . . . . your Highness pleasure if ye would be content she . . . . . yo . . . . th . . . . . Isabew of Navar which . . . . . may be with your pleasure. I showed her if th . . . . . concluded, it were too late to speak thereof . . . . . for both the duke of Vandosme's daughters . . . . . sore made awry, and that known she doubted not the young King would refuse them." By this means, she said, you would disappoint the Emperor's malicious purpose towards you; and if hereafter Madame Isabeau had any credit with him, she would cause him to be a fast enemy to the Emperor, who keeps her brother's realm of Navarre from him wrongfully. After his only daughter, she is the next heir.

I think the marriage with Madame Isabeau much better than the other, because if any business should chance between the King, your nephew, and yourself, the aid of the duke of Vendome would be much more advantageous to Scotland than that of the other, whose lands are near Spain, and who is not of the blood royal. "And [no par]t of his lands within 100 miles of the sea, and also his . . . . being taken from him, which he and his heirs shall . . . . . way to . . . . . agayne shall have more . . . . . anour than to go aboutes . . . . . perceive [by her w]ords the chief cause why she would have this [marria]ge take effect is that she trusteth surely that a perpetual peace shall be taken between your Highness and your nephew," and then by your help she trusts to recover her husband's realm. She does not think the young King will be able to do her good but through your help and sufferance. She trusts more in the Dolphyn's help than her brother's, while the Great Master is in authority; which will not continue long, if she can impeach it; and few of the nobles will be sorry.

Le Bar told her that the Emperor's ambassador, when he spoke of your great cause, was wont to "set his words with such a violence as an hackbut had shot;" but now, hearing how you had proceeded in England, he is as mild as a lamb, and says to the King, "Sir, sith it is done of such sort in England, now help your Grace that yonder noble woman may be nobly entertained and handled."

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This is the effect of her sayings to me, about which I wish to know your pleasure, and request that it may be kept secret. My opinion is that she is your good and sure friend . . . . . at vi. at night.

Hol., pp. 7, *mutilated. Add. Endd.:* Duke of Norff. to the King's Majesty, from Paris.

693. MARY QUEEN OF FRANCE* to HENRY VIII.

Harl. MS. 6,986, f. 11. B. M. Ellis, 1 Ser. i. 304.

Has been very sick "and ele ates" (ill at ease). Has been fain to send for Master Peter the physician, but is rather worse than better. Trusts shortly to come to London with her husband. Is sure, if she tarries here, that she will never "asperre the sekenys." Will be glad to see the King, as she has been a great while out of his sight, and hopes not to be so long again.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

R. O.

2. A bill of expences.

Wednesday, at Reading with the French queen.—Wm. Turner's dinner and mine, 5*d.* Horse-meat, 3*d.* For your mastership drinking and our supper, 2*s.* 4*d.* 2 qts. of Rumney, 8*d.* 1 lb. sugar, 8*d.* The horsekeeper's supper, 4*d.*

Thursday.—1 qt. of Mamsey, 4*d.* Our dinner, 2*s.* 4*d.* Supper, 2*s.* 1 qt. Rumney, 4*d.* Bread and drink, 4*d.*

Friday.—Dinner, 3*s.* 4*d.* Bread and drink in the morning and at night, 5*d.* Horse meat, 5*s.* 10*d.* Shoeing, 9*d.* Total, 21*s.* 4*d.*

2 surcingles, 4*d.* A horse-comb, 3*d.* A butt, 2*s.* The irons and nails, 18*d.* Total, 4*s.*

To your mastership at Reading, 6 Oct., 53*s.* 4*d.* In the Evere (Ewery), 8 Oct., 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To my lady of Goring, for Mr. Austeyn's board to Michaelmas, 15*s.* Wm. Turner, 12*d.* Carriage of the butt, 1*d.* Total, 8*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* (*This paragraph is crossed out.*)

Pp. 2.

24 June. **694.** THOS. HENNEGE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

The King's pleasure is that Pero, his yeoman cook, shall have his dwelling in one of the new houses at Charing Cross. Eltham, 24 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To good Master Cromewell.

24 June. **695.** CECILY HALL, widow, to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Your servant Will. Lawrence has been with me, stating, as is your pleasure, that he should receive all such rents as are due to the manor of Burne Halle. When you have seen the King's patents which I send, I trust you will perceive that I have as good right to the same rents as I have to any other. Ipswich, 24 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Endd.*

[24 June ?] **696.** NICHOLAS GLOSSOPPE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Ellis, 3 Ser. ii. 237.

I send you 12 Banbury cheeses, half hard and half soft, and wish they were worth 20,000*l.* I am almost four-score years old, impotent, lame of the gout and cramp, and one of my eyes is gone. I hope you will help me [to] 4 nobles more of my masters the Taylors, for I have 4 paid me every year; or else 2 nobles more, to make even 40*s.*, with a chamber, and 4 qrs. of coal

* She died on the 24th June 1533; and the date of this and the next document, § 2, being uncertain, they are placed in the Calendar at the period of her death.

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696. NICHOLAS GLOSSOPPE to CROMWELL—*cont.*

amongst their beadmen. I have a feather-bed with a bolster for Master Will. Wellyfed's son, who is at Cambray at your finding. My mistress your mother was my aunt. Thos. Allkoke's wife, of Werkworth-in-the-Peak, was my godmother and my aunt. "Loke upon my byll at the instance of Owre Blessed Lady of Sumshon," sending to Master Hubbulthorne, who will serve you with the master of the Taylors' fellowship. "Thus blessed St. John Baptist have you in keeping night and day."

Hol., p.* 1. *Dated, at the head,* "1533." *Add.*

697. NICHOLAS GLASSOPE to CROMWELL.

R. O. I dwell with my good lord of Lincoln. My lords of Norfolk, Wiltshire, and Windsor put me to him. I am bound to thank them, especially my lord of Wiltshire. Since I was at your house, before SS. Simon and Jude's Day, when my Lord came from Banbury, I was not able to leave the house, I am so sore pained with gout and cramp. For the honor of the Assumption of my Lady continue my good master with the wardens of the Taylors. I receive 4 nobles a year, &c. Is almost four-score years old.

Hol., p.* 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

698. [CROMWELL to the MERCHANT TAYLORS.]

R. O. At the request of my late lord of Canterbury, you granted his servant Nic. Glossop, an old ancient of the fellowship of Merchant Taylors, an annuity of 26*s.* 8*d.*, which, on the decease of his master, you now propose to withdraw. I request that you will continue it for my sake, and increase it by 13*s.* 4*d.* a year. I wish to have your answer on the morrow of the next court day.

P. 1. *Endd.*

24 June. **699.** RODRIGO DAVALOS to CHARLES V.

Add. MS. 28,585, f. 292. B. M. The reference (*relacion*) of our process is being prosecuted in the consistory, and will be finished at the next (*estotro*) consistory. Said to the Pope that when they finish hearing the case (*de ver*) he will have nothing to do but declare sentence. He gave me an indirect answer that nothing could be completed before the vacation. Although he said he would make as much haste as possible, I stick to what he let out (*yo me atengo a lo que se le solto*). Said that in a case of so much importance there should be no vacations. He replied that it was a very old custom, and he could not alter it. I am insisting only on the sentence, for that is what is wanted, and nothing else will be obeyed in England. The Pope makes great difficulty about giving the brief which Ortiz wants, and of which he has already sent a minute. I think he makes this difficulty in order to give it, and that the sentence may not be declared till after the vacation. (*Mas yo pienso que pone esta difficultad por darle y que no se declare la sentencia como digo hasta despues de pasadas las vacancias.*) At present we are content with this; but we are still insisting on a decision of the principal case, and that the Pope may think that when he has done his part your Majesty will not fail in doing yours. It would be well if your Majesty sent me letters for certain cardinals. Ortiz thinks we shall get the brief, and that it will not interfere with the principal cause. As nothing else can be had at present, we will take it. The payment of the proctors and advocates should be provided for. Rome, 24 June 1533.

Sp., pp. 4. *Modern copy.*

* These letters are not in the same handwriting.

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25 June. **700.** ROWLAND LEE to CROMWELL.

R. O. This day, with the assistance of Mr. Strett and Mr. Pole, I have travelled with the convent of Burton, but as yet have no promise, as one part trusts to have from the King, the Queen, and you, a command contrary to that I have from you. I had never so much to do about such matters, because the "beryng" in the court hath been that no man durst mell, and those matters were shortly sped. There is one here that by election should have had the abbey before, and yet by the same shall have it according to the ancient order of the law. I beg you to wait for further knowledge from me. Your furtherance of justice shall not be undeserved. I beg your favor to Master Dutton, Sir Piers, whose only trust is in you. It is better for a man to lose his right than sue, but only for your good help, and he will keep his promise to you. Burton, 25 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* My most entire friend. *Endd.*

25 June. **701.** ANNE BOLEYN'S CORONATION.

Add. MS. 6,113, f. 33b. B. M. Officers and noblemen with others who did service until the morrow after Midsummer Day, 25 Hen. VIII., according to the tenure of their lands and offices for the trial of their fees and profits.

The duke of Norfolk, marshal, by his deputy, lord William his brother, for that he himself was ambassador in France. The earl of Arundel, chief butler. The earl of Oxford, chief chamberlain. The earl of Shrewsbury, lord Talbot and Furnyval, did bear the sceptre and support the Queen's right arm, by the lord Talbot, his son, his deputy. The earl of Sussex, chief sewer. Viscount Lisle, chief panter. Lord of Burgavenny, chief larder. Lord Bray, for him and his coparceners, chief almoner. Sir Hen. Wyatt, chief ewer, supplied by his son Thos. Wyatt. Sir Giles Alington bare the first cup to the Queen. The canopy borne by 16 barons of the Cinque Ports. The Lord Mayor of London bare the cup at her void. The Mayor of Oxford kept the buttery bar. The duke of Suffolk, steward. The earl of Essex, carver. The earl of Derby, cupbearer, *ex gratia.*

P. 1.

25 June. **702.** CRANMER to the MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF CAMBRIDGE.

Harl. MSS. 6,148, f. 22b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 247. I wrote you of late in favor of "one of mine ally," Humphrey Stockewith, that he might absent himself from the offices of your town. Since then I have not heard from you about it. Send word, in writing, by bearer, of what you intend to do. Croydon, 25 June.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book. Add.

26 June. **703.** CRANMER to the MASTER OF JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

Harl. MSS. 6,148, f. 22b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 247. Sends a buck for the company in the college, and a noble towards baking and seasoning it, from the master's purse, since he has more money and less need at this season than Cranmer. Will repay the money when he is as much beforehand as he is now behindhand. Croydon, 26 June.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book. Add.

26 June. **704.** CRANMER to ———.

Harl. MSS. 6,148, f. 22b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 248. At the instance of my friends, I have overcharged my house with servants. Please keep your son W. at home with you until my business is overpast. I can only dismiss such of my servants as have friends to go to. I would "lether" be bold of friends than of strangers, who might take it unkindly. I have spoken in your favor with Dr. Clyfton,* who has "taken day with me to St. James' Day next," in order that he may ascertain what the chapel of St. Marget is worth yearly. Croydon, 26 June.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

* Misread "Elyston" by the editor of Cranmer's Letters.

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26 June. R. O. **705.** Friar Henry Elston to Thomas Sydynhame, Warden of the Observant Friars in Greenwich.

Has received his letters. Desires him to write to the father warden, asking him to provide for Elston, as he did for his brethren, and promising to send to his convent, in recompense, "part of such things as God sendeth you." Thinks the warden will take it for great kindness. Is much bounden to him and all the brethren. Sends other letters, not long, because carriers are often negligent. Antwerp, the feast of SS. John and Paul.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To Father Thomas Sydynhame, &c., at the Cross Keys in St. Magnus' parish.

26 June. R. O. **706.** Cromwell to Lord Lisle.

Requires him to admit Barth. Petres to the room of surgeon within the town of Calais, for which he has a bill signed by the King. Will do his best to bring the matters to good effect, about which Lisle has written for the town of Calais. London, 26 June. *Signed.*

Added in Cromwell's own hand: "I write to your Lordship for this bearer by the King's express commandment."

Mutilated, p. 1. *Add.*

26 June. Camusat, 131b. **707.** Francis I. to the Bailly of Troyes.

Has received his letters of the 9th and 13th, stating that he had received those of Francis of the 29th May, and had shown the king of England the letters of cardinals Tournon and Grammont. Has noted Henry's remarks on the said letter, and his reply to the request in favor of Caro,* touching the collar of his order.

Has not heard anything about the declaration made on his behalf at Rome against the Lutherans, which Henry mentioned. Does not suppose it to be true, as the Cardinals had no such charge. Will take his advice about informing the German princes that nothing prejudicial to them will be done at the interview. The Bailly may tell him that Francis will not grant the Pope anything he does not think reasonable, or that can prejudice either King. Henry must be very ill-informed from Rome. There is no reason for the interview, except what he has already heard. Desires him to thank the King for his offers and advice. Is glad to hear from Henry, and the Bailly's letter of the 13th, that the king of England has arranged a meeting of commissioners at Newcastle to treat for truce with Scotland. Has heard a rumour, but nothing certain, of the intended attack on Italy by the Turk, which the Venetian ambassador mentioned to the king of England.

The Scotch ambassador is returned to Scotland. Encloses a copy of a letter he has sent by him. Does not wish it to be shown, but if the King asks questions he may say that Francis has written to James to persuade him to make peace with England, and making certain offers concerning the marriage which had been already proposed by Beauvais and Fleury. The Ambassador was intending to go through England, or embark at Dieppe, according to circumstances. Lyon, 26 June 1533.

Fr.

26 June. Howard's Letters, 311. **708.** Anne Lady Berkeley† to Cromwell.

One Anthony has made suit to Sir John Dawneye (Dauncy) for a piece of land called Hampstalls, adjoining the castle of Berkeley, and boasts that he shall have it. This will be a great hindrance to her and her husband.

* Sir Nicholas Carew. Elected Knight of the Garter 23 April 28 Hen. VIII.

† Second wife of Thomas lord Berkeley, who succeeded his father in 1533, and died 19 Sept. 1534.

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She is willing to pay as much rent for it as another, and her father and herself have hitherto held it without impediment. Begs he will speak to Sir John Dawneye about it. Berkeley, 26 June.

Add.: Mr. Cromwell, one of the King's most hon. Council.

[26] June. **709.** ROBERT HOGAN to CROMWELL.

R. O. Begs his favor for the baily of Bongeay touching his obligations to the King. He finds that he has a respite till Michaelmas term. I send my servant Christopher to know your pleasure whether he shall wait upon you this term or not. He is diseased, and can abide no winter journey. He sends you by my servant 5 marks 6*s.* 8*d.* for two years' farm of Wissett tithe. The whole farm amounts to 7 nobles a year, bating 20*s.* "for proksye and seennage." Est Brodeham, Thursday after Midsummer Day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* One of the King's Councillors. *Sealed.*

26 June. **710.** LINCOLNSHIRE SEWERS.

R. O. Fines and amerciaments taken at Lawmford Brygges (Glanford Bridge) in Lyndsey, co. Linc., 26 June 25 Hen. VIII., before Sir Will. Aiscough, Edw. Forman, Nic. Gyrlyngton, Thos. Moigne, Vincent Grantham, and Edm. Skerne, justices of sewers, "from the bridges called Byshoppe Brygges, as the water of Ankholme runneth, and the gutters and streams coming thereunto, unto the bridges called Ferybe Bryggez, unto the water of Humber, as the same water of Ankholme and gutters and streams thereunto coming doth run, or in the borders and confines of the same by rage of the sea flowing and reflowing."

Of the abbot of Roche, for not scouring of 11 score roods, 110 marks. Of the duke of Suffolk, for not "escoryng" and repairing 40 roods in Appleby, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Of the "lorde" and township of Feriby, and of Thos. Medilton, similar fines.

Large paper, p. 1. *Endd.*

27 June. **711.** SIR JOHN DUDLEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. I perceive by Mr. Botton that you are willing to write to my lord deputy of Calais about the matter between Mr. Hide and me. I doubt not it will thus take good effect, and both I and Mr. Hide will be grateful. Richmond, 27 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Endd.*

27 June. **712.** ROBERT HUSE to CROMWELL.

R. O. I thank you for your letter, and have sent up my money by the bearer, with a poor remembrance I beg you to accept. Linwodde, 27 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

27 June. **713.** THOMAS LORD LAWARR to CROMWELL.

R. O. I thank you for your goodness to me and my friend. I send you a buck. At my poor house, 27 June. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To my very special good friend, Mr. Cromwell. *Endd.*

27 June. **714.** ROWLAND LEE to CROMWELL.

R. O. I sped the election at Burton, and the compromission is in me and Mr. Strett to nominate one of the convent before 1 Aug. Burton, 27 June.

I tarry here at Lichfield till I hear of Malmesbury matters.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* My most entire friend. *Endd.*

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27 June. **715.** Rowland Lee to Cromwell.

R. O. I have received three letters from you since my coming to Lichfield and Burton for the election of the abbot there. The cause has been compromitted to me and Mr. Strett. I trust all things will proceed as I wrote to you by Sir Piers Dutton, according to yours and the King's most gracious pleasure, "whos native goodnesse is not to be exstemyd. As I here frome you for Malmsbury, so shall be my return." We have till the 1st Aug. to nominate the abbot. 27 June.

"At that time ye shall have the money for the bishopric of Lichfield; it is the longer for me in coming."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To my most entire friend Mr. Thomas Cromwell.

27 June. **716.** Ric. Watkyns to Cromwell.

R. O. This day the monks of Burton-on-Trent compromitted the business of their election to Rowland Lee and Ric. Strete, on condition of one of their own body being chosen as abbot before the 1st Aug. The King has now the election of the abbot. Burton-upon-Trent, 27 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

28 June. **717.** Cromwell's Accounts.

R. O. A declaration of moneys received by Thos. Crumwell, master of the Jewels, from Mich. 24 Hen. VIII. to 28 June 25 Hen. VIII.; viz., from "suppressed lands," fines for appropriation of houses and restitutions of temporalities, money received out of the Tower of London, farms and fee-farms, conduct money given to the King by the Merchants Adventurers for wafters, fines for the knights, and money received of the prior of Worcester, abbot of Borsley, and abbot of Pershore, for provisions. Total receipts with arrears, 12,496*l.* 16*s.* 11¾*d.*; whereof,—

Money paid to ambassadors and others for diets; viz., to Dr. Lee, in full payment of his diets in Denmark, for 92 days at 20*s.* a day, 32*l.* To Dytkyn Rotlof, the king of Denmark's ambassador, 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To Humph. Wingfeld, speaker of the Parliament, for his reward, 50*l.* To And. Botnykkes and his fellows, servants to the duke of Bever (Bavaria?), 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To Dr. Jas. Calchus, by way of reward, 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To Sir Will. Heron, 20*l.* To John Heron, 10*l.* To Edw. Leighton, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* To Dr. Nich. de Burgo, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* To the duke of Albany's secretary, 50 cr. of the sun = 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* To Hubaldyne, the Pope's ambassador, 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* To the Grand Master of France's gentlemen, 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* To Mons. de Reustan (?), "the French king's valet of his Chamber," 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To Sir Fras. Bryan, by way of reward, 200*l.* To Gurrone Bartane, by way of reward, 70*l.* To Chr. Mounte, "for translating of books," 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* To little More, by way of reward, 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To Augustine de Augustynes, by way of reward, 100*l.* To Rowland Lee, 20*l.*

Also payments for ink, paper, parchment, and sealing-wax. To Benedict, the King's tomb-maker, 21*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* To Jasper Melyon (?), merchant of the Steelyard, 21*l.* 10*s.* 10½*d.* for 23 cwt. 3 qr. 21 lb. of copper to be employed on the said tomb.

Paid to the King's privy coffers, 1,000*l.* To Rowland Legh, LL.D., to be conveyed to Sir Geo. Lawson, 3,000*l.* To Launcelot Colyns, to be conveyed to Sir Geo. Lawson, 2,500*l.* To Thos. Alverd, to be employed on the King's works at Westminster, 1,000*l.* To Mary Hemyngham, for her half-year's pension, 5*l.* To Roger Basyng, for the wages of the mariners of the *Mynyon* and the *George Rose*, 100*l.* To Edmund Pekham, the King's cofferer, "for provision;" viz., 10*l.* for the abbot of Pershore, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the prior of Worcester, and 5*l.* for the abbot of Borsley. To John Rowlte, serjeant-at-arms, in loan, 30*l.*

To various creditors of the Wardrobe named, 3,591*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* To Cornelius Hayes, the King's goldsmith, in part payment, 300*l.*

Large paper, pp. 6. *In Cromwell's hand.*

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28 June. **718.** Sir Fras. Bryan to Cromwell.

R. O. Today a courier arrived at Moleyns, and departed so suddenly that the duke of Norfolk sent a post after him to bring him back that he might bring his letters to England. He had no time to write to you. By letters brought by the courier, I perceive that the French king intends to meet the Duke at Ryon in Auvarne, instead of at Notre Dame de Piesse, and will send a gentleman to conduct him through the country, who is expected at Moleyns tonight or tomorrow night, and the Duke will leave when he arrives. Today the French king left Lyons (in his pilgrimage to Notre Dame de Piesse*), and is going with all speed to Ryon, which is only 15 leagues from Moleyns. Afterwards he will go to Notre Dame de Payse. Norfolk has been hitherto marvellously well treated, and I think his treatment will be no worse, but every day better. Recommend me to my friends in the Court, and to the King when you have leisure with him, if you think it convenient. Moleyns, St. Peter's even. *Signed.*

Enclosed is a letter for Antony Denny.

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Privy Council. *Endd.*

28 June. **719.** Oudart du Bies to Lord Lisle.

R. O. It is some days since I arrived in this town. I intended the very next day to send to you and learn how you were, and all the other news, but I put off in the hope of obtaining a mule which I might send to you, but they are rather difficult to get. I thank you for the handsome present you have made me of the hackney, and Madame for the cramp-rings. Boulogne, 28 June. *Signed.*

Since writing I have received yours, with the handsome present of venison, for which I thank you. The bearer will give you news of me more at length. I intended to have sent him this day to you, but have been prevented by business. I send some artichokes from my garden to Madame.

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

28 June. **720.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Vienna Archives. Having received your Majesty's letters of 31 May, together with those of the Queen, a duplicate of the instructions for Rome, and other copies therein mentioned, and having deciphered those in cipher, and translated into Spanish the said copies, I sent the whole to the Queen, which I thought better than going to see her, both to avoid wasting days in seeking for leave to do so, and to avert the suspicions of the King and his Council, which would have impaired the influence which I think I have gained with them. I feared also that if I asked leave to go there, the King would again have asked me to endeavor to get the Queen to consent to the Archbishop's sentence. The Queen has written to me of the inestimable consolation she has received from the said despatch. I think she will write and thank your Majesty. She has written that she was well advised not to send any one here at present for the reasons mentioned in your letters, and that the time for doing it will be when the sentence is given, as I have heretofore written. And when it comes to this you will be pleased to consider that the greater and more influential the embassy shall be, it will be both more powerful, either with the King, if God should inspire him to any extent, or with the people to put them in better hope, and preserve the incredible goodwill they bear to your Majesty and the Queen. And it would be well if those that come, if they perceive that special remonstrances made to the King are useless, should have charge to propose the case in public (*en oblie*, qu. *en public?*)

* These words are struck out.

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720. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

even before Parliament, if by chance they be then assembled; and if the Queen would consent to this last point, viz., to lay it before Parliament, "quil est bien a doubter tant plus se mectre il en la presumpcion de son peuple," who, on the refusal of the King, would be all the more curious to know the proposition which it was intended to make to them, and which on that account might be all the more easily published.

As to the other points contained in the said instructions, the Queen has written to me that it is a year since any of those who used to advise her have dared to interfere, as I well knew, and that her sole refuge in the management of her affairs was myself, for which reason she desired me to consider the whole matter, and write to Rome. The whole contents of the said instructions have been so wisely devised that nothing could be added to them; and certainly the way of justice that your Majesty wishes to follow is the true right and the sentence of this matter. And this is what I have always presupposed myself before coming to more rigorous remedies; and I held for certain, as your Majesty wrote to me on your last departure from Bologna, that the Pope, as soon as he had returned to Rome, if the King did not send a mandate (*procure*), would proceed to the declaration and definitive sentence. And since this has not been done, yet there is no other means to arrive at it shortly, as the exigency of the case demands, but that proposed by your Majesty, to procure the intervention of the Princes to whom you have written; which, besides that it will excuse you somewhat to the King, who says you alone of all the Queen's kindred oppose him, will help to induce the Pope to shorten the business, and will also mollify the King and encourage the Queen's friends, who are certainly the whole of this kingdom, except, perhaps, a dozen. I think for these reasons it would be well that the duke of Savoy were called upon, as the case touches him by reason of his wife.* Also because the King has always fortified himself by the consent of Parliament, it would be advisable that the Cortes of Aragon and Castile, or at least the Grandees, should write to his Holiness, as this King has made his own do; and further to get them to make a request to your Majesty by all means to remedy this case of the Queen; and that out of pity and consideration for the good and virtuous Queen, and for the immortal memory of the King and Queen Catholic, they should offer their persons and goods, as I think they will not refuse to do, giving them privately an exemption from such an offer and promise; which offer published here, together with the other remedies, will be of inestimable service.

As to the favor of the king of France, there is little hope, seeing that, notwithstanding all the favorable language he has held, he has shown himself so partial to the King, and that he tries also to entertain the Lady, to whom eight days ago he sent by the *écuyer* St. Julien a fine rich litter and three mules, with their caparisons. He may, perhaps, pretend some excuse until the sentence is given. What can be done at present is secretly to get his wife to write in the matter.

The instructions being so well drawn, I should refrain from adding anything, not to show my ignorance. Nevertheless, in obedience to your Majesty's commands, I have written to the count of Cifuentes what your Majesty will see by a copy enclosed; and I say nothing more here, but to remind you that it is very necessary that the sentence should be given before the Lady is brought to bed; for if a son be born, as I have written to the Count, the King would immediately get fealty sworn to him as a prince, in Parliament.

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* Mary Beatrice, daughter of Emmanuel king of Portugal, and sister of the Empress. Her mother was Mary, a sister of Katharine of Arragon, and also of Emmanuel's first wife Isabel.

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As to other news here, it is reported commonly that truce is made with the Scots, both by sea and land, for one year beginning today. The King's Council has of late been proposing to prohibit the great assemblies of armed people which meet here on the eves of St. John and St. Peter, and this only for fear of mutiny, of which they are more afraid than anything else. They are also considering about increasing the dower lands that the Queen had of prince Arthur, so that she may maintain her own household without the daily allowance the King has hitherto given her. It would be very advisable that if your Majesty send an embassy with the sentence, there should go in company with them ambassadors from the Princes above mentioned, and from the queens of France and Hungary, your sisters.

Since writing the above, the King's Council sent to ask me to come to them, which I did very readily; and they proposed on the King's part that, as he had always found in me the most perfect inclination to peace and great expertness in affairs, as they were pleased in mockery to say of me, he wished to notify me that, having by the declaration of the Church taken a lawful wife, and made her, as I might know, to be crowned as Queen of this kingdom, in which there could not properly be two Queens, he intended that the Queen henceforward should give up that title for various weighty considerations, and for the same reason he would not make her the same allowance as he had hitherto done; but, considering her bounty and virtue, and the quality of her kinsmen, he would treat her humanely, and partly in deference to my advice, which was the reason why he had called me,—with other gracious words of like import. I replied, after thanking the King for the opinion he held of me, that they knew well enough that what the King had done, or the archbishop of Canterbury either, could in no way prejudice the Queen's right, the determination of which depended on the Pope's sentence, who was the sole competent judge; and although I had no charge to speak further on these matters, yet, to show the affection I always had to the King's service, since it pleased him to consult me, I would say two words. As regards the Queen's name, it seemed to me that as the King acknowledged she had once been lawful Queen, and that the Princess was born in lawful wedlock, and as she had done nothing by which she merited to lose such a name, and being come of royal blood,—seeing also that the name did not prejudice the King, and that women commonly take pleasure in such titles, the said name ought to be preserved to her as some solace and comfort,—all the more as the duchess of Suffolk was commonly styled queen of France; and the king of France, who was in such close friendship with them, was not offended at Henry taking the title of king of France.

Further, as I had told the duke of Norfolk and Cromwell before, since the King put his divorce on a scruple of conscience, without which, as he said, he would not for all the world change his Queen, what scruple could he pretend to take from her the same title and illtreat her, or change in any way her accustomed treatment, which was no great expence, at least to a King so wealthy? And he might be well assured that the Queen would not employ the goods he gave her to send them out of the country to your Majesty or any other, or to build castles or fortresses, or raise armies against the King, but would employ them all in maintaining gentlemen and marrying gentlewomen, which the King himself would be bound to do. And as to asking advice how he ought to treat the Queen, that was superfluous; for he being so courteous, prudent, liberal, and magnanimous, as it was a question of the treatment of a royal person, no one could know better the requirements of the case. And if the King asked how to treat her, he might be answered as king Porus of India answered Alexander the Great, being his prisoner, "Royally." And for my part I must refrain from meddling further as to the moderation of the Queen's treatment, or persuading her to do anything prejudicial to her right; for my charge was chiefly for the preservation of

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720. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

peace; and, secondly, to do my best in the maintenance of the Queen's rights; and I thought the King so virtuous that he would not require me to do anything that I ought not. Also I could not but thank him for his courtesy in communicating these things to me, of which I would write to your Majesty. On this they retired, and communicated together. After which they praised the affection I had shown for peace, and for the King's interests. And as to the above observations, and others, which for shortness I have omitted, they knew not what to reply till they had reported them to the King, and ascertained his will. So, after filling their ears with the good intention with which I had solicited the treatment of the Queen, and made them feel as favorable as possible, at least in seeming, I returned home.

On my return I met the French ambassador and the *écuyer* Julien, who was returning from Greenwich, having presented the litter, which the Lady immediately used to go three miles thence. I talked with them a good while, but learned nothing worth writing.

The Princess has been a little unwell, but has recovered, and removed yesterday from a house of the archbishop of Canterbury, where she had been more than a year, to one belonging to the King, about forty miles from this. Being thus indisposed, she asked leave of the King to have the Queen's physician and apothecary, which the King was very well pleased to grant. The Queen has sent to her as often as she pleased, and I think will not be forbidden to do so. I have just heard that the duchess of Suffolk, late queen of France, is dead; by which the French King will gain 30,000 cr. a year of dower.

Is ashamed to ask for more favors of the Emperor, but necessity and his own desire of greater power to do service embolden him to ask to be considered at the first distribution of benefices. London, 28 June 1533.

Fr., hol., pp. 8. *From a modern copy.*

29 June. **721.** HENRY VIII. and CLEMENT VII.

R. O. Rym. XIV. 476.

Appeal of Henry the Eighth to a future General Council in case he should be excommunicated by the Pope on account of his divorce from Katharine of Arragon. Made before Edward archbishop of York, at Greenwich, on the 29th June 1533, indiction 6, 10 Clement VII. Witnesses: Ric. Sampson, LL.D., archdeacon of Suffolk, Sir Will. Fitzwilliam, and Thos. Cromwell.

Two copies. Both endd. by Tunstall. Seal of the archbp. of York attached.

30 June. **722.** [BEAUVAIS] to HENRY VIII.

Calig. B. VII. 199. B. M.

Has delayed to write in the hope of sending the resolution of all things. Thinks propositions have been made without the King's knowledge. On his arrival at Newcastle found the Scotch commissioners empowered to make truce *pure et simple;* but at the last moment the English insisted on a new article, to which the Scotch would not agree, but proposed another. Transmits both. Thinks the Scotch proposition reasonable. The garrison of Berwick have taken some old houses in Scotland, not worth speaking of, in which Angus and his brother have placed men. Desires him not to mistrust the young Prince, but remove those that desire to make trouble; otherwise he will give him cause to think "that for nothing and a thing of naught you would hold your foot upon his throat." Begs that the pain the King his brother has taken may not be in vain; "the case toucheth me as him that hath procured all matters to be reduct and brought to a good point." Hopes his efforts will not fail, now that he has brought the Scots to Newcastle. They have leave to remain but five days. Newcastle, 30 June.

Pp. 2. *Copy.*

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30 June. **723.** The Bailly of Troyes to Francis I.

Camusat, 133. Wrote three days ago of the death of the queen Mary, duchess of Suffolk, who was much beloved in the country and by the common people of this town. Sends back the letters of the cardinals Tournon and Grammont, having shown them to the King, who says that the Pope neither ought to nor can say that he has done anything against God and reason, "et que si vous vous mettez de sa part vous affectionnant pour luy, que ce n'est qu'avec le droict et la raison." The King is very ill-pleased with the news from Rome that the Pope has refused his excusator, a thing which he says concerns not only him but Francis and all other Christian princes, whom the Pope will treat similarly when there is occasion. He thanks Francis for De Beauvois' letter, which the Bailly will send on. Beauvois writes that the King is wrongly informed that the Scotch king has ships at sea. Expects Beauvois is now at Newcastle (*Neufchastel*), where the commissioners for truce are assembled.

Has received the copy of Francis' letter to the treasurer Fitzwilliam. He is very ready to do pleasure and service to the French. Has told the King about Norfolk's journey. He had already heard of it, and thanks Francis for the great honor he has done him. He said he had sent a post to bid him go to seek Francis. Replied that Francis had arranged the shortest way for him, and that he would have finished his journey to Puy and be returning before the Duke was at Avignon. He replied that he wished the Duke at all events to seek the King, as he had something to say which Henry was very anxious for Francis to hear. The King has heard from his Ambassador with the Emperor that since his arrival in Spain he has had trouble with his soldiers for want of payment, and he has been obliged to pay them, and send them back to Italy. *Dated in the margin*, 30 June 1533.

Fr. Headed: Lettres au Roy de M. le Bailly de Troyes, du dernier Juin 1533. Coppie.

30 June. **724.** Hackett to Cromwell.

R. O. Wrote last on the 6 June. Has since received his letters by John Roo, and will, according to his instructions, maintain "the sincerity, rightfulness, and conscience" of the King's great matter; "whose Grace is well armed with his own device, *Dieu et mon droit;* and this people here confondyth with the devyse of his Hyghnys is garter, which is *Hony soyt y quy mal y pence*, for they think ill where there is but good." You have made me no answer to the article of my old arrears, which I intended to employ "in sylver wassel" for the King's honor.

I send you a packet of letters received this day from the Emperor's postmaster here, which he says came from Spain to my lord of Wiltshire. I have written to his Lordship in the said packet that I have directed it to you. No news but that yesterday the gentlemen of the Queen's household have made a tourney on foot;—four *entrepreneurs* against all assailants. The Queen was pleased, especially as no one was hurt, except one gentleman, who had got a crooked finger from a blow. Yesterday evening my lords of Burre, Palermo, and others, came unwarned to collation with me. Yesterday I dined with the duke of Arscot and other lords; and today the seneschal of Henegow, captain Ive, and others, came to dinner with me. So far as I see, they intend nothing but well, and some who used their tongues freely before are now more wary. Brussels, 30 June 1533.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

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30 June. **725.** Rodrigo Davalos to the Comendador Mayor de Leon.

Add. MS. 28,585, f. 296. B. M.

Last Friday the reference (*relacion*) of the principal cause was examined in the Consistory. Tomorrow, Monday, the Pope has ordered those of the Rota to examine the case and give their opinion to the Consistory. If they decide that it is proved, it is enough, and I think the sentence will be given before the vacation; but I am not certain that our proof is as well founded as it should be. If so, it is May's fault. All the *remissorias* are not presented, as the time is short; but the others will have to be presented when there is time, which will be in two months or more, if the Pope goes to meet the French king. This case has been managed as if it concerned the poorest woman in the world. The advocates and others have not been paid. Documents have to be written out, but I cannot pay for them. Money would be very useful just now to prevent the lawyers taking up other cases. I am sure the Pope will not make a declaration this week, and next week all business stops. The Count and I shall ask the Pope to postpone the vacation, though this is unusual, on account of the importance of the case. If the theological points are entered on we shall not finish them in four months, though Ortiz is well prepared. The count of Cifuentes is jealous of the cardinal of Jaen. Rome, 30 June 1533.

Sp., pp. 5. *Modern copy.*

30 June. **726.** John Coke, clerk to the Merchant Adventurers at Antwerp, to Cromwell.

R. O.

Here at Antwerp are one friar Petowe and other friars of Greenwich, Richmond, and Canterbury, who write books against the King's marriage with queen Anne. I am making secret inquiry for their books, and have, by policy, got hold of three letters (enclosed), which some of them gave to an innocent person of Canterbury to be delivered in England. Antwerp, 30 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor. *Endd.*

30 June. **727.** Nicholas Jakson to Cromwell.

R. O.

You promised me the farm of Canne Hall, for which several persons are making labour with the King. Make what haste you can, and let the lease endure for 60 or 80 years. As I am the King's servant, I should have it as well as another. Though it is called Canne Hall, there are no houses on it, but two old barns and a little cottage. I trust the gentleman of Gray's Inn is a suitor to you for me. Whatever he promises I will perform. Harleston, 30 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Privy Council. *Endd. On the back are the following memoranda in Cromwell's hand:* "In whose name the council in Wales shall direct their letters and process from hence forwards. Item, Lutterell's bill of Ireland. Item, for to remember to the justice sewers. Item, to remember the pavilion of Nicholas Rusticus."

30 June. **728.** Will. London to Lord Lisle.

Titus, B. I. 154. B. M.

Thanks lord and lady Lisle for the kindness shown to him and his wife. The King is favorable to him in his suit touching the Staple Inn. On St. Peter's Day* lord William was married in the King's chapel at Westminster to Mrs. Gamage. Lord Thomas and Mr. Manars led her to church. At two o'clock a carrack was prepared like a ship of war upon a lighter of 40 tons, and three other lighters were made like the Turks' small

* 29 June (SS. Peter and Paul).

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galleys with oars, to take the said carrack. Sir Umfrey Ratclyff was captain of the carrack, which was well charged with ordnance, and well furnished with men. Mr. Hen. Knevett was captain of the foists. Sir Chr. Mores and many other gentlemen were with them in harness. They discharged their ordnance, and assaulted each other marvellous well. With the shooting one foist clave in the middle, and John Sandes was nearly lost. Two gunners had their legs broken. When all was over, a gentleman named Gates, being in harness, tried to leap into another boat, and fell short and was drowned. "Men did not marvel greatly that knew him, of his misfortune, because he was so great a swearer." After this lord Thomas, Mr. Knevet, Mr. Parr, Mr. Barkley, Mr. Chamber, Parker and Vaughan, and one other, ran at the tilt and brake staves very well, though they missed and crossed more than they brake. London, 30 June.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais, at Calais.

June. **729.** JAMES V. to FRANCIS I.

Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 19. B. M.

Has received his letters and credence from Guido à Fleuerere, and perceived thereby "quanto studio a te elaboratum sit ut res nostræ nunquam regni ad otium deducerentur." Will take a truce with the king of England as Francis desires. Has spoken to the French ambassador about his marriage, but the abbot of Arbrothe will declare more on the subject. Stirling, June 1533.

Copy, Lat., p. 1. *This and other letters concerning marriage are marked in the margin* "γαμικὰ."

June. **730.** The DUKE OF MILAN.

R. O.

Treaty for the marriage of the duke of Milan to Christierna, second daughter of Christiern king of Denmark, as concluded between Los Covos and Granvelle for the Emperor, and Francis Taberna and Thos. Galaratus for the duke of Milan. Barcelona, — June 1533.

Lat., pp. 4.

731. ————* to [the LORDS OF THE COUNCIL?]

Vit. B. xiv. 128. B. M.

"My most noble . . . . . .
upon a doubtful . . . . . .
be the opposites a . . . . . .
with the cause. Th . . . . . .
whose little shoulder . . . . . .
to follow the wise men . . . . . .
and thus I will say that . . . . . .
if we may so call them, that is to say, one . . . . . .
in the Emperor's court. In the Emperor's court, war, and [in the court of] Rome rigour of justice; and as touching the war in f . . . . . .
nothing else but that most noble saying that was sp[oken by] the King's Majesty, "If the Emperor will begin the war [he shall not] leave nor end it when he would;" and so me seemeth [his Grace] is puissant enough not only to defend this realm [against the] Emperor, but against all the world by mean of th[e] . . . . . of the place and by strength of the people, and by the . . . . . of the heads and rulers of the same. And touching th[at, no] man can deny it, for I remember not that I hav[e read

* It is strange that there should be any difficulty in ascertaining the authorship of this letter. It was certainly written in the spring or summer of 1533; and the writer, who states in one place that he is an Italian, says that he was sent on the 24th August, two years before, to remonstrate with the Pope on behalf of the king and realm of England. Yet there is nothing in the correspondence of 1531 that elucidates this statement.

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731. ——— to [the Lords of the Council?]—*cont.*

since] the time of Julius Cæsar that England was ever co[nquered by] any strangers, but rather to have conquered oth[er nations] and kings, as appeareth in the histories. Let us [speak without] offending, and then we may say that our King is [rich both] in counsel and money, so that he is able and [puissant to make] war out of his own realm against other w[t] . . . . . offended. I will speak nothing of the b . . . . . King, and . . . . . his * * * * desire war, then . . . . . . t the Emperor in mine . . . . . re whereof all these . . . . . to intreat of. Now [as touching] . . . . . [at the co]urte of Rome, rigour of justice . . . . . [th]at is to say, first that the French . . . . . sse tha[t] this council or convention may . . . . . [i]f his Majesty would write to Rome after the opinion [of Sir Gre]gory, it were best after my judgment that it were . . . . . if anything be grievous or displeasant to your lordships . . . . . [su]che a letter should cause that the King should shortly know [the Pope]s mind, whether he would have this council or not . . . [afte]rwards to determine whatsoever should please his Majesty . . . . . lye that our most noble King should write to the Pope a [letter, and] also another to the whole consistory, which letters should [neither] contain rigour, threatening, nor flattery, alleging that [he had] done that which is done, not without cause nor unadvisedly, [and n]ot only for one cause but for many causes, which if [his Holiness will] he shall and may know of Gurone or of the King's [ambassad]ors, and after that to write to such cardinals [as are] his Majesty's friends some things which be rather . . . . . [a]nd friendly than rigorous or displeasant, always [remembering] the justice and equity of his Majesty's cause . . . . . all his noble * * * me such a burd[en] . . . . . not as sent on th . . . . . for the declaration . . . . . counsayles and of . . . . . be done with all celery[ty] . . . . . shall arrive and . . . . . me thinketh it were convenyent [that they should write] also to the French King, of whom I should als[o] . . . . . either by mouth or by writing, and if by letters th[ey will] write conformable to Gurone's message to the Po[pe] . . . . . and peradventure if† the French king will [ask of me] what I shall say to the Pope's Holiness, I can not [tell him] without your advice otherwise than it shall please [you to give] me in commission. And now I will [rehearse‡] [unto] your lordships what seemeth me most convenient [that I should say] to the Pope and the whole Consistory. First, I say th . . . . . Holy father and ye most reverend cardinals . . . . . remember, the xxiiij. day of August next co[ming it] shall be two years sithens I was sent on the King's be[half and] his counsaile, and finally by all the nobles an[d people] of the realm to beseech your Holiness that the s[ame might ponder] justly the King's cause, alleging the gratitud[es conferred by his] highness towards the same see, et§ beseechin[g] . . . . . of the realm, and chiefly of the * * * without the realm . . . . . all such things coming . . . . . er things which to . . . . . y

† Corrected from "because."
‡ This word is in the text, but is struck out.
§ Sic in MS.

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were well interpreted . . . . . .
and if he did . . . . . .
not to believe them. Now . . . . . .orne,
and but a poor man in regard [of your lordshi]ppes; and forasmuch as I do perceive that this [will b]e the last destruction of this See, I could do no less [than su]pplie to your† Holiness that before such mischief [should] happen, he (ye?) would suffer me, like one of your poor servants, [to she]w mine opinion in such things as I knew, upon this . . . . . ll was deliberately determined, not because I am [taken] to be a wise man in his court, but for that I am an Italian, [wherefo]re ye may the rather trust me. It was determined [that I] should come to declare his Majesty's mind, and of his [coun]sailors and whole realm, which is, that the matrimony [that] he hath contracted with the most noble queen Anne [doth rema]ine holy and irrevocable, considering that by so many [wise] men, and so many universities, and his most sage parliament . . . . . [fi]nally by his conscience, it hath been approved . . . . . [*therefore this See supp* . . .‡]. He intendeth not, therefore, ... [thi]s cause any longer in your court, [*which is* ‡] [as he hath done] heretofore, which is unjust, as his Majesty * * * in time and pl[ace convenient] . . . . . .
. . . . . that ye reverend . . . . . ye care not
nei[ther] . . . . . hollie trusteth yo[urself] . . . . . .
. . . . . at the one ear and . . . . . .
briefly make your discou[rse] . . . . . .
. . . . . inhibitions and excommunications, he wh[olly] . . . . . .
. . . . . whereunto I answer and declare the mind [of him and] his nobles, which if it seem to your Holiness and to [these holy] fathers to be expedient, then do what ye wil . . . . . promise you that they shall as much regard and care . . . . . as you do care for my words and much less . . . . . I heard the King say, and all his councillors, that [if your Holiness] would declare this matrimony to be firm it shou[ld be a great comfort] to him and all his, and should be thought here i . . . . . .
. . . . other provinces a thing certain; but for him and his . . . . . .
he is satisfied, and more it grieveth him that [you should lose] such a friend as he was then all that ye can [do against] him.

"Most holy father, and all ye most reverend [fathers, I have] declared the king of England's mind, and [the things which] I have spoken I know be true. Now . . . . . me I shall shew * * *
. . . er that this See was . . . . . aces there
came thither . . . . . Christendom and finally
. . . . . th that very few . . . . . .
. . . . . ocyon of the people and . . . . . .
[t]rew ye may perceive it by the . . . . . ym was thought to be all devotion. Now ye [know b]etter than I how the matter goeth, if we come to [German]ye, if not the whole yet the more part of them careth not [what re]gardeth this See, therefore by the Hungarians ye have . . . . . .
your devotion with the other your obedience, and why for your [rigour]ousnes and extremity which ye have used towards them . . . . . ne sent thither I can not tell what cardinals, which . . . . . with rigorous disputations and excommunications compel them . . . . . affections, and so by rigour ye have lost them. It is [a prov]erbe, he that desireth too much for the most part hath [nothi]ng; behold, therefore, seeing that ye have an example [before] your eyes, lest ye fall into another error worse than the [first], which should be if ye should lose the realm of [Englan]d, and so consequently the realm of France, which [being b]oth lost, it were also to

† "your," corrected into "his;" but apparently the correction is wrong.
‡ Struck out.

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731. ——— to [the Lords of the Council?]—*cont.*

be doubted of the most part [of Christendom]. Is there any man here or in Rome that can show [any kindnes]s or pleasure that the Emperor hath done for this [See?].

" . . . . . t the * * *

he hath done w . . . . . I know well

. . . . . axe what the . . . . .

. . . . . known to every . . . . . .

. . . . . is also known.

"I can not tell what A . . . . . were no hurt if he did write soun[dry things which had] been spoken to him by the King or by the duke [of Norfolk].

"Afterwards, if it shall be necessary, I will go [to all] the cardinals, or at the least to the most part, ... crying and preaching the destruction of the See, ax[eing them that no] new matter be innovate against the King. I sh[all show] also by many arguments and persuasions that this . . . . . convention may succeed, not by the King's commyss[ion] . . . . . it would appear that it had been committed unto m[e] . . . . none other remedy to be to please these ij. nobl[e] . . . . . but only with this counsaile, which undoubted[ly, if it be] not had, will be a great trouble and irritation . . . . .

"Many things might be explained and declar[ed] . . . . . through mine occasion in reasoning with these . . . . . for I presuppose that these imperials . . . . . lyes, that is to say, that the lady Kath[arine] . . . . . folks, and that the * * * . . . . . answered to these . . . . . [w]ise man but a . . . . . to judge of another . . . . . the course of nature . . . . . thing which may be such . . . . . come not to Nysia he shall not proceed . . . . . sly against the King. And when the matter is [settl]ed, as the proverb goeth, by pleading and lawing, [nough]t is acquired. The lady Katharine is out of possession [and it] shall grieve more her and the Emperor than the King and the Queen . . . . . [I] might also say to the Pope and the Cardinals that [the]y were causers of this matrimony, and that by many [rea]sons which they cannot answer, for they be true. [B]ut I suppose that his Majesty would that I should [pass]e those things in silence, and that they should be spoken [by] some other man of greater authority, and therefore I shall . . [a]bout these things as much as I can by other means, as [best it] shall seem to his orators, to whose judgment I shall [alway]es submit myself, that I may obtain the King's [purpose in p]arte if not in all.

. . . . . of the knowledge of the truth as of th . * * *

lordships . . . . . speak mine

. . . . . say that th . . .

. . . . . it hath been . . . . . .

. . . . . hath been good hol . . . . . .

. . . . . that hath also been approbate by . . . . . .

. . . . . it should not seem to be inconvenient for th . . . . . if he woll not come to this council, his Ma[jesty] . . . . . that upon this point his Holiness would deter[mine] . . . . . But that that moveth me, which I th[ink that the] French king will never suffer, that the Pope [should] pronounce sentence there against the King, after . . . . . willing this thing not to be corroborate, doubt . . . . . have nor obtain a contrary sentence if he would not asse . . . . . the Pope ever may find an excusation with him . . . . . (if he be not diabolic) in some thing serve your [lordships].

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"If the Pope would complain of such things . . . . . on the King's behalf, I will tell him th . . . . . done shall be done if they will not be * * * . . . . . your lordships to . . . . . ce and accept . . . . nce and fidelity which I profess . . . . . the usage of the prelates . . . . . [kin]g's Majesty. I pray you also . . . . . my simplicity, for all men can not do all [thi]nges, and therefore it shall be good that this my [lo]ng and tedious writing be castigate and reformed [b]y some man."

Mutilated. Copy or translation.

732. GHINUCCI to [CROMWELL].

Vit. B. XIV. 91. B. M.

"Venit responsum . . . . . juxta id quod in . . . . . lectis literis adivit . . . . . colloquium Sanctitas ejus habeba[t] . . . . . eundo his temporibus, sed pot . . . . . debebit cautior fieri, quod ea concluderetur in colloqu[io] . . . . . in ultimis literis et quod non habeat tractari de aliis particular . . . . . quod Pontifex ex ejus voluntate non curaret de temporibus calidis . . . . . regis Gallorum, sed posset fieri propter potentiam et auctoritatem . . . . . maxime si Cæsar per se vel per suos annuerit pontifici quæ sit s . . . . . ut est verisimile, et ut habentur indicia, sed hæc tantummo[do] . . . . . ipsi autem secundum eorum prudentiam credent.

"Verum circa hoc, quod esset bonum si rex Gallorum ostenderet se liberale[m] . . . . . facere quum det, videlicet, consentiendo dilationi ad minus periculosum te[mpus] . . . . . augmentando cautionem circa id quod habet tractari in colloquio . . . . . velle vel nolle, et si nolit non deficient modi satis colorati quibus . . . . . ea vero quæ superius dicta sunt non possunt nisi rem ubique facili . . . . . partim auferretur Cæsari et Cardinalibus occasio annihilandi colloqu[ium] . . . . . Quidam Cardinalis dixit oratorem Cæsareum fecisse practicam cum eo ut c . . . . . sub colore incolumitatis pontificis in quo potest videri quod ea . . . . . cum uno fecit, et cum aliis et hinc potest comprehendi quod . . . . . [col]loquium sed non vult omnia simul facere nam s . . ll * * * * odum ex domino Benet ple . . . . . [fun]damentum quod regia Majestas . . . . rit sed instat super neg . . . . . quod Pontifex voluerit intelligi . . . . . [d]eclaratum quid sit paritura hæc . . . . . ejus vel quod Cæsareis magis verum ad propositum rem dif . . . . . utra ex his opinionibus sit verior, sed in quantum possum comprehen[dere] . . . . . is Pontificis Pontifici placet cum proponuntur ei res coloratæ quæ . . . . . [possunt] servire apud Cæsarem in excusationem. Alii addunt quod Cæsarei ex . . . . . [res]ponsum Cæsaris et interim citationibus et contradictis, tenent rem vivam [si daret]ur occasio volui tentare quæ esset intentio Pontificis super matri[monio nupe]r secuto, et inter sermocinandum cum Pontifice visum est posse com . . . . . quod Pontifex vellet dissimulare circa processum propter matrimonium nuper [secutum, sed] nescit invenire modum quo possit resistere Cæsareis quos arbitratur non . . . . . facere instantiam quod procederetur ad censuras sed eos hanc rem pro . . . . . moturos. Tandem hoc viso rogavi ejus Sanctitatem quod bene consideraret hanc . . . . . [qui]d ex ea posset succedere si procederetur ad censuras contra regiam [Majestatem]. Pontifex respondit quod necesse erat etiam considerare quid posset succedere . . . . . unde

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732. Ghinucci to [Cromwell]—*cont.*

veni ad multas particularitates inconvenientium quæ possent [succedere. Inter] quæ dixi quod ante omnia habebat considerare quod Cæsarei quere . . . . . erat videlicet interponere tantam discordiam inter regiam [Majestatem] . . . . . hoc . . . . tem perpetuo * * * * Dixi præterea quod d . . . . . cum negotium esset c . . . . . eum moveret faciend[um] . . . . . ut aiunt) plumbeo . . . . . censuras non facturas exec . . . . . terea quod omnia supradicta dixeram . . . . . plura alia ad hoc propositum quæ longum esset referre . . . . . [Ponti]fex bene notaverit.

"Puto quod Cæsar capiet viam medii circa matrimonium nuper secut[um] . . . . . rem tutatus sit non potest facere quum et nunc defendat sed quia non p . . . . . regiæ Majestati nisi exponat magnam summam pecuniarum quod nolet facere i . . . . . ideo defendet causam faciendo quod procedatur super negotio principali . . . . . tradictis ad tenendam rem vivam expectans partum temporis.

"Tenet pro certo quod Cæsar difficillime impetrabit censuras a Ponti[fice].

f. 93. "Esset fortasse bo[num] . . . . . quereretur quod in . . . . . capitula de his q . . . . . ab eo quæritur et quod . . . . . et posset fieri quod Cardinali . . . . . se habere ordinem literas d . . . . . casu quo colloquium hoc facia . . . proposit . . . . . .

"Cum essem Bononiæ intellexi quod instando Cæsar apud Pont[ificem] . . . . . dixit se esse contentum si alii principes essent contenti et circa hoc . . . . . [in]ducias pro tribus annis, ego tenendo pro certissimo quod Pontifex nolit . . . . . etiam pro certo quod nollet treguam sive inducias, et ideo verum quod Gal . . . . . rent facere difficultatem."

Mutilated. Endd.: "Ex Wigornien[sis literis]."

733. Anne Boleyn.

R. O. Examination of Sir [Thomas] Gebons, priest, complainant, and Sir Rauf Wendon, taken by Thos. Bedyl, clerk of the Council, on certain words spoken by Wendon to Gebons at King's Sutton in Warwickshire, that the Queen was a whore and a harlot, and that there was a prophecy that a many should be burned in Smithfield, and he trusted it would be the end of queen Anne. Said upon a Saturday, about St. George's Day, A.D. 1533.

Gebons asserted that he had declared this matter to the bishop of Exeter about Whitsuntide last, on the 15 June.

ii. Affidavit by the bishop of Exeter that Gebons had never declared any such words to him. *Signed:* Jo. Exon.

iii. Affirmation of Gebons that Thos. Gebons and Chr. Veysy were present at the conversation with the bishop of Exeter; which is denied by the former.

iv. Articles administered to Thos. Gebons (the younger).

v. Examination of Chr. Veysy, also denying the statement of Gebons the elder.

Pp. 11.

K. O. 2. Draft of the questions to be put to Christopher Veisy on the above subject, viz., whether the bishop of Exeter said to him in his chapel that he suspected him to be "a stirrer of this matter that Thomas Gebons moved

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upon Sir Windon for words spoken by (*i.e.* against) the Queen's grace;" whether he replied, "that he would not at any time, for 40*l.*, but he should have done as he did;" also, whether he told the accusation of Sir Windon to his brother Richard Veisy, Humph. Gebons, Henry Arosmithe or others, and what words he used, since it was told to my lord of Exeter. On what occasion my Lord said, if Thos. Gebons moved such words as he had showed him the night before, he, doubtless, would be cast into prison. Also, whether there were any communication of Sir Windon when my said [Lord] had communication with Gebons in his chapel of his going into Cornwall.

P. 1. *Endd.*

[June.] **734.** NICH. HAU[KINS] to ROWLAND BACCHUS.

R. O. I received your letters dated London, 6 May, on the 18 June. I desire you to move my friends, and especially my curates, to promote my matters. Touching the benefice of Snaylwell, I wrote to Dr. Thirlby to say I was content you should have it for a year, if my cousin Meggis was content, leaving him a part of the house. As for my official, I have written to Dr. Goderyke desiring him to go to Mr. Cromwell, and offer him to put in the principal of St. Nicholas' hostel, as he desired. I have written to my lord of Canterbury concerning my visitation. You are to see that I do not take *temporalia* but *spiritualia* in my visitation. I marvel what you mean to prevent him holding the room who has hitherto held it under me. The indentures for Diram were made from the old copy. I pray my nephews may lack nothing as you promised, for I understand that one of them lacks bedding. Whenever occasion serves, visit my aunt Meggis in my behalf, and likewise Mr. Besteneye. Certify me how my kinsfolk do since my Lord's departing.

Thomson, the beer-brewer of Estdirham, is in trouble. I have written to that effect to my lord of Wiltshire, that he may resort to my Lord and to my lord of Canterbury for succour.

Pp. 3. *With corrections and additions in Hawkins' own hand. Add.:* To Rowlande Bacchus be this delivered in Suapham (Swaffham) priory.

June. **735.** [HENRY VIII.] to DR. HIGDON, Dean of York.

R. O. Understands that the dean of "our college" in Oxford has promised the farm and parsonage of Elington, parcel of the prebend of Witwong, to John God, Higdon's servant, and that John Acclom, Esq., late farmer, is expelled therefrom.

As Dr. Lee,* on resigning the said prebend, promised Mr. Trafford, late incumbent,† that Acclom should enjoy the remainder of his lease, the King has ordered the dean of his college to allow him to enjoy it, and orders Higdon to cause his servant to leave it. Westm., — June. *Not signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

736. SIR BRIAN TUKE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Hearing of my lord of Suffolk's arrival at the Court, I send you a book of the late French queen's debts, with other particulars.

P.S.—Touching the 1,000*l.* Sir Fras. Brian had, he asks allowance of most part of it for money paid to a jeweller and other folks in Paris; also to certain learned men in Italy; and 500 cr. delivered to Sir Greg. de Casalis,

* Not mentioned as holding this prebend in Le Neve. Edw. Lee was prebendary of Dunnington 1530–31, before he was abp. But this is probably Roland Lee.

† Henry Trafford was prebendary of Wetwang in York cathedral from 1502 to 1529, when he became chancellor of York. He was succeeded by John Higden, dean of Cardinal's, afterwards Henry VIII.'s, College, Oxford, who died in December 1532. This letter may be of the year 1532.

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736. Sir Brian Tuke to Cromwell—*cont.*

which the latter pretends was a gift to him from the King. When I mentioned it to the King he remembered it well enough. The direct way for Suffolk to be discharged of the 1,000*l.* would be to get me a warrant to pay to Fras. Brian 1,000*l.* upon a prest of money laid out for the King, and then to deliver it to me, and for me to charge myself and give him an acquittance.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor.

737. Grants in June 1533.

June.

Grants.

1. Wm. Lye. Licence to import 100 tuns of Gascon wine and Toulouse woad, in vessels of Spain, France, Flanders, or Brittany. Greenwich, 28 May 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 June.—P.S.

2. Wm. Morgan John, one of the sewers of the Chamber. Grant of certain parcels (about 60 acres) of land and pasture in Weelande, in the parish of Petreston, commote of Wentllong, marches of Wales, late in the possession of Morgan Thomas, grandfather of the said William; with reservations; parcel of the lands of Edw. late duke of Buckingham, now held by Eleanor, widow of the said Edward, for life, by virtue of the act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.; on surrender, on account of its invalidity, of a patent to the same effect, under the seal of the chancery of Newport, in the commote of Wentlong, dated 1 March 23 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 5 June 25 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 34.

3. Richard Hoo of Meryden, Warw. Pardon for having on 3 March 23 Hen.VIII. abetted and entertained George Gooderich of London, and Anthony Grey and Robert Spencer of London, yeomen, knowing them to have, on the day before, feloniously broken and entered the parish church of St. Peter, Aston, near Birmingham, and stolen therefrom a silver-gilt cross and other valuables belonging to the parishioners, and in the custody of Wm. Rogers and Wm. Tilbens, churchwardens; as appears by two inquisitions taken at Warwick, the first on Tuesday after Easter 24 Hen. VIII., and the second on Friday 19 June 24 Hen. VIII. Westm., 31 May 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 6 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 33.

4. Sir John Gifford and the lady Elizabeth his wife. Licence to depart out of the realm on a pilgrimage to St. John at Amyas in Picardy, with 12 persons and 6 horses in their company, and with 60*l.* in money, baggage, &c. Westm., 5 June 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* 6 June.—S.B.

5. Master Polidor Virgil, archdeacon of Wells. Licence to go beyond the sea on business, with 6 servants and 6 horses, baggage, &c. Greenwich, 1 May 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 June.—S.B.

6. Ric. ap Jenkynns of Brecknoke, marches of Wales, and Rob. Walboef, of the same. Pardon for having assaulted and robbed Alex. Wagge in the highway at Welford, Staff., on 11 March 24 Hen.VIII. Westm., 6 June 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 32.

7. Inspeximus and exemplification of a writ of certiorari, dated 30 May 25 Hen.VIII., to Thomas abp. of Canterbury, and the return thereon, touching the sentence given of the invalidity of the King's marriage with Katharine, and of the validity of his marriage with Anne, the queen consort. The former sentence was given in the convent church of the Augustine monastery of Dunstable, Linc. dioc., on the 23 May 1533; present, Gervase prior of St. Peter's, Dunstable, master Simon Haynes, S.T.P., John Newman, M.A., Ric. Watkyns, Tho. Neve, and Ric. Marche, notaries public; and is authenticated by Wm. Potkyn, clk., of the dioc. of Canterbury. The latter, concerning the validity of the King's marriage with Anne Boleyn, was given in a certain well-known high gallery in the manor of Lamhith, on Wednesday, 28 May 1533; present, Tho. Crumwell, Tho. Legh, LL.D., Tho. Alverd, John Gooderick, and Henry Stokheth; and is authenticated by Tho. Argall, of Winchester dioc., notary public. Dated (as to the sealing thereof) in the manor of Lamhith, 4 June 1533. Westm., 6 June. —*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 8. *Rym.* xiv. 467.

8. Guydo de Flewry, a servant of the French king. Licence to depart the realm, with his servants, baggage, &c. Greenwich, 8 June 25 Hen.VIII. Witnessed at Westm., 9 June.—S.B.

9. Lord Sandys, the King's chamberlain, lieutenant of Guysnes. Licence to export yearly from the ports of Dover and Sandwich, or any other port in England, sufficient grain of any kind for the victualling of the castle, town, and county of Guysnes, so long as he is captain there. Westm., 6 June 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* 9 June.—P.S.

10. Doctor Hilley, chancellor of the dioc. of Salisbury. For letters patent to the justices to assist him in reforming certain enormities used in the monastery of Wilton, Wilts, and all persons and officers belonging to the same. *Del.* Westm., 14 June 25 Hen.VIII. —S.B.

11. David ap Howell, of Belt, S. Wales. Pardon for the murder of Roger Herbert *alias* . . . . (*mutilated*) of Belt. *Del.* Westm., 15 June 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

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737. Grants in June 1533—*cont.*

June.

Grants.

12. Thos. earl of Wiltshire and Ormond. Grant of a fair at the town of Blyklyng, Norf., on St. John Baptist's Day and the day following. T. R. Westm., 15 June 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

13. John Turney. Licence to alienate 8 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 36 acres of pasture, and 10 acres of wood in Wulverton and Rode, Somers., to Alex. Longford, Thos. Long, Will. Alyn, Will. Pyarde, and Thos. Harvy. Westm., 15 June.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 11.

14. Edm. Knyvet. Livery of lands as kinsman and heir of Sir Wm. Knyvet, viz., son and heir of Thomas, son of Edmund, son of the said William, including reversions on the death of Eleanor widow of the said Edmund, in England, Wales, and Calais, and lands of which Geo. earl of Shrewsbury, Sir Rob. Radclyff, late ld. Fitzwater, now earl of Sussex, Ric. Baynard and Tho. Man, or any others, were seised to the use of the said Thomas, Edmund, and William; and those of which Sir Edw. Knyvet, deceased, was seised with reversion to the said Wm. Knyvet, which reversion should descend to the said Edmund as heir of the said William, because the said Edward died without heir of his body. Greenwich, 12 May 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 16 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 12.

15. John Tregonwell, clk., and William Bryttayn, clk., LL.D., and Thomas Bedyll, clk., the King's councillors. Commission to proceed upon a cause brought before the King in Chancery on the part of Thomas Stanceby and Eliz. Lutton, for the redress of certain grievances which they allege themselves to have suffered at the instance and persuasion of Wm. Clyff, LL.D., Tho. Lutton, layman, and Geo. Palmys, from E. abp. of York. Westm., 17 June.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 43*d.*

16. Ric. Forster. To be one of the King's serjeants-at-arms, *vice* Ambrose Bradman, deceased; with fees of 12*d.* a day from 16 April 24 Hen. VIII. Greenwich, 13 June 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 5.

17. Paul Creeke, a native of Britanny. Denization. Greenwich, 8 June 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 22 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 33.

18. For the Benedictine monastery of Adelney. Assent to the election of Rob. Hamlyn, a Benedictine monk, as abbot. *Del.* Westm., 22 June 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

ii. Petition for the above, by the prior and convent. 14 June.

19. Sir George Conyers, tenant of the under-mentioned places. Inspeximus and confirmation of—

i. Charter 22 July 37 Hen. III., being a grant of free warren to John de Cugneres in his demesne lands in co. York.

ii. Patent 12 June 18 Hen. VI., inspecting and confirming to Robert Conyers and his heirs patent 17 April 51 Edw. III., inspecting and confirming—

1. A charter of Hen. I., dated at Udestoc (Woodstock), granting to Alan son of Ragm' Belet the lands which his father held of the King in chief on the day of his death.
2. Another charter of Hen. I., dated at Portsmouth, granting to Ragm' Belet certain lands, &c. in Hotona, Prestitona, and Ebustitona, with liberties. Westm., 25 June.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 15.

20. Thos. Treffry, one of the gentlemen ushers of the Chamber. To be collector of customs in the ports of Plymouth and Fowey, with the usual fees. *Del.* Westm., 28 June 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

21. Tho. Hall. Wardship and marriage of Chr., son and heir of Wm. Goddall, deceased. Greenwich, 26 June 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 30 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 19.

22. Ric. Longe, one of the esquires of the Stable. To be steward of the lordship of Sharston, Wilts, with same fees as enjoyed by Sir Rob. Poyntz or Sir Anth. Poyntz. Greenwich, 23 June 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 30 June.—P.S.

23. Adrian Richardson of Canterbury, shoemaker, a native of Delf, in Holland, in the dominions of Charles the emperor. Denization. Greenwich, 17 June 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 30 June.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 6.

24. James seigneur de St. Julian, servant of the French king. Licence to leave the realm, with his servants, ten horses, and baggage. Greenwich, the last day of June 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

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738. The KING'S MARRIAGE.

R. O. Pocock, II. 487.

"There be, I think, in this realm that be not in their minds full pleased and contented that our Sovereign hath married as he hath done, some bearing their favor to the lady Katheryn princess dowager, some to the lady Mary, some because the Pope's authority was not therein. And for this they lay the blame alonely in some of the prelates. And albeit that the prelates have none otherwise done in this matter but as it became them, and according to the very law of God, yet many of the inconstant commons be not therewith satisfied. And though they forbear to speak at large for fear of punishment, yet they mutter together secretly; which muttering and secret grudge within this realm, I think, doth not a little embolden the King's adversaries without the realm." And as this muttering is not against the King (for every one says he is the most gentle and upright prince that ever reigned), but only against some of the prelates, especially the archbishop of Canterbury, I think he ought to show that he has done nothing but according to the very law of God. And though the suspicions and muttering against him are untrue, he should endeavour to pluck it out of their heads by loving manner. Also if the Pope be excluded out of this realm, the Archbishop must be chief of the clergy here; which will be lightly accepted in the people's hearts, because it has been so long otherwise, unless the people find themselves by the alteration in better case than they were before. I think therefore the Archbishop should make out a book, not over long, to declare that what he has done is not only according to the law of God, but for the wealth and quietness of the realm. It should be addressed to all the clergy of the realm, exhorting them, especially those in high authority, as bishops, abbots, &c., to remember that they are not called to those rooms for their own sakes, but for the people, and that they should not seek lucre or ease, but labor to ease the people of their burthens. "For woe to us, let him say, if we do not thus. And let him thunder out here and there the vehement exclamations of prophets, and specially of Jeremie, against spiritual pastors," and persuade the clergy to avoid all pomp, pride, and vainglory, and especially covetousness, that has been the cause of so much evil in the church of Christ. "Let them avoid all ambition, all delicate fare, and to be ready with heart and mind to depart and dispose among the people of this realm lands, goods, money, and whatsoever other thing they now possess superfluously; and that they never hereafter seek for the riches or lordship of this world, but diligently to seek for the kingdom of Heaven, and there to make their treasure." He should exhort his brethren to this effect, adding, "If you, most dear bretheren, will gladly go with me this way at my loving exhortation, ye shall greatly merit for your obedience; but in case ye will not, I will compel you by the law of God thus to do; and then ye shall lose your merit of obedience."

If he would set out such a little book, though he never brought his purpose about, he would thus greatly content the people's minds, and make them think that they be happy thus to be rid of the Pope's oppression; and that the Archbishop is a perfect and a good bishop, who did nothing so much to win promotion as for truth's sake, seeing he pretendeth to stamp under foot all pleasure. For it has always been my mind that the King should not be seen to be most busy to defend his righteous cause himself, but to let the clergy do it. But if there be any so stubborn that he will not believe the truth, let the King punish him according to the laws in that case provided. "For I wot well, if it come to the hearing of the Pope and the Emperor, that the whole clergy of England is fully bent to defend our Sovereign lord the King's cause to the very death, they will not meddle much further."

Pp. 6. *In the hand of one of Cromwell's clerks. Endd. in a later hand:* "Reasons to clear the clergy for condescending to the King's second marriage, and for abolishing the Pope's supremacy."

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739. Dr. John London to Thomas Bedell.

R. O. I thank you for your intercession with my honorable master.* I was with him yesterday before supper. He mentioned to me the complaint of my kinsman, which is utterly untrue. I hope my master considers what I have written in defence of this matrimony. I was the second person who took a corporal oath in Oxford before my lord of Lincoln and the mayor, then commissioners, to maintain it. [I] would not be so unwise as to say to this young man anything contrary to my oath, and I hope my credit and his words will not be considered of equal weight. My master is, as he ought to be, a strait examiner in the King's matter, yet I do not mistrust his wisdom. Though my kinsman is, I am sure, set on by him that laboreth for my farm in Hornchurch, I shall be never the worse to him, but if my master so command me, will yet help him to further learning if he return thereto. I am bound to my master as much as to all men in the world; but I must find means to free myself of suspicion. I will make suit to him to be taken into the King's service, merely that I may obtain favor, not promotion. I have often told you sincerely that I would leave the best part of my living; but if my master think, at your motion, I am worthy to serve the King, I shall be ready at all times to do my best, though I may not have the wit, learning, and experience of others. To be frank, I have no mind to be a daily waiter. "I may spend little beside my college, which I must then needs depart from." I mean only to be a chaplain. I pray you move the matter if you do not think it will be accounted presumption in me.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Thomas Bedell, one of the King's grace's most honorable Council. *Sealed. Endd.*

740. [Instructions to an Ambassador in France.]

R. O. "It hath been offered heretofore, if the King's highness would condescend † to make a proxy and grant the Pope's jurisdiction, that the Pope would then 'a made a commission to two cardinals, whereof the one should be cardinal de Monte, to determine the cause at Cambray, which place is much more propyce and tute and sure for the King than Avynyon."

As to the proxy, what need is there to send one when the French king has several times promised to be proctor himself at this interview?

As the French king and all his council acknowledge the King's cause to be just, how can they deny that it is honorable for the Pope to give sentence in the principal cause?

As to the innovations, the King has always kept his promise to innovate nothing so long as the Pope did the same. All that the King has done has been because the Pope not only received "witness" out of Spain and published the same, but suffered unlawful process against his Highness to be sent secretly into Flanders, without punishing the procurers thereof at Rome, as he afterwards promised to do. This compelled the King to innovate.

The French king says, "Or I go, I will make sure that cannot be done now shall be done another time," which shall always be his condition with the Pope, and that "he had liever than 15,000 ducats he had never concluded this marriage." But it seems the Pope never thought to do anything in the King's matter at the French king's request, justice standing with the King when the process at Rome was abandoned on which he was to have given sentence; so it is clear the Pope mocks with the French king. And

* Cromwell.

† Above this paragraph has been written, and should probably be inserted here, "upon the seeking of Mounsire Langez of the appointment of two legates, the one a Frenchman, the other of the Pope's, chosen to determine the matter in Avynyon, the same" ——

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740. [Instructions to an Ambassador in France]—*cont.*

as to the marriage Francis promised, not only at Calais but several times since by his ambassadors, that if the Pope would not give sentence for the King, he would never conclude any marriage with the Pope.

"Touching the winning of the Princess Dowager's proctor who confessed to the Great Master that the dispensation was naught, that matter would be practised to see if he might be induced to confess the same by writing."

Although Francis said "he would have a brief in his hand what the end should be hereafter," it may be expected the Pope will hereafter "discent" from any such brief, as he has heretofore "discentyd" from his decretal and many other promises.

"As touching the prorogation of the censures, that the King's highness should for any fear desire or require them, the *. hath made a marvellous good answer thereunto."

To remember specially the Pope's words at Ancona touching the justness of the King's cause in the principal matter, when he acknowledged it to the cardinal of Ravenna, Gregory, and others.

"Item, to provoke as may be the General Council, which will more fear the Pope than all other thing."

Draft, in Cromwell's hand, pp. 3.

741. Edward Hall† to Cromwell.

R. O. I beg you will ask the King to grant me some venison at my reading the week after Lammas.

P.S.—I send you a map of Hungary and a picture of Andrew Doria.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor. *Endd.*

742. Cromwell's "Remembrances."

R. O. "Woolf, his wife, Gerrard, Stanley, Westall.—Murder and felony committed upon Jeronimo George.‡ The 100*l.* ppid (*sic*) money coming out of France, from John H. Johachyn. Touching the freres,§ and what I have done therein. Touching the Staple, and what I have done therein. Touching the devise for the bochers in London, and to consult upon the same. Item, to remember Edward Hall for a buck and a stag."

In Cromwell's hand, p. 1. *Endd.*

1 July. **743.** Denmark.

R. O. Treaty between the senators and inhabitants of the kingdom of Denmark and Christian duke of Schleswig-Holstein. Copenhagen, 1 July 1533. *Fr., pp.* 8. *Modern copy. Endd.:* The fundamental union between Denmark and Holstein.

R. O. 2. Another modern copy. *Pp.* 18. *Endd.:* Copied from a volume in the State Paper Office, 1799.

1 July. **744.** Magnus to Cromwell.

Calig. B. III. 167. B. M. We have not been able to proceed so rapidly in treating for an abstinence with the Commissioners of Scotland because they will not conclude unless their King may have "a poor thing called Cawmills" in the ground

* Sic.

† The Chronicler. He was summer reader at Gray's Inn in 1533.

‡ This murder was committed on 16 July 1533. See Stat. 25 Hen. VIII. c. 34.

§ Peto and Elston.

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of Scotland, two miles from Berwick. The French ambassador is reasonable. Have devised a clause in the treaty, of which they send a copy. Have written at large to the King. Newcastle, 1 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

1 July. **745.** The English Commissioners on the Borders to Hen. VIII.

Calig. B. II. 116. B. M. St. P. IV. 644.

Came hither to meet the Scotch Commissioners, Jas. Colvile, comptroller of the King's household, and Adam Otterburn, his advocate. They arrived with De Bevoys on Saturday the 28th inst. (ult.) Find they are content to conclude a truce for a year, after the manner of the last peace at Berwick. They are inclined to take advantage of the fact that the Cawe Mylnes is in the several ground of Scotland. Do not think the King has any pretence thereto by the general words of the peace. In conclusion they said that their King trusted that Henry would not keep by way of conquest any part of his land, nor "recette" his rebels; they could make no truce unless their King was put in possession of what he had before these wars.

Told them that is not according to their master's letter, nor to reason, that a truce should be concluded conditionally, but if any matter should arise it might be debated hereafter by councillors, commissioners, or ambassadors.

The French ambassador has been at all our meetings, and shown himself favorable to peace.

Cannot conclude, for the above reason. Both commissions have issued proclamations forbidding attemptates for 15 days.

Think Cawe Mylnes of little use, and advise its destruction. Do not think the Scotch commissioners care for it, If it be your pleasure the captain of Berwick can destroy it.

The French ambassadors and the Commissioners have written to the Scotch king of the negociations, and we remain to hear your pleasure.

Reminds the King that the Borders are ill provided with soldiers when the proclamation expires. New Castle, 1 July. *Signed by Magnus, Clyfford, Sir Rauff Ellerkar, junr., and Sir Thos. Whartton.*

Add. Endd. by Cromwell.

1 July. **746.** Will. Abbot of York to Cromwell.

R. O.

I have sent you the lease for Thos. Whalley and John Redman of the parsonage of Rudstone, according to my promise. I send you also 5*l.* for your half year's fee, and 5*l.* for a poor reward for discharging me from appearing at London at this coronation. When I am richer I will send you more. I have received your letters concerning the grant of our priory of St. Bee's to the prior there for term of his life; to which I consent, as I am so much bound to you. The man in whose favor you write has been prior at Lincoln and at St. Martin's, parcel of our monastery, which he has so liberally managed that he has brought our house into great debt and trouble. We do not intend to put him from his good governance, but only that he should look the better to it. York, 1 July. *Signed.*

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* One of the King's Council.

1 July. **747.** William Prior of Worcester to Cromwell.

R. O.

The Lord Chancellor has a matter of ours in his hand, the hearing of which has been before my lord President and other of the Princess's council this four years. Certain troublesome tenants of ours affirm that I take from them their old customs in our lordship of Lyndrige. I affirm the reverse. By a commission of my Lord Chancellor of late, Sir Thos. More, to Master John Russell and Rob. Wye, more than 26 tenants appeared, and 16 swore, as will appear by their depositions; but two or three trouble-

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747. William Prior of Worcester to Cromwell—*cont.*

some persons prevented the others from taking the oath; and this is the matter in question, for which I desire your favor, as I am bound to defend the rights of our house. Our Lady of Worcester, octav. Johannis.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

748. William Prior of Worcester to Cromwell.

R. O. I beg you will obtain me a licence to return home. I was on Friday morning with my Lord Chancellor touching my tenants of Lyndrige. He promised to look over the depositions of the 16 tenants taken before Russell and Wye. The matter has put us to great charge, and I beg you will speak to the Lord Chancellor for us. Written in Dr. Bonar's chamber this Saturday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

1 July. **749.** Henry Lord Montague to Lord Lisle.

R. O. The bearer, Mr. Knevett, who is in post to my lord of Norfolk, will tell you news better than I can write. I have not been in our country of Hampshire since your departure, and when I go thither it will grieve me not a little to miss the company of you and my good lady. Greenwich, 1 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

2 July. **750.** Dacre to Henry VIII.

R. O. The king of Scots has been all along his north-west borders from
St. P. iv. 647. Glasgow to Ayr and to St. Ninians. On Friday, 27 June, he was at Dumfries, and on his way viewed three great pieces of ordnance brought by the duke of Albany when he was going to attack Carlisle, but returned to Wark, with 200 shot of iron for the same. On Saturday, 28th, he went to Lochmaben, and on Monday returned to Peebles on his way to Stirling. There were not more than 30 persons in his company, and none of his council, except his treasurer and lords Fleming and Avendale.

A gentleman of Wales landed at St. Ninians with his wife and eight persons before James arrived there. He calls himself uncle to Ryse of Wales. On Friday last the Scots of West Tevidale invaded Bewcastledale, took seven score head of cattle, and burnt six houses. Has written to the King's commissioners for redress. Graistok, 2 July. *Signed.*

Add. Endd.

2 July. **751.** Martin Tyndall to Cromwell.

R. O. The great benevolence I hear reported of you induces me to seek your help against the unkind lady πενία. When I was first sent to school my parents were able enough to keep me there, "as who were well nigh under the high walls of glittering worldly riches, but awhile after (the wheel of fortune turned), sooner than a man would have thought, they were defeated and put back to such penury that they could not so largely as before" bear my charges at school. Here Dr. Denton, dean of Lichfield, parson of St. Olaves, Southwark, of whom my father farmed the said benefice, got me to Eton College, where, and at Cambridge likewise, to this year, he has yearly given me his liberality and paid the stipend of the College. This year he died, since the beginning of Lent,* and so I lost

* He died, according to Le Neve, on the 23rd Feb. 1533, which was the Sunday before Lent began.

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my patron and my money. Your charity to me will not be seen in your revenues. Since I came to the city, as the company in Cambridge was dispersed from fear of the plague, I have translated from Latin into English the life of the good dean of Paul's, Dr. Collete, written by his friend Erasmus, at the request of Jodocus Jones, and found in his *Farrago Epistolarum*. I hope you will excuse the faults, as I am young and only a B.A.; nor have I been able to buy Greek and Latin books fit for a student. I offer it to you, not to improve my fortunes, but for your kindness to my brother, John Tyndall, now departed, in his troubles. Let Master Taverner, last year master of Greek in Cambridge, now your client, oversee it.

Hol., pp. 2. *Signed:* "Martin Tyndall, fellow in the King's College in Cambridge, ii. of July." *Add.:* Of the Council.

752. MARTIN TINDALL to [CROMWELL].

Harl. MS. 6,989, f. 45. B. M.

"Two things I would require of your mastership. The one that you woll not regard my dafternes and in a manner pekidnes at the first brunt in my speaking, and (if I may use Paul's word) being present, &c., for I am not accustomed to intermeddle commeninge with states. Another that you would vouchsafe to tender the contents and surplesses of this rude bill, which I write in haste, giving attendance to your mastership."

Wrote previously concerning his lack of books and raiment, for he has meat and drink as fellow of King's College. Since he came to the city has translated the Lives of John Colet and John Vitrari, which lay buried in a corner of Erasmus' epistles, but now Colet may revisit his kinsmen, friends, and scholars, all of whom are not yet dead. Offered the translation to Cromwell, on account of the great good he hears reported of him, and because of his kindness to the writer's brother, John Tindall.

Any faults must be imputed to the fact of his being but B.A., though he hopes to proceed M.A. next Midsummer; and that he had the book, which be borrowed in St. Paul's churchyard, only for six or seven days; and he has here no aid either of books or counsel. Excuses the imperfections of the English, because he had then seen no translations but Sir Thos. Elyot's Plutarch. It is written but in a coarse hand, but to have it copied fairly would have cost 6*s.* or 7*s.*, which he could not afford. His intent is, as he showed to Mr. Marshall, that if Cromwell approves of it, he will take it to Cambridge and improve it. Cromwell's approval will be a prick to him to be better willing to go forth in like harvest work, wherein he trusts so to temper himself that he will refrain from rash meddling with things that pass his learning, but yet he purposes not to flatter the peevish Popish that for fear of their privy displeasure he will make white their black and abominable facts.

Hol., pp. 2.

2 July. **753.** JOHN HULL to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Sergeant Smethe, controller of the ports at Exeter and Dartmouth, is departed. His place would be well filled by Mr. Symons.* Great labor will be made for it. Exeter, 2 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

2 July. **754.** ROBERT ABBOT OF ST. ALBAN'S to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Will accomplish the King's pleasure in favor of our brother Dan Thomas Gardener, now prior of Tynemouth, that he should peaceably

* Will. Symons, doubtless.

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754. ROBERT ABBOT OF ST. ALBAN'S to CROMWELL—*cont.*

enjoy the said cell for life. I have written to him to come to St. Alban's with such letters patent as learned counsel may devise for his assurance and ours, to which we shall set our seals. St. Alban's, 2 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To, &c., Thomas Cromwell, one of the King's most hon. Council.

2 July. R. O. **755.** RICHARD [PEXALL] ABBOT OF LEICESTER to CROMWELL.

I have received your letter, and thank you for your labor with the King in my behalf. I take God to record that I have not so demeaned myself but that my brethren in the country will count me upright. I shall be glad, if you advise me, to accomplish the King's pleasure, but I am loth to leave my room for the hurt that would ensue to the monastery, and for the miscomfort of my brethren, who would be sorry to lose me. I beg you will use your influence with the King to be gracious lord to me and my brethren. Leicester, 2 July.

Hol. (*but not in the Abbot's hand*), *p.* 1. *Add.:* Councillor. *Sealed. Endd.*

[2 July.] R. O. **756.** CROMWELL'S MEMORANDA.

" First, for the depeche into the North.
" Item, for the letter to the Great Master of the Roodes.
" Item, for Sir Walter Stonor.
" Item, for Sir William Skevyngton's letters.
" Item, for the Staplers' end.
" Item, for my lord of Helyes executors.
" Item, for the Monk Baylye to be abbot of Byrton.
" Item, for the Pope's ambassador's passports.
" Item, for the signing of my warrant.
" Item, for Good Dolphyn's (Godolphin's) bill.
" Item, for Horswell's denizen.
" Item, for the lands yovyn to Sir Edward Guldfforde.*
" Item, for the prisoners in the Tower."

In Cromwell's hand, p. 1. *The list of memoranda extended further, but is torn through, and the latter part is gone.*

3 July. R. O. **757.** [LORD LISLE] to ———.

One John Aryndall Trerice, of Cornwall, patron of the church of Selwordie, Bath dioc., gave the advowson thereof to a chaplain of mine, Sir Oliver Browne, who at my request has given it to my friend Mr. Sparke, chaplain to the bishop of Chichester. Arundale has since given another advowson of the same, contrary to the former grant, but denied it when I wrote to him on the subject. I therefore desire your Lordships that Sparke may be instituted to the said benefice. Calais, 3 July.

Draft, p. 1. *Add.:* To . . Mr. Raffe Sparke, steward to my lord of Chichester, . . at Strandebrygd, in London.

3 July. Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 78 b. B. M. **758.** HENRY VIII. to [LONGLAND], BISHOP OF LINCOLN, Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

Desires him to grant to John Creke, servant of the archbishop of Canterbury, the next vacant place of squyer bedill. Westminster, 3 July.

* *See* GRANTS in JULY, No. 9.

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Copy, p. 1. *Add.:* To the bishop of Lincoln, chancellor of the university of Oxonforde, and in his absence to the commissary of the same, and to all other masters of the said university.

759. KATHARINE OF ARRAGON.

Instructions for the right honorable lord Mountjoye and Gryffith [Richardes] to be declared to the Princess Dowager.

R. O. 1. They shall say to her that "after declaration made by Vaux concerning her removing . . . . . and given to the said Vaux therein, commanded his council to give ear unto the same, and to determine in that behalf as appertaineth to his princely honor and estate." The King has always had a special regard to the preservation . . . . . and subjects, and to keep the same in tranquillity; and now, considering that, notwithstanding sundry monitions given to the Princess Dowager not to use the name of Queen, as the King, finding his conscience violated, grudged, and grieved by that unlawful matrimony contracted between him and the Dowager, which was defined and determined by a great number of the most famous universities and clerks of Christendom "to be detestable,* abominable, execrable, and directly against the laws of God and nature," was therefore lawfully divorced, and by advice of all his nobles, spiritual and temporal, and all the commons of his realm, was married to the lady Anne, who has been crowned Queen.

As the King cannot have two wives he cannot permit the Dowager to persist in calling herself by the name of Queen, especially considering how benignantly and honorably she has been treated in the realm. She is to satisfy herself with the name of Dowager, as prescribed by the Act of Parliament, and must beware of the danger if she attempt to contravene it, which will only irritate the feelings of the people against her. If she be not persuaded by these arguments to avoid the King's indignation, and relent from her vehement arrogancy, the King will be compelled to punish her servants, and withdraw her affection from his daughter. Finally, that as the marriage is irrevocable, and has passed the consent of Parliament, nothing that she can do will annul it, and she will only incur the displeasure of Almighty God and of the King.

Draft, corrected by Cromwell, pp. 17.

*** *The outer sheet of this document has been at an early date separated from the other leaves, and each portion of the document has a separate contemporary endorsement. That on the outer sheet is "Instructions to be declared to the Princess Dowager;" that on the inner portion, much less accurately, "A minute made ayenst the lady Anne, dowager."*

Otho, C. x. 168. B. M. 2. Copy of the inner portion of the above, in a later hand.

3 July. **760.** THE DIVORCE.

Otho, C. x. 199. B. M. St. P. I. 397. The report of lord Mountjoye, [Katharine's chamberlain,] Sir R[obert] Dymok, knight, John Tyrell, Gryf[fith] Richards, and Thomas [Vaul]x, upon certain articles by the King's most honorable Co[uncil] delivered unto them to declare unto the Princess Dowager, on the King's high[ness'] behalf.

* The fragment printed by Pocock (II. 497) begins here.

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760. The Divorce—*cont.*

To the effect that on Thursday, 3 July, they found her lying on a pallet, as she had pricked her foot with a pin, and could not stand, and was also sore annoyed with a cough. On our declaring that our instructions were to her as Princess Dowager, she took exception to the name, persisting that she was the King's true wife, and her children were legitimate, which she would claim to be true during her life. To our assertion that the marriage with Anne Boleyn had been adjudged lawful by the universities, the Lords and Commons, she said the King might do in his realm by his royal power what he would; that the cause was not theirs but the Pope's to judge, as she had already answered the duke of Norfolk. To other arguments, that she might damage her daughter and servants, she replied she would not damn her own soul on any consideration, or for any promises the King might make her. She did not defend her cause upon obstinacy, nor to create any dissension in the realm, but to save her own rights; and as for the withdrawing of the King's affection from her, she would daily pray for the preservation of his estate; but as she sues by his licence, she trusts in so doing to lose no part of his favor. In fine, she will not abandon the title till such time as a sentence is given to the contrary by the Pope. She asked for a copy of these instructions, which she would translate into Spanish, and send to Rome. [*The expression "Princess Dowager" in the first clause is obliterated by Katharine herself.*]

Mutilated.

Harl. 283, f. 112 b. B. M.

2. Copy of the above.

3 July. **761.** John [Stokesley], Bishop of London, to Henry VIII.

Fox, v. 16.

Notifying that he has condemned John Frith and Andrew Hewet as obstinate heretics, and delivered them to Stephen Peacock, mayor of London, and John Martin, sheriff. 3 July 1533, 3rd year of his consecration.

3 July. **762.** Sir William Fitzwilliam to Cromwell.

R. O. Ellis, 3 Ser. II. 277.

My wife sends you a dish of fowl of her own fatting. By Sunday night I will send you a piece of red deer. Yesterday Sir Thos. More sent word to me he was very desirous to speak with me, and desired to know if he should come to my house at Westminster, or I would appoint some other place. This day, coming here, as his house was in a manner my next way, I took a boat and went up to him, causing my horses to meet me on the other side of the water. He then told me he wished to see me for two things. One was, he had a suit unto you, and he knew that you were my very friend; he trusted you would be better unto him for my sake, as he wished me to write to you in his favor, but did not tell me the effect of it. The other was, that since he resigned the chancellorship a gentleman had treated him very ill, as I shall show you at my next meeting. I hope you will come into these parts for your recreation before I return to Court; and if you cannot be with me before I return, fail not to come after my departure, and bring with you the attorney of the duchy, and three or four other good fellows such as you like. My wife and my brother will make you as good pastime in hunting as they can possibly devise. Byfleet, 3 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

3 July. **763.** Sir Walter Hungerford to Cromwell.

R. O.

I desire you to be good master to Mr. Hall, a neighbour of mine, who is charged with having 40*l.* land. It is not above 35*l.* He has a great

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house of children; his wife goeth now with the twentieth, and he has much to do to keep them. Farley, 3 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

3 July. **764.** GRAZIERS and BUTCHERS.

Harl. MS. 442, f. 115. B. M. Soc. Ant. 65.

Proclamation for the enforcement of the "Act for flesh to be sold by weight" (24 Hen. VIII. cap. 3.), and ordering graziers to sell cattle at reasonable prices, so that butchers may be able to observe the Act. With writ to the mayor and sheriffs of London, dated Westm., 3 July 25 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 3. *Later copy.*

4 July. **765.** THE DIVORCE.

Otho, C. x. 203 b. B. M. St. P. I. 402.

The report of lord Mountjoye, Richard Gryffyth, and the others, of such answer as the Princess Dowager made unto them at Ampthill, the Friday 4th day of July.

On our telling her that our report, which she desired to see, was made in the name of the Princess Dowager, wherever she found that name she struck it out with pen and ink, and returned us the book. She repeated much the same arguments as before, affirming that if she agreed to our persuasion, she should be a slanderer of herself, and confess to having been the King's harlot 24 years, alleging the words "Maledictus homo qui negligit famam suam." Though the King had professed his willingness to have the cause decided in a place indifferent, it had been determined here before a man of the King's own making, the archbishop of Canterbury, who is not an indifferent person; nor was the place impartial, considering that the King has taken the whole government as *supremum caput ecclesiæ* with more authority than the Pope himself. If anything in the report was prejudicial to her cause, she protested against it, considering she was no English woman, but a Spaniard, and might err in her words if she had no counsel.

Mutilated.

Harl. MS. 283, f. 114. B. M.

2. Copy of the above.

4 July. **766.** JOHN NORTON to LADY LISLE.

R. O.

Has received 36*s.* 8*d.* from father Bennat according to her pleasure. Jas. Hawxford has delivered him the coffer, but not the jacket, which he says he gave to Hew Hollond on leaving the castle. This is not true, for he has all the gear in his own chamber, having removed it from the long house. It is a fraud to "defete" Norton from it. When lord or lady Lisle have sent a warrant to deliver anything, he would look twice upon it before he would make delivery once. Marvels, therefore, at his delivering it without orders. Hears that he is accused of deceit in his reckonings, and sends accordingly his book "of that vyayg" with all the reckonings. Begs her to be his good lady. It will be a great reproach to him if he is put out of so noble a man's service; but, with her good will and favor, and good report, he trusts to get his living in the way of truth; otherwise, he will never be able to come amongst honest company. Porchester, 4 July 1533.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* In Calais.

4 July. **767.** The PROPOSED GENERAL COUNCIL.

Add. MS. 28,585, f. 300. B. M.

"Articuli ad institutum concilium pertinentes a potentissimo domino Cæsare Carolo V. et Clemente Pontifice Maximo, Joanni Frederico Saxoniæ duci principi electori recens transmissi."

Lat., pp. 5. *Modern copy from Simancas.*

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767. The Proposed General Council—*cont.*

ii. "Responsio Ducis Joannis Friderici a Saxonia principis electoris ad prædictos articulos, die iiij. Junii (*sic*) anni 1533, legatis Papæ datis." Dated "Wymmariæ, iiij. Julii (*sic*) anno 1533."

Lat., pp. 7. *Modern copy from Simancas.*

768. De Dinteville to Cromwell.

R. O. Writes in favor of the bearer, whom the King has retained to use as his amanuensis (*pour s'en servir d'escripvain*). Hopes Cromwell will help him, as he has always done those in whose favor Dinteville has written, and especially the Breton, about whose business he hopes soon to speak to him more fully. Bridewell, Tuesday morning. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* A Mons. Craumowel, conseiller du Roy.

5 July. **769.** Seizure of a Breton Ship.

R. O. Commission to Sir Anthony Wyngfeld and Sir John Glemeham to inquire into the seizure of a Breton ship by some men of Alborwghe, whose names are contained in a schedule annexed (now gone). Westm., 5 July 25 Hen.VIII.

5 July. **770.** Cranmer to the Bishop of Lincoln.

Harl. 6,148, f. 21b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 248. In behalf of his servant, John Creke, the bearer, who is in good hope of a preferment in the university of Oxford by means of friends. Croydon, 5 July.

P. 1. *Copy. Add.*

5 July. **771.** Cranmer to Balthasor.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 26. B. M. C.'s Letters, 248. Desires him to continue his kindness towards the writer's chaplain, Master Whitwell, now under his treatment for a disease in the knee, which Cranmer hears is so congealed as not to be easily dissolved in a short time. Croydon, 5 July.

P. 1. *Add.:* Surgeon unto the King's Highness.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

772. Geo. Earl of Huntingdon to Cromwell.

Vesp. F. xiii. 91 b. B. M. Thanks him for his kindness, which he will recompense. Desires him to be good master to the bearer, his servant. Excepted his annuity in the bargain with Sir Wm. Compton, and he thinks Cromwell knows how the escheator's inquest would have found it. Asks Cromwell's help that he may enjoy it. 5 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, one of the King's most honorable Council.

5 July. **773.** Rodrigo Davalos to Charles V.

Add. MS. 28,585, f. 306. B. M. Both the Consistory and the Rota have finished hearing the principal cause of the queen of England. The progress made in so short a time is wonderful. All the Cardinals and Auditors of the Rota have been informed one by one by our side, both on the points of law and theology. One

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Consistory has met and decided nothing, and there is only one more before the vacation. We are thinking of insisting on two or three more being held; but the Pope is pressed by the English and French ambassadors to suspend the case till after the interview. The Count and I, on the other hand, are urging him not to do such an injury to the Queen, the Holy See, and your Majesty, but to give a decision now the case is in its present state. After having disclosed all our arguments, it would not be fair for the decision to be postponed. The next Consistory is on Wednesday.

If the Pope had thought the matter would have gone so far in such a short time, he would have sought some means of delaying it till after the vacation.

The Count and the cardinal of Jaen have advised me to speak a few words of complaint to the Pope, which I have done. He has promised to do justice, but I do not believe he will determine the case, for fear of making known certain briefs which he must have given secretly. He will therefore put this off till the interview with Francis, because they give him to understand that that King is so friendly with England that he will find means to make him do what he pleases.

Spoke the other day to the archbishop of Capua, who made great difficulties about the sentence. He thought that some other method should be used at present, such as excommunication or censures, which would force the King to come to terms. Replied that the King had gone so far in his disobedience that nothing would be of any use except a sentence, and your Majesty had sent me to Rome for this object, and nothing else. If the Pope thought the King deserved excommunication, that was his affair, but I desired nothing but a sentence. Seeing me determined, he said a sentence would be obeyed less than a brief, and asked how it would be executed. Replied that the Pope knew the Emperor's determination; but there was no need to talk of it; that the Pope should do his duty, and take advice about it, so that a declaration might be made in this matter, which sounds so ill in the ears of all Christendom. To this he made no reply.

When Ortiz went to inform the French cardinals that [the impediment to the Queen's marriage] was not *jure divino*, but only *jure canonico*, in which the Pope could dispense, and, even if it were the former, he could dispense with a good cause, they replied that they knew the justice of the Queen's case, and that the French king was grieved at what the king of England had done, and hoped to find some means of settlement (*algun buen medio*) at his interview with the Pope, as the king of England is his friend.

Ortiz said that we only asked for justice.

It is clear that the Pope wishes for delay until after the interview.

The money is wanted for the lawyers. Rome, 5 July 1533.

Sp., pp. 6. *Modern copy.*

5 July. Add. MS. 28,585, f. 309. B. M.

774. The Emperor's Policy towards England.

"Relacion de las cartas del Conde de Cifuentes de v. de Jullio 1533."

In the affair of England, all necessary diligence is used. (*Marginal note.*—Ya se escrive.)

The Nuncio in England told the King that the Pope wished for the Council, and desired him to be favorable to it. The reply was that he should act as the French king did.

The Pope said to him, with great oaths, that he thought the same, and was moved by nothing. Since the king of England had done such a base act, it would be well to concert for his punishment with the French king. He thought that they might contrive to separate Francis from the king of

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774. The Emperor's Policy towards England—*cont.*

England, and divert his thoughts from Italy by promising him help to obtain possession of Calais, which would be better for him. At first he told the Ambassador to write to the Emperor to say that some one had spoken thus, but not his Holiness, but afterwards he gave him leave to say that it was he.

(*Marginal note.*—If this is talked of, it would give occasion to the king of England [to think] that the Emperor wished to make war upon him, and the French king would publish it for his own advantage. Calais is better, as it is for the security of Flanders.)

The Count, suspecting that these and other matters would be communicated to the cardinal de Tournon, replied that the proposal seemed good to him, but he did not know whether the Emperor would approve of it; if so, it should not be put off till the interview. His Holiness said he would not mention it either to Tournon or to James Salviati, but would make use of a trustworthy man whom he had in France.

"Que tam bien le dixo el Papa si vernia V. M. encasar a la princesa de Inglaterra con el duque de Nofolch porque aunque esta desposado en Inglaterra, lo hizo por miedo y por palabras de futuro, y podria no haver lugar."

(*Marginal note.*—"No quiere Su M^t entremeterse en esto hasta que se vea la justicia de la causa, y entretanto, pues fueron las palabras de futuro, podra entretener que vaya con su casa sin hazer nuevos gastos, porque el otro viene por autorizar a su amo, y el Emperador no se cure desto.")

The said duke of Norfolk is now in France to be present at the interview, and well accompanied, so that, in case it takes place, the Emperor will see what is to be done.

(*Marginal note.*—It is not convenient. Rather the contrary, to preserve the favor of the kingdom, and for other reasons.)

Many think the Queen ought to leave England on account of the danger to her life.

Read to the Pope the instructions of Davalos concerning the execution of the sentence. He said the reply was very prudent, and it seemed better to him that it was not determined. The Count said that nothing more could be declared now, and that he would not fail in his duty according to the instructions. Has solicited the despatch of Salviati as legate. Thinks he will come when his health is restored.

Sp., pp. 4. *Modern copy from Simancas.*

[6 July ?] **775.** Henry VIII. to [Hawkins].*

R. O. Pocock, II. 490.

Having here, both in Parliament and by the decree of the Archbishop and Metropolitan of this realm, brought our great cause to such an end as we know to be acceptable to God, and having made the lady Anne our lawful wife, and caused her to be crowned and anointed as Queen, we have thought right to inform you what to say to the Emperor in that behalf. You are to declare our doings to him with the following introduction:—"Sir, the King, my master, taking and reputing you as his perfect friend, &c. . . . . hath willed me by his letters to open and declare unto you what he hath done," &c. Two points in the matter are specially to be regarded, viz., the justice of the cause, and the order of the process; in both which the King has so used himself that no one can complain of him.

* The speech delivered by the Ambassador in accordance with these instructions is printed by Foxe (v. 111), and is dated by Herbert in the margin of his history 6 July; on what authority does not appear. This is more probably the date of the instructions themselves. *See* Hawkins's letter of 18 July following.

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1. As to the justice of the cause,—that the marriage between us and his aunt is invalid. We have done what became us for discharge of our conscience, and found the truth so manifest that it ought to be allowed on all hands. If we had been guided only by our own judgment, or the opinion of our own subjects, though that might have sufficed, yet we should not have wondered if others had made difficulty; but we have got the determinations of the most famous universities of Christendom; among them that of Bologna, all fear of the Pope set apart, and Padua, in spite of the Venetians' threats. We find, therefore, a general agreement of divines both in our realm and elsewhere, and no opposition except from a very small number, who apply their minds to the maintenance of worldly affections. And if the Emperor say he regardeth not the number but the matter, you shall say the King is of the same mind, and taketh himself to be in the right, not because so many say it, but because he, being learned, knoweth the matter to be right. Nevertheless, reason would that strangers, and not parties, should regard that as truth which so many affirm, especially when they are not learned themselves, as the Emperor is not; otherwise, you may say, you could show him indisputable arguments. The grounds, indeed, have been partly shown him before, but it would be too great an injury to what is already done to discuss them over again in another country, contrary to the laws and ordinances of our realm. The Emperor must not wonder if we prefer the weal of our soul and the quiet of our kingdom to other considerations. Yet we have not despised the opinion of the world, else we should not have sent so often and sundry ambassadors to the Pope and him, but might have done many years ago what we have done now. But the Emperor knows how the Pope has treated us "only in delay and dalliance, with open commission given to his legates to determine and give sentence for us by a commission decretal, and secretly to give them instructions to suspend and put over the same," so that we were led into a labyrinth by which we could have come to no end. Was it not time to have an end in seven years, or seek it another way?

The Pope, besides, showed himself ready to do us injury by citing us to Rome, and issuing slanderous breves dishonorable to himself. He was, therefore, no fit judge. And as there is a General Council willing all matters to be determined where they first began, and the whole body of the kingdom has established by law the determination of such causes, and the Archbishop of Canterbury has given sentence for us, it is not to be asked whether the matter has been determined in the common fashion, but whether the decision is just. The Emperor himself must see that suits must one day have an end, and that if one cannot go one way, one must essay another.

To quiet the Emperor's mind, and answer all questions, you may show him, as of yourself, but not as sent from us for the purpose, the proofs here received of Arthur's consummation of the marriage and of Katharine's contumacy.*

Pp. 12.

R. O. Pocock, II. 495.

2. Supplementary instructions.

If you think good, the effect hereof may be inserted in the instructions:—

A certain book, a copy whereof ye now receive, was brought in before the two legates by the late Queen's counsel in defence of the dispensation, and the arguments were read to her, and she assented to them. By the 8th and 9th arguments it is plain that she and her counsel were constrained to confess consummation of the marriage with Arthur, else they must have acknowledged the bull to be invalid. Also in the brief, of which the Emperor has the original, it is stated that narration was made to the Pope of the said carnal

* The endorsement printed by Mr. Pocock at the end of this document is a modern one.

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775. HENRY VIII. to [HAWKINS]—*cont.*

copulation. So, whether she were known or not known of prince Arthur, the marriage is of none effect.

Harl. 296, f. 136. B. M. R. O.

3. Modern copy of § 1 and § 2.

4. Instructions for an ambassador to the Emperor (perhaps alternative to the preceding).

* * * * *

"causes and lawful matter excusatory why we should not be bound either to appear at Rome or to send a proctor thither, which thing he† did as our subject." Yet Cappasucha rejected Dr. Kerne as the King's excusator, and proceeded in the principal cause in spite of repeated appeals by Kerne, merely on the ground that he had not a procuracy from the King, which, if it had been given, would have been a pernicious example for other princes. Thus the Pope, in spite of the determinations of the universities, and contrary to his own laws, prohibits our subjects from defending us. Moreover, he has done a most shameful act to our prejudice, for in February (corrected "November") last he sent forth a slanderous brief ‡ [a copy of which we send you, but you must not show it to the Emperor, but only "ripe yourself," so that you may set forth the iniquities thereof].

Being thus instructed how to meet objections, you may tell the Emperor that whatever we have done in this our new matrimony, necessity has forced us thereunto, viz., God's law in the matter, and the Pope's manifold misbehaviour in the manner. Suits among mortal men should not be immortal; so we cannot be blamed if, being compelled to give up one way, we have taken another maintainable by God's Word and General Councils. And as the archbishop of Canterbury has given sentence in our favor, the Emperor must not ask if the matter be determined after the common fashion, but whether it hath in it common justice. To satisfy him of the justice of our cause, we send you the acts of the process made here by my lord of Canterbury, the proofs of carnal knowledge with Arthur, and of Katharine's contumacy, in which you must "ripe yourself, not showing the same to the Emperor as sent from us for that purpose, but only as of yourself," if you find it necessary; for as the sentence was decided here, and an Act of Parliament passed that it should not be treated in any foreign place, we should not do well to give you a commission to show the process.

As to the ingratitude of the Emperor shown [hi]therto in this process, you may say that we have not yet learned that any notable act has been done to our injury, yet the Pope has always told our agents at Rome how the Emperor opposed the suit, and that the Imperial ambassador was so urgent with him that he always answered our agents *Cæsaris causa agitur, Cæsaris res vertitur*, &c., and that he would be willing to gratify us but for the Emperor. And though we have always accounted the Emperor our assured and perfect friend, these matters have occasioned us some doubt that the [Pope] has been encouraged by him to do us wrong, which has caused us

† Dr. Kerne. Although the MS. of these instructions is imperfect, they formed in part the basis of a later document, viz., the instructions given to Heath and Christopher Mont for their despatch to the German princes in January 1534, from which some of the missing matter can be supplied.

‡ In the margin is written in small characters by the clerk who wrote this despatch, "This brief I never saw, ne know the effect thereof, and therefore it may please you, Mr. Cromwell, to add thereunto as you shall think best." The passage in brackets, which is in a different hand, seems to have been added in consequence of this suggestion.

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and the nobles of our realm to think that justice was hopeless at the Pope's hands, and led us to take another way to the satisfaction of all our subjects. You are therefore to request the Emperor to take these our doings in good part, since what is done cannot be undone, and desire him to remember our friendship to him in times past. It is the part of so mighty a prince rather to tolerate and approve what is agreeable to the laws of God, and cannot be undone, and so to preserve peace in Christendom, than for any carnal respect of parentage or worldly glory to attempt anything in vain. If you find this has little effect with the Emperor, you shall press him to consider "what we have and may do for him as he shall use us," and that the justice of our cause is so rooted in our breast that nothing can remove it. The Emperor cannot make us love her for whose sake we suffer such injuries; and if he urge that we may correct our conscience, we answer that conscience cannot always be corrected, as even the canons prove, which say that a man should rather endure all the censures of the Church than offend his conscience. If the Emperor oppose us, therefore, he will only stain his own honor. Even if he "move us any battle" for this matter, he will not daunt us. We have many friends, among whom is the French king, and subjects who will shed their blood in our behalf. It is for him, therefore, to keep a friend or lose him.

We send you an exemplified copy of the Archbishop's sentence, to show the Emperor if he desire it, and also a copy of the Act passed in last session touching appeals.*

Pp. 16. *Corrected by Wriothesley.*

776. Cromwell to [Thomas Beeston].†

R. O. The King's pleasure is, that, having received your packet of letters and instructions directed to Dr. Hawkyns, you immediately make ready to depart beyond sea, "inserching by your policy" the nearest way to the place where the Emperor shall lie. On repairing to the Emperor's court you shall immediately deliver the said packet to Mr. Hawkyns with hearty greetings from the King, instructing him, when time shall require, to communicate the effect of those letters and instructions to the Emperor, and, with his accustomed dexterity, to set forth all things as he shall see occasion. After his interview with the Emperor, he shall, if he think good, conclude with you for your return hither with letters and instructions containing such answers, articles, and allegations as the Emperor shall make in reply to the things which Mr. Hawkyns shall declare as abovesaid; and, that done, you shall return in all haste. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

6 July. **777.** Sir George Lawson to Cromwell.

R. O. By order of my lord Warden and the Council, has paid George Douglas, for keeping the Cawe Mylles from 23 December last to the second inst., 160*l.*, viz. 4*s.* a day for himself, and 8*d.* a day each for 19 men under him. They have also taken order for the keeping of the Cawe Mylles henceforth, with 11 men under him at the same rate. Thinks this monthly payment is unnecessary, and that it would have been better that the place had been cast down; for it will not only cost a considerable sum yearly to keep, but 300*l.* or 400*l.* will scant repair it. In time of peace a constable and 10 or 11 soldiers would be enough to keep it, with an augmentation of four or five marks yearly to each of them; but if war broke out, garrisons should be laid there, and the soldiers return to Berwick. Otherwise the

* 24 Hen. VIII. c. 12. † See Hawkins' letter of the 18th July.

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777. Sir George Lawson to Cromwell—*cont.*

place should be cast down. Sends his accounts by Wm. Mansell. Has paid Geo. Douglas 160*l.*, and must continue to pay him every month 15*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* till he knows the King's pleasure. My lord Warden and the Council have desired the posts to continue, notwithstanding Mr. Tuke's letter, till they be at a full conclusion with the Scots. Wishes the 500 marks respited till Christmas. Newcastle, 6 July.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

778. [Cromwell] to the Abbot of Woburn.

R. O. I understand that you, bearing inward grudge against my friend the abbot of Vawdy,* intend to depose him, and make your cellarer abbot. I pray you use yourself to my friend according to your religion, for he is a good religious man, and has got his house out of great debt, so that it is now well supplied with cattle and corn. I have written like letters to the abbot of Fountains in his favor. And whereas you have with you dan Edw. Clerke, a monk of Vawdy, who, you know well, has greatly misordered himself, I trust you will "instruct him so fruitfully that he shall not need to be further reconciled to amend his living."

Draft, p. 1. *Endd.*

7 July. **779.** Robert† Abbot of Woburn to Cromwell.

R. O. I thank you for your letter and wholesome counsel, "tendering th'yllesion and unhurtfull opynyon of my good name," as also "your right commendable piety and favors, mixed with good zeal and justice," to the abbot of Vaudey, to be ministered in our late visitation of that poor monastery. Notwithstanding the accusations alleged and proved against the said abbot in the misgovernance of himself and his monastery, and his neglect of divine service, of which it would be no pleasure to write to you in detail, I have determined with myself to advise the abbots of Fountains and Pipwell to abate the rigor of justice. We have advised him to resign for your sake and others who have stirred in his behalf, and we have assigned him a yearly pension of 20*l.* He has therefore made an offer of resignation next Lammas. He is not only well content, but has reason to be so. I beg you will not think that I am moved in this course, as is alleged, by any affection for the promotion of my brother or any other person. As you were pleased by your servant Slyngesby, by your letters to the abbot of Fountains, to further my brother's promotion, I beg that he may have your good-will when the place shall be void, according to the King's letters in that behalf. Woburn, 7 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

7 July. **780.** T. Gylberd, Curate of Bishops Waltham, to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Asks for a gown cloth, which lady Lisle promised to send him on her arrival at Calais, and for some chantry or other benefice. Has no other friends to trust to. "You have so many whelps pertaining to you that poor Thomas Gylberd shall be forgotten." Bysshops Waltham, 7 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

7 July. **781.** Thomas‡ Abbot of Holme Coltram to Cromwell.

R. O. I beg your eyes of pity on me, the poor abbot of Tholmecoltrane. For the great favor we bore to a brother of ours called dane Thomas Grame, we

* See Vol. v. No. 1477. † Robert Hobs. ‡ Thomas Ireby.

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gave him a temporal office of proctorship of a church called Wygton, expecting it would be to the advantage of our house; which has proved otherwise. For this reason we did call in the said grant; but he stands out, and has obtained a dispensation from Rome that he may be *capax beneficii* without our consent, or that of the Order. By this dispensation he has become the earl of Northumberland's chaplain, contrary to the rules of our religion. We beseech you, therefore, that the said Thomas may be reformed; and we have granted you under our seal an annual pension of 10 marks. Abbey of Tholmecoltrane, 7 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* One of the King's Council.

8 July. Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 26. B. M. C.'s Letters, 249.

782. CRANMER to the BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

There is a dispute between the warden of All Souls College, Oxford, and the bearer, Sir W. A., priest, about the interest of a chantry in your diocese, from which the latter says he is unjustly expelled. Since by statute I cannot call variances begun without my diocese before me, I pray you, as you are within three or four miles of the spot, to settle the dispute, and so save the parties the expence of coming up to me. Croydon, 8 July.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book. Add.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 26 b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 249.

783. CRANMER to MASTER POTTKYNS.

There is a collation of a benefice in his hands through the death of Ric. Baylis, priest of the college of Mallying. Desires Pottkyns, according to instructions in the letter enclosed, to send a collation of the same, with a window for the insertion of such name as Cranmer may please.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

8 July. Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 26 b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 249.

784. CRANMER to his CHANCELLOR.

Wrote, thinking the witness[es] had been examined, to the Chancellor, for the process of a variance between Perry and Benbowe. Wishes him to examine the witness[es], and send up their depositions along with the process. Croydon, 8 July.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 26 b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 249.

785. CRANMER to ———.

I understand you are, by a commission to you directed, empowered to settle a controversy of land between one A.B. and my friend C.D., father of my servant, this bearer. I heartily desire you, as this variance has lasted so long to the great damage of the said A.B., to be as expeditious as you can in letting him know the final result.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

8 July. Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 78. B. M.

786. [THE PARSON OF CHEVENING] to [CRANMER].

On receipt of Cranmer's letters missive and licence, has communicated with Ric. Astall concerning the resignation of his benefice of Chevening for an annual pension, for Astall's preferment. Has agreed with him for a pension of 8*l.*, the church being bound for it, according to Cranmer's letters. Would have sent a formal resignation if there had been a notary here. Resigns by this letter, and, if that is not sufficient, will be ready to do it when required. Chevening, 8 July.

Copy, p. 1.

1533.

8 July. **787.** Roger Abbot of Furness to Cromwell.

R. O. Complains that three of his brethren will not obey, especially dane Richard Banke, whom he has been constrained to put in prison. His friends assert they will have him out of prison by commandment of the King. If such disobedient persons may escape imprisonment, our religion should be utterly undone. Doncaster, 8 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Thos. Cromwell.

8 July. **788.** George Hampton to Cromwell

R. O. On Sunday "6 days of this month" I spoke with Knevet at Paris, and asked him if he had any commands to England. He said he had a packet for you, but it could not be ready till Monday morning; for which I left the bearer, my servant, to bring it. Knevet gave him seven crowns to come the sooner. When he overtook me I sent him on to you, and a letter to Mr. Waston. Mr. Florens (Volusenus) has sent you a little book, and says he will provide you others. I beg something for my son. Doriers (?), 8 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

8 July. **789.** Robert Abbot of St. Alban's to Cromwell.

R. O. Complains of not having received some writings promised him by Cromwell, the want of which is a great hindrance to him. Redburne beside St. Alban's, 8 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Master Thomas Cromwell. *Sealed.*

9 July. **790.** Sir Richard Bulkeley to Henry VIII.

R. O. On the 5th July, Edw. ap Rice and one of my fellows came to me accusing Sir Will. ap Ll'i, clerk, of outrageous words spoken against your Highness, which I enclose. I sent six of my servants after him, and though he had fled to another lordship they overtook him, and brought him to me. I send him to your Grace with his accuser, Edw. ap Rice. 9 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

R. O. 2. The Same to Henry Norres, esquire of the Body, chief of the King's privy chamber, and chamberlain of North Wales.

To the same effect. Bewmares, 9 July.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

R. O. 3. Confession of Edw. ap Rice of words spoken by Sir Will. ap Ll'i, chaplain, against the King, 4 July 25 Hen. VIII.; viz., that he wished the King on a mountain in North Wales, called the Withway or Snoyden Hill, and that he would souse the King about the ears till he had his head soft enough; of which words Ap Rice took record of those present, and said he would show them to Sir Ric. Bulkeley, vice-chamberlain of North Wales. Sir William then made affray upon him, saying he would make him sure enough for telling any tales. To this Sir Gruff ap Hoell and David Chaplyn, otherwise called Sir Gruff Vayn and Will. ap David ap Ll'i, goodman of the house where the words were spoken, also bear witness. *Signed by* Bulkeley.

P. 1.

R. O. 4. Another copy of § 3. *Signed by* Bulkeley.

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9 July. **791.** CROMWELL to THOS. ALEN.

R. O. Expected to have heard from him before, and to have had his loan of 100*l.* repaid at Midsummer, with sureties for the payment of 700 marks which his brother, the archbishop, owes the King. For lack of this, Thos. Alen has forfeited 1,000 marks to the King, who is no person to be deluded or mocked withal. As Cromwell so gentilly parted with his money, reason and good honesty require that Alen should see him paid. London, 9 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* At Raylegh.

9 July. **792.** JOHN ALEN, Master of the Rolls in Ireland.

See GRANTS in JULY, No. 26.

9 July. **793.** FIRST FRUITS.

Confirmation of the Act restraining payment of annates to Rome [23 Hen.VIII. c. 20.] by letters patent 9 July 25 Hen.VIII.

See Statutes, III. 387, note.

10 July. **794.** SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS to CROMWELL.

R. O. No news but what the King's Commissioners will have reported. Fears the Scots will lay siege to Cawffmels the first thing they do; and it is not able to resist. The King's pleasure was he should keep it "bot from steleng;" and, since the Commissioners are not agreed, would like to know if he is to keep it still. If so, it must be made strong. Desires an answer in haste. Newcastle, 10 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

10 July. **795.** SIR JOHN RUSSELL* to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have long been a suitor for the surveyor's office of the bishopric of Worcester, which I lately held by agreement with Walter Knyght. I dwell in the middle of the Bishop's lands. My intent is to do good, and serve the King. You promised to be good master to me in the same. Streynsham, 10 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

10 July. **796.** CLEMENT BAYS, Mayor of Bristol, to CROMWELL.

R. O. We thank you for tendering and preferring of our petition concerning the lewd demeanour of Hubberdyn, and for your friendship shown to Dr. Hilsey, of the Black Friars. Concerning the King's commission to John Bartholomew, customer of Bristowe, for a true certificate of Mr. Latimer's preaching, as well as of Hubberdyn, the bearer, Mr. Drewe, can inform you. Bristowe, 10 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Endd.*

10 July. **797.** EDWARD FOXE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. In behalf of Thos. Acourt, soldier at Calais, who has a long suit for a friend of his, the expedition of which the King has committed to Foxe. The funeral of the French queen was solemnised this day at Westminster. London, 10 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Sealed. Add. Endd.:* Mr. Dr. Fox.

* Of Worcestershire. Not Sir John Russell of the Privy Chamber, who was afterwards created lord Russell and duke of Bedford.

1533.

10 July. **798.** JOHN NORTON to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Sent by John Rede from Porchester, on 4 July, a letter and book of the reckonings of the voyage which he made in her ballynggar to the Isle of Man and Ireland. Has never offended his Lordship nor her, as they have been falsely informed. The lamb about which lord Lisle was displeased was brought to his bedside in the long house, before he had any knowledge of it. Lady Lisle will see the truth about the bill which was sent her by the book of reckonings, which he now sends, and in which there can be no deceit, as it was written at the very time. Trusts that there is no honest man, who will report that he used himself at Porchester to their dishonor or disprofit. Finds now that he has spent his own money, which he greatly repents. These talebearers are crafty men, and grudge that any should enjoy a penny under lord Lisle except themselves. They will let nothing escape them, but will have a "fflyes" of everything that passes their hand. This is known, but those that know it dare not speak of it. Trusts that their own deeds will be their accuser at length. Has had the coffer, but not the jacket. The new canvas is in the ship, for the master has it in his custody; also a pair of sheets, a gaberdine, a forest bill, and a copper kettle, which came out of Bykely's kreyar, and is not in the inventory. It is worth 4*s.* or a crown. "If it be your Ladyship's pleasure to give it them, there it is, for it was not my chance to enjoy the value of 6*d.* by the taking of her, how be other men can have." London, 10 July. *Headed*; 1533.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* In Calais.

[11] July. **799.** COMMISSIONERS at BRISTOL to CROMWELL.

Cleop. E. IV. 56. B. M. Wright's Supp. of Mon., 7. I* received your letter on Saturday, 5 July, commanding me to choose five or six honest men to assist in all causes touching Latomer and Huberdine, and their preachings, especially what the latter said of the King's majesty. I accordingly chose the abbot of St. Augustine's by Bristol, John Cabull, Thos. Broke, Ric. Tunell, late mayor, and Thos. à Bowen; and we sat on Sunday, 6 July, at St. James's. There appeared several, both of the spiritualty and of the temporalty, to whom we read our commission, and called on them to certify the King and his Council what Latomer and Huberdyne had preached. The result will be seen by their certificates. Latimer preached two sermons at Bristol on the second Sunday in Lent, one in St. Nicholas' church before noon, the other in the Blackfriars at afternoon, and on Monday next a third in St. Thomas's church. In all three he preached schismatic opinions,—"as, in hell to be no fire sensible; the souls that be in purgatory to have no need of our prayers, but rather to pray for us; no saints to be honored; no pilgrimage to be used; our blessed Lady to be a sinner," as reported by the hearers. For myself, I was sick, and never heard him preach in Bristol; but it is evident many in this town are infected by him, from the highest to the lowest. "And so did continue from the foresaid second Sunday in Lent unto Easter next ensuing, and yet doth continue." At Easter Hubberdine came to Bristol, and preached at St. Thomas's church at afternoon on Easter eve, and at St. Nicholas' church before noon on Easter day, proving Latimer's conclusions erroneous. This has made matters worse, the opposite parties being more ardent than before. That same Sunday Gilbert Cogan came to the house of the Grey Friars in Bristol, and told the warden to beware what he wrote, as there would come 400 to testify the contrary.

* It is not clear in whose name this letter is written. It is in the handwriting of the abbot of St. Austin's, Bristol; but, as the writer says, "I chose the abbot of St. Augustine's," it would seem he wrote in behalf of some other person.

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On Friday, 11 July, John Drews, and others, brought in before us sitting in commission a book of many names, and three articles, where appeareth every man's confession. Called before us Thomas Butler, and examined him of Hyberdyn's preaching in St. Thomas's church. He answered "that a number of erytykes were in Bristow; and from that number he brought it to 20 or 30 erytykes, according to the first article." Thomas Walker deposed that Hyberdyne said there were 20 or 30 heretics; and another man, that all Bristol was knaves or heretics. John Drews, seeing that every man was examined by himself, knew that their confessions would not agree with the articles in the said book, and desired that every man should bring in his confession by writing; and, to save trouble, we agreed to receive their bills; which bills and books we send.

Signed: Per me, Willm. Burton, abbatem Monasterii divi Augustini—Bye me, John Cable—Thomas Broke—Per me, Rychard Tenell—Thomas Abowen—By me John Bartholomew.

P. 3. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

2. Depositions against Hubberdine.

R. O. i. That he said in the pulpit in St. Thomas's church in Bristowe that there were 20 or 30 heretics among the inhabitants of the town. 2. That he said, in divers places and churches in the pulpits of this town, that whoever spoke against the Pope or any of his acts is a heretic. 3. That he said at the church at the Temple in Bristol, upon the Sension Day, that bishops were wont to be chosen by the Holy Ghost, and by their chapters, as the bishop of Salisbury at Salisbury, and Bath at Wells, "but now it is otherwise given I wot nere how, but it was never merry in the Church since, nor never will be merry nor well as long as this fashion as now a days is given doth continue."

Each of these statements is signed by Thos. Sheward, John Hylle, John Gorney, John Wells, and Thos. Stokbryge.

P. 1.

ii. Another set of the same depositions, with different signatures to each; viz., 13 signatures to the first, 14 to the second, and 14 to the third. At the foot occurs this note: "Summa of the persons in this book, 17."

Endd.: The books and bills against Huberdyn only, without any matter against Latymer, save one John Smyth, sheriff of Bristow.

P. 1, *broad sheet.*

iii. John Smythe deposes to the saying of Hyberdyne at Temple Church in the pulpit on Ascension Day, and that Mr. Latymer preached that souls in purgatory may merit and pray for us as we for them.

Hol., p. 1.

iv. Roger Phelpott deposes that Hubberdine said in All Hallows Church that there were 20 or 30 heretics in Bristow; which he denied before Mr. Mayor and the Council. Questioned him about this in London before Ant. Payne and Wm. Appowell, grocer; "and he said it was best to deny it, seeing I was but one man, as much to say, One record to a matter is nothing. And I told him of his preaching. His saying was, he would amend it."

Hol., p. 1.

v. Harry White deposes to the same points as in § i. *Signed.*

P. 1.

vi. Ric. Typper deposes to the latter two points. *Signed for him by the clerk because he cannot write.*

P. 1.

vii. List of the names of persons who can bear witness to each of the three sayings of Hubberdine. *Signed by John Drew.*

1533.

799. COMMISSIONERS at BRISTOL to CROMWELL.—*cont.*

Summa: As all these persons stand as well in the two books as in five bills, they be in number 126; but they be no more persons in deed but 44, little more or less, for some be written three or four times.

Large paper, p. 1.

11 July. **800.** JOHN PYE, Mayor of Oxford, to CROMWELL.

R. O. On Friday last a bill was delivered me of the sayings of dan Thomas Norton of Rowley, which I enclose. The monk is imprisoned. The bill was delivered by Rob. Davys. Oxford, 11 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

11 July. **801.** MAGNUS to CROMWELL.

Cal. B. III. 166. B. M. Writes, in conjunction with his colleagues, to the King of their communication with the Scotch commissioners, who have gone home. Supposes Mons. de Beauvoys, the French king's ambassador, comes to England for the same causes. Hopes to have a good answer from the king of Scots on Tuesday. Newcastle, 11 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* "Mr. Crom[we]ll of the King's most honorable Council." *Endd. by Wriothesley.*

11 July. **802.** The COMMISSIONERS ON THE BORDERS to HENRY VIII.

Cal. B. III. 163. B. M. St. P. IV. 648. Have received his letters dated Westminster the 6th inst., in answer to their letter about the negociations. Beauvois remained till the King's letter arrived, to whom they gave the best entertainment they could. Sent the letter to him, and, expecting that both he and the Scotch commissioners would wish to speak with us, we went to them, and, notwithstanding our haste, found the French ambassador ready to depart. He said, considering the importance of the case, he intended to go up at once to Henry. Urged him to delay and hear their conference with the Scotch commissioners.

With this he was something content, but saw so well how matters stood that he made small tarrying. He heard, however, all that was alleged on either side. Continued in conference after his departure three or four hours. Could not bring them over to our way, and said we were content to take theirs, provided certain words were included, which we send in a little schedule. This they refused, all because they would not let the King have Cawe Mylnes. Urged that it touched the King's honor to make restitution, and afterwards suggested that the King might be content to remove Geo. Douglas, and commit Cawe Mylnes to such one of his servants that they might be assured would not use it to their displeasure if the breach did not come of themselves. When this failed, proposed a further abstinence for a month, one or both of the Scotch commissioners remaining with us; but this also they refused. At last they agreed to go with all speed to the King their master, to know his pleasure about our propositions, especially about the further abstinence, promising like honest gentlemen to do their best to bring him to a good purpose. Finally have arranged for proclamations for the said 20 days' abstinence, and have delivered one of them to the Scotch commissioners. Have sent Lyall Graye, porter of Berwick, to put it in execution, but neither party is bound till word be received from the king of Scots. Give reasons for accepting this truce. In reference to the gentleman of Wales, told the Commissioners they wondered James would receive Henry's rebels, when proposing to enter amity. They answered that they had heard such a person had arrived, but knew nothing more. Newcastle, 11 July.

After our conference, the Scotch commissioners retired to Morpeth. *Signed by* Magnus, Clifford, Sir Ralph Ellerkar, jun., and Sir Thos. Whartton.

Add. Endd. by Wriothesley

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11 July. **803.** Sir Thos. Wharton to Cromwell.

Cal. B. III. 258. B. M. Needs not write of the news: that has been done already by the Commissioners. Hears of the arrival in Scotland of the gentleman of whom the King wrote. He is at Whytterne with his wife and daughter, with 10 persons: is appointed to a castle S.W. of Edinburgh. "The Scots king, hearing the woman named his daughter to be fair, and about the age of 15 years, repaired to the said castle, and did speak with the said gentleman; and for the beauty of his daughter, as mine espiall saith, the King repaired lately thither again." He is said to be the uncle of Rys ap Griffith; some say his sister's son. Newcastle, 11 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* "To the right worshipful Master Cromwell, one of the King's most honorable Council." *Endd. by Wriothesley.*

11 July. **804.** Ferdinand King of the Romans to Clement VII.

Theiner, 603. Recommends to him the cause of his aunt the queen of England. Begs credence for Wolfgang Prantner, coadjutor of the Grand Master of the Order of St. George. Vienna, 11 July 1533.

Lat.

11 July. **805.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Vienna Archives. As the King, I suppose, considers that it would only be a waste of time and trouble to try and get me to consent expressly or tacitly to the matters he had proposed to me by his Council, nothing more has been said to me of them, although it had been appointed between the Council and me that they would let me know the King's pleasure. Instead of this, five days after I was with them, the King gave instructions to the chamberlain, almoner, master of the Horse, and secretary of the Queen, and to the purveyor of her house, to make divers remonstrances to her, especially that it came of great arrogance and vainglory on her part to usurp the title of Queen, seeing that she could not pretend ignorance that he had been lawfully divorced from her by the opinions of the chief universities of Christendom, and duly married to another, who had been since crowned; that she deceived herself in supposing that he would ever in his life take her back as his wife, but that if she would content herself in submitting to things done, and obey his will, he would treat her well,—otherwise he would publish through the kingdom the effort he had made to treat her well, and the obstinacy of her refusal, after which he would punish her as his subject; and that if she persevered in this obstinacy, she would create parties in the kingdom, and confusion in the succession, from which would arise enormous bloodshed and great destruction of the kingdom, to the burden of her conscience. Moreover, that if she persisted the King would ill-treat the Princess; and those who spoke of it, and all her other servants, would incur the King's indignation. To all these dreadful temptations or adjurations the Queen replied openly and courageously, that as she knew assuredly she was the King's true wife, she would never call herself otherwise than Queen, or answer to any other name, to any person in the world; and that this course must not be attributed to arrogance or vainglory, for she would be much more proud to be called the daughter of her father and mother than to be the greatest queen in the world, if she could not conscientiously use the title. As to the unjust sentence of the archbishop of Canterbury, the intrigues to purchase the opinions of the universities, the form of this clandestine and accursed marriage, she declared the whole mystery at full length. As to the King not taking her back, she had perfect confidence that He who in a moment converted St. Paul, and turned him from a persecutor into a preacher, would inspire the King's conscience, and not permit such a virtuous prince long to continue in error, to the slander of

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805. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

Christendom and ecclesiastical authority. As to the division of the kingdom, and the confusion of the succession, those only were to blame who had persuaded this new marriage, because the King had already lawful succession acknowledged by the whole kingdom; and from such an abominable marriage there could only arise a perverse offspring, which would throw all into confusion that allowed it to reign. As to the publication of which they spoke, she would very much desire that not only all the kingdom but all the world knew that she would not consent to things so unjust, or to be treated otherwise than as Queen.

As to the punishment with which they threatened her, if she had offended the King, he might punish her as his wife, but not otherwise, except wilfully and by force; for unless she was his wife, all the world knew what submission he could claim from her. As to the Princess, the King being her father could do what he pleased. No doubt she would be sorry to see her ill-treated, and also that her servants should incur the King's indignation; but neither for that, nor for any death, would she damn her soul or that of the King her husband.

When the King understood that the Queen would not submit to his demand, without waiting for the full report, he caused to be printed and published through the city, by sound of trumpets, the edict of which I send a copy translated to your Majesty. He has since caused to come hither the persons named in the above instruction, to redeliver to them, as they think, a charge upon the said commission, or else to suborn them from the service of the Queen. Till now nothing has been said to them, except that Cromwell has thanked them on the King's behalf for the good service they have done in their charge, and desired them to wait awhile for the determination of the order to be taken in the Queen's matters; and even Cromwell was unable to refrain from saying to them that it was impossible to make a more virtuous and prudent answer than the Queen had done, and that God and nature had done her great injury that she had no male issue, for she had surpassed in glory and reputation nearly all the princes one reads of. God grant that the treatment they give her may correspond to these praises and her merits.

A courier arrived from Rome eight days ago, bringing news, as I understand, that the King's excusator at Rome had been forbidden to interfere in the process; on which news the King had despatched two couriers in two days. It is said they carry the originals of the determinations of the universities, the sentence of the archbishop of Canterbury, and an appeal to the Council against the exclusion of the excusator, hoping by this means to hinder the effect of the sentence.

I understand the Lady complains daily of the Easterlings, who on the day of her entry had set the Imperial eagle predominant over the King's arms and hers; and also that through the villages where the Princess passed the other day they made her great festivity, which is as if God had descended from Heaven. The Lady is very much displeased, and would like much to punish the people. This may serve as an indication of her perverse and malicious nature.

The truce is not yet settled with the Scots, for all the English have reported. The Scots made a raid on the 13th ult. a long way into this kingdom, and, besides other robberies, burnt two villages.

The Pope has written to the Nuncio that since things were getting so bad here, and he had so great a desire to withdraw, he might take leave of the King under pretence of visiting his Holiness at Nice, or some other excuse. This he has done, and has received great presents; the King being very glad that he is to be at the said meeting, for the great confidence the English have in him, as I lately wrote.

1533.

The King, at the request of an Irish lord named . . . . . * who has some dispute with his neighbours, is sending him artillery and ammunition.

Eight months ago, as I wrote, he had a great notion of casting a quantity of artillery of every kind; and for this great preparation was made, both in getting supplies of metal and making moulds, but only one piece has been cast, and nothing more has been said of it, as the founders themselves have informed me.

This very instant I have received your letters of the 19th ult. with the documents therein mentioned, of which I shall immediately inform the Queen. They will be a great consolation to her. London, 11 July 1533.

Hol., Fr., pp. 5. *From a modern copy.*

[July.] **806.** HENRY VIII. to BONNER.

R. O. St. P. VII. 484.

Finds by his letters to Norfolk of 19 June that the Pope will proceed to extreme process, instigated by a gentleman sent from Spain. Therefore sends the following instructions:—He is to throw aside all timorousness and despair, of which he shows signs in his letters, and keep before his eyes continually the justice of the King's cause. Having God before his eyes, the King will be able to maintain Bonner against the malice of his adversaries, and therefore he is continually to exclaim against the Pope, demanding the admission of the King's excusator. The King is inclined to take away from Campeggio the office of protector for his ungrateful proceedings, and Bonner is to transfer the office to De Monte, and thank him for what he has done. The ambassadors are to communicate all proceedings to the Cardinal, and promise him recompense for his kindness.

Is advertised by Sir John Wallop, his ambassador in the French Court, that the Emperor intends to continue in Italy, giving his son the crown of Spain. Has therefore written to the duke of Norfolk to tell the French King how prejudicial it will be to his interests, and not less to the Pope, and the preservation of his authority. Bonner is to represent this matter to his Holiness.

Corrected draft, in Wriothesley's hand. Mutilated.

[11 July.] **807.** The POPE'S SENTENCE.

Sanders, 111. Pocock, II. 677.

Sentence of Clement VII. against Henry VIII., declaring his divorce from Katharine and marriage with Anne Boleyn null; and pronouncing the King to have incurred the greater excommunication, but suspending the declaration of the same till the end of September.

Vit. B. XIV. 56. B. M.

2. Spanish translation of the above.

Pp. 3. *Mutilated and imperfect. Endd.:* "Italion."

[11 July.] **808.** KATHARINE OF ARRAGON.

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 331. B. M.

"Relacion de lo que ha pasado sobre la causa de la Serenisima Reyna de Ynglaterra."

When the Pope returned from Bologna, the English labored for the revocation of the two briefs against the King, and the Emperor's agents opposed it. The Pope committed the matter to cardinals Monte and Campeggio, to Simoneta and Paul de Capisuchis, auditors of the Rota, and to the Datary, who decided against the English. At this time the count of Cifuentes arrived at the Court. In a few days news came that the king of England had married Ana, and it was determined to let him know that he had incurred the censures and penalties mentioned in the briefs. On the other side, five *remissorias* were presented for the principal matter, but no more, on account

* The transcriber was uncertain, and has written above the line "? M . . aellie."

1533.

808. KATHARINE OF ARRAGON—*cont.*

of the nearness of the vacation. At the arrival of Rodrigo d'Avalos, the Count and he gave the Pope the Emperor's letter, and in consequence of their representations he ordered Paul de Capisuchis to report (*refiriese*) the cause in Consistory. This he did in three Consistories. His Holiness also ordered the Rota to examine everything. All the cardinals and auditors of the Rota were informed, as many doubts were urged by the English, and some of the cardinals were French, and inclined to England. Finally, the Consistory decided in favor of the Queen, and that the prohibition in this case was not *de jure divino.*

At this juncture, when a sentence for the Queen was inevitable, two days before the last Consistory, the English alleged that the King had examined witnesses when the case was before the Legates, who had not been produced at Rome, and that the Pope could not determine the case without seeing the whole process. To this it was replied that the Queen had sent the whole process up to the time she appealed, and no further proceedings could be received. The Queen not only appealed, but committed the cause anew against the King, *per viam querelæ super molestationibus et matrimonio,* by virtue of which the King was cited afresh, and the cause was *instructa,* so that what is said about having more process does not hinder the expedition. Even supposing that those witnesses were examined, which is not certain, except that the Pope says Campeggio told him that witnesses were examined, it was said that they could not prove anything to impeach the lawfulness of the Queen's marriage.

Supposing that the prohibition of marriage with a brother's widow is not *de jure divino,* it is clear that although witnesses might prove that the marriage with Arthur was consummated; that Henry was a minor when the dispensation was obtained, and protested on arriving at puberty that he would not marry Katharine, and that he did not consider the dispensation valid; and that there were no wars nor fear of wars; all this is not to the point, as the dispensation was granted by Julius "*pro pace conservanda,*" and this cause was true. It cannot be denied that the second marriage cemented the peace and alliance. The *remisorias* already proved show sufficient cause for a dispensation, even if the marriage was prohibited by divine law, which it is not. If it cannot be proved that Katharine was a virgin when she married the King, it cannot be denied that it is doubtful; and the present marriage being public, notorious, and consummated, cannot be dissolved on account of the former, of which the consummation cannot be proved.

Even if the prohibition was *de jure divino,* the dispensation was good. The King has acted on it for many years, and deprived himself of the right of protestation against it. For these and many other reasons, the Pope may very well decide the case with satisfaction to his honor and conscience.

But it is thought the Pope and Cardinals have wished to desist (*sobreser*) in the expedition of the principal cause, as they clearly showed before this doubt about the process was urged. Seeing this deliberation, another way (*verso*) was taken to revoke *ex officio pastorali* all that the king of England had done to the prejudice of the Queen.

On the 11th of this July, the Pope in Consistory pronounced a sentence restoring the Queen to her royal state, annulling the King's marriage with Ana, whose children are declared illegitimate, and declaring that the King is excommunicate, and has incurred the penalties contained in the briefs.

The Queen's agents, seeing that the principal cause was not despatched in the last Consistory, presented the other *remisorias,* that matters might be arranged during the vacation, and the expedition insisted on at the next audiences. It is thought it will be shortly obtained.

A term was assigned to the King, until 1 Oct., for him to present any processes or writings of which he intends to make use.

Sp., pp. 9. *Modern copy.*

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[12 July.] **809.** Edw. Karne to [Cromwell].

Vit. B. xiv. 44. B. M.

"Pleas[e it your mastership to be advertised] that . . . . . most . . . . . the le . . . . . your may[stership] . . . . . other the . . . . . the effect an . . . . . by the said Fraun[ces] . . . . . handle and set forth the . . . . . justicie with all dexterity and lerny[ng] . . . . . must and that always we should ca[ll continually] for justice for the King's highness . . . . . much as the agents of the part ad[verse] . . . . . against his said Highness to the Po[pe] . . . . . your maystership shall understand that [there was nothing] omitted for the King's highness behalf [that might be] excogitate, laboured, studied, or forseen [that might] confer to his said Highness purpose [which was set] forth accordingly as well with the Po[pe's holiness] alone and the Cardinals severally, as a[lso in the Consisto]rye openly before the Pope and a[ll the Cardinals, with] exclamations of the injuries a[nd wrongs that] they did to the K[ing's highness as] well in excluding me, and [the matters excusatory, wherein was stay made till I was] straitly commanded [to silence in that behalf, with utter] denial of any [farther audience, and commandment] to depart out of [the Consistory, except I or other the] King's highness [agents here had any other thin]gs to say then [such as concerned the matter]s excusatory, but never[theless] I shewed them [pla]ynly the injuries that the [Pope and the Cardinals di]d in that behalf, and laid . . . . . for the reserving of the King's highness defence [in th]at behalfe, all such remedy as could be devy[sed] by the King's highness council here for that be[half], as also upon the incolorable injuries and [wron]gs that the Pope's holiness did to his Highness [in pro]cedyng in the principal cause at the instance [of] the parte adverse by the virtue of a certain process [ma]de by them only, not having respect, according [as e]very judge ought to have, by the due order of the law [and t]he right and justice of the King's highness' cause, which [his] Holiness ought by the law as well to search for or that [he pro]ceded to any decision, as if the King's highness himself . . . . . as parte to sue instantly for the same . . . . [havi]ng respect or regarding only to the assertions [of the pa]rte adverse or process made by them, feigning . . . . . to be, which were never *in rerum natura* . . . . . ng not to be, which all the world chiefly in yng[land] . . . . . to . . . . . we . . . . . ma . . . . . after th[e Pope's holiness caused the rejection of the] matters [excusatory done by decree of the Con]sistorye to [be intimated to me, viz., the 4th of this, where] I ensure you [the bp. of Worcester, Mr. Bennet, Mr.] Boner, and every m[an, did as much as might] be spoken or done without any [respect, but only] to the furtherance of the King's hyg[hness cause and] right. This notwithstanding, the Imperia[lists, with the] learned counsel of the parte adver[se, rode about] to inform for the sentence in [the principal] cause against the next Consistories, [viz., the 9th and] the xj[th] of this, and made imp[ortune suit and] labours both to the Pope and Cardinals i[n that behalf] with all possibility, having the most p[art of the] Cardinals bended with them, in so much [that it was] openly divulgated in all the Court [that we should] have sentence against us in the p[rincipal cause in] one of the said Consistories. Nevert[heless the King's] highness ambassadors, Mr. Boner [and I, went] about to all the Cardinals, and in[formed them severally] both of the truth of those p[oints that the part adverse had informed to the contrary,] ensuring them by such

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809. Edw. Karne to [Cromwell]—*cont.*

evidences as Mr. Boner and I h]ad here, that if [they would, according to their duty], search for the truth [they should find it, and farther s]ayd that in [nowise they might, by the law, c]ustome, or stile, [proceed to any decision in the] cause without the produc[tion of the process made by] the Pope's legates in Yng[land, from the which] the late Queen did appeal, [and thereupon] obtained the cause to be advoked here, [and] this ground of the lack of the [prod]uction of the said process, those Cardinals which be [mer]e Imperials, could not deny to be such that in [case] the said process was not producted, they could [go] to no sentence; and therby, to the great discontenta[tion] of the Imperials, the sentence in the principal [cau]se was stayed and put over, then considering the [imp]ossibility to remedy the lack of the said process [be]for the last Consistory, viz. the xjth of this, they [made] suit and labours importunately to have decla[ratio]n upon the attemptates by the King's highness [there], and restitution of the late Queen, and other things [contain]ed in certain pretensed inhibitions, and thereupon [made] process the same xjth day in the morning. Wher[ein to stay] and stop such declaration and process [we, the King's highness's ambassadors, Mr. Boner and I, used all [such remedy that we might possibly devise,] and [after such sort that if the Pope would] hav[e observed the order and due course of the] law [that day it had not been possible for him] to dec[ree anything; but that notwithstanding] without any [respect] . . . . . shall perceive by . . . . . [the Pope] that day upon th[e attemptates proceeded. And, sir, if] our lives had lain upon hy[t, it was not] possible to do any more than we [did therein to] stay. And, sir, such provocations a[s your mastership] wrote of in your said letter of the . . . . . by Fraunces the courier came not . . . . . were brought by Thadeo the courier, [and arri]ved here the xj. day of this, about ii. . . . . in the afternoon, being iiij. or v. . . . . the Consistory was broken up, wher[efore it was] not possible to intimate them befor[e] . . . . . on of the said Consistory, this courier is . . . . . so that everything done cannot be . . . . . for the shortness of time and speedy . . . . . by the next all thing shall be sent . . . . . it was done, and thus most l . . . . . to your mastership, beseeching [Almighty God to] conserve the same in long li[fe] . . . . . [Rome, 12 July 15*]33."

Hol., mutilated.

[12 July.] **810.** Bonner to Cromwell.

R. O. St. P. VII. 489.

Thanks him for his kindness. By the letters sent will perceive their proceedings in the King's cause. When he has perused them, begs him to deliver them to the King. Will learn more by their common letters to the King. Contrary to all expectation, the Pope has pronounced censure against the King, but delays it till the end of September. In four days will write more fully. Rome, "Vigilia Reliquiarum."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Privy Council.

12 July. **811.** Sir Anthony Browne to Cromwell.

R. O.

I have received your letter with news of the health of the King and Queen. The French king came to Ryon on July 9, at 10 p.m. The next

* Supplied from modern marginal note made before the mutilation. Some of the mutilated passages have been filled up from a modern copy of a portion of the letter in Add. MS. 29,547, f. 1.

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day the duke of Norfolk repaired thither, and was met at two miles from the town by Mons. de Vendome, the duke of Albany, the count of Saynpoll, Mons. de Navars, and others. They entered at 8 o'clock, dined with Albany, and afterwards went to the King. Never saw the court so small, as most had gone before to Toulouse. The same day the King removed to Mountfarran, two small leagues off, where he supped, and Norfolk with him. He was received by the citizens on horseback, and 300 footmen with artillery, clothed in jerkins of cloth of gold, or orange velvet or satin. The religious met him in the town, with the sacrament and a procession. The streets were gravelled, and the sides hung with verdure, and covered with linen, with the arms of the King, Queen, and Dauphin. In divers places there were fair pageants, and the streets were furnished with torches and trumpets blown. After supper he went on to Clearmount, the best town in Ovarne, where he was received by the Bishop, who is the Chancellor's son, with 300 footmen in russet and black, and conducted to his lodging with trumpets, drums, flutes, and guns, and a great noise of thunder withal. After the Duke had brought the King to his lodging, he returned to Mountfarrant, which is but half a mile away. I have never seen three such towns so near together. The townsmen of Mount Farraunt gave the King a present of the value of 1,000 cr., and they of Clearmount gave him a cup of gold weighing 1,300 cr. He gave them both to one of his hunters. I never saw so goodly a country. The Great Master showed me that there has been no king in these parts for 160 years; "which I have marvel of being such a thing, for it is all full of mountains, and they say that upon the tops of these mountains grows such grass that yearly it is mown, which you would think a marvel if you saw the country." Belyon, in Overn, 12 July. *Signed.*

P.S. in his own hand.—News came yesterday that the duke of Milan has beheaded the French ambassador.† The reason is not yet known.

Remember my bill, for the longer I tarry the more loss shall I sustain.

Pp. 3. *Add.:* Master of the King's jewels. *Endd.*

12 July. **812.** [P. Vannes] to Henry VIII.

Cal. D. x. 253. B. M.

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" . . . . . [l]ongo usu . . . . . eo tempore præstiti . . . . . ssime laboraret et cum f . . . . . Angliæ unicum firmissimumque . . . . . haberet, hæc omnia vere dici m . . . . . fassi sunt, petiit deinde Comens[is episcopus quid] Majestas vestra de se sentiret quod olim . . . . . nescio quid sinistre ad eam fuisse . . . . . rare me dixi quid Regia Majestas vestra . . . . . sciebam tamen de bonis omnibus eam quam . . . . . et ingenti esse in omnes benignitate . . . . . delationum facile oblivisci, quæ false f . . . . . quæ non malo animo sint profectæ, hic . . . . . sua in Regiam majestatem vestram observantia . . . . . porro, loquamur, ait, nos tres aliquanto . . . . . non ut nuncii, non ut secretarii, a . . . . . sed ut veteris amicitiæ memores sum . . . . . invicem agentes nil mihi futurum gratius [accideret quam] ad tantorum virorum sermones nunc adm[itti] . . . . . ea dixit, ut se habent in Anglia se . . . . . cia. Bene inquam, Deo duce, habent, et l . . . . . quam optime habuissent, nisi adversarior[um] . . . . . Pontificis bonitatem retardasset et b . . . . . sanctissima rectissimaque causa justitia . . . . . fieri tum aliquando posse putabam ut . . . . . cui tam diu colla subdide . . . . . et . . . . . tia * * * * * *

† Merveilles. *See* Memoires de Du Bellay, 113.

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812. [P. Vannes] to Henry VIII.—*cont.*

. . . . . plenitudine . . . . . judiciaria termina . . . . . jam pridem debuisset et Reg . . . . . m duro scrupulo liberare . . . . . ipsi rem omnem transegistis resp . . . . . utare fuisse a Regia Majestate vestra . . . . . cum Deo starent et veritate et Re . . . . . animæ salutem nulli quam sibi ipsi cario[rem esse] posse et quod dolebam principes eo imp . . . . . bus suis et animæ salutem concernent . . . . . ntur aliunde, quam a pontifice remedia e[xpectare] . . . [et] Sedis Apostolicæ authoritatem hic videbam quam [maxime p]ericlitari; dixit uterque ita sibi esse pontific[is a]nimum exploratum erga regiam Majestatem vestram [ut] utcumque lacessitus nunquam sit paternum suum [amorem] mutaturus; si hoc, inquam, re ipsa effecerit, p . . . . . victi et rerum suarum stabilimento imprimi[s] consulet et universo orbi palam faciet alt[er]ius arbitrio non semper duci et eo pacto . . . . . studium et amorem facilius ceteros alli[ceret. Pe]tiit deinde an dux Northfolkiæ recta in . . . . . [co]nventu ad Pontificem destinaretur . . . . . orare hoc me dixi, putabam tamen a Re[gia Majestate vestra] et Rege Christianissimo ea communibus coni . . . . . agi quæ in utriusque Regni comm[une bonum] . . . . [et tran]quillitatem cessura * * * * . . . . . ab omni re . . . . . ul dubitem Ill[mum] D . . . . . tum prudentissimum, tum Regi . . . . . cum primis carum omnia perscri . . . . . digna, volui tamen audaciæ culpam s . . . . . Regiam Celsitudinem his literis venera . . . . . illi felicitatem precari.

"Postquam dominus dux Northfolkiæ pauc . . . . . ministris ascitis ita locorum angustia . . . . . Regem Chr. una cum collegis se conti . . . . . triduo de rebus gravioribus cum ejus . . . . . unius ego diei spatio præcedere statim . . . . . a rege Lugdunum versus redeuntem . . . . expectaturus atque ita per Montisferra[t] . . . . . oppidum iter faciens, e fenestra me sal[utaverunt episcopus] Commensis et episcopus Faventiæ Pontificis or[atores] . . . . . cum quibus olim Romæ agens aliquid . . . . . contraxeram, ex equo desilii, ad eosque [properavi] bonam utrique valetudinem gratulans post . . . . . alterum sermonem et mutuum amicitiæ h . . . . . tum officium, ubi e cubiculo ministros vi . . . . . et jam assidendum esse viderem abeund . . . . . ne illis molestus essem eo quidem co . . . . . eis jam in animo esse videbam ut . . . . . tentem, gravioribus colloquiis de . . . . . omnes assedissemus, cepi apud * * * . . . . . aliquid s . . . . . adventu ex illorum . . . . . conventum tractatum a . . . . . plorarem. Accidit utrumque . . . . . [ju]rejurando affirmarunt pontificem . . . . . citius fortasse quam præscriptum aut . . . . . mirari me dixi pontificem, quem . . . . . tationes actionesque cum Cæsare commune . . . . . ntum apud hunc Regem potuisse ut ejus . . . . . hunc congressum attrahat, at Faventiæ episcopus . . . . . quit Christianissimus, is est qui multum apud Pon[tificem p]otest, cujus ductu Pontifex Niciam ven[turus e]st, utcumque fuerit hunc ego conventum pre . . . . . m Christianæ reipublicæ salutarem, dixique adhuc . . . . . Pontificis arbitrio, posse duo potentissima Reg[na] . . . . . t perpetuo amicitiæ vinculo colligata in amic[itia] . . . . . [s]tudio et devotione sibi sedique Apostolicæ conserv[ari, q]uod omnino, nisi improborum consilio innitatur, vel . . . . . bebit illamque amicitiam et eorum principum benev[olentiam] . . . . iam solidiori firmiorique arbitrabar fundamento . . . . . ex se et propter

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se ultronea et volunta[ria] . . . . . at quam illorum principum qui stant et . . . . . privatarum rerum respectu ex præsen . . . . . temporumque successu et occasione . . . . . tacite subiit de vestra Majestate serm . . . . . [dis]erte eloquens et faci . . . * * . . . . . t sentire . . . . . aniter cum ejus S . . . . . [a]micitiam et humanitatem . . . . . Majestate studium gratias utrisque eg . . . . . illi ad Christianissimum abierunt qui ad ea . . . . . profectus erat. Ego hac versus . . . . . .

"Dominus Faventiæ mihi dixit quod un . . . . . Magistro Niciam procedet obvius . . . . . .

"Doleo hac mea loquacitate fuisse Reg[iæ Majestati vestræ] molestum, sed fidei et observantiæ meæ . . . . . hos habitos sermones succincte pers[cripsi].

"Deus optimus maximus Regiam vestram Majestatem . . . . . orbi felicissimam longævamque tueatur. E . . . . . Alverniæ oppido. Die xii. Julii, M. . . . . .

"Illud non reticebo, quod tum apud pontificis o[ratores tum] apud Galliæ nobiliores, multam laudem . . . . . peperit testimonium illud Christianissim[i Regis] quod tam ardenter ejus authoritate, et . . . . . cessum sit adversus illos de sacra[mento perperam] sentientes."

Hol. Mutilated. Add.

813. [VANNES] to ———

Cal. D. x. 120. * * * * *

B. M. "Dominus Dux ejusque . . . . . tum itineris tum locorum habit . . . . . ad aliquot dies regem insequuntur . . . . . qui suæ fidei commissa habent, suæ semper quieti præponant. Ego certe, nunquam putassem Ducem senem tam vivido esse animo et vigilanti, si quando sentit, Regiæ Majestati suam operam esse usui. Est hic apud omnes in maxima existimatione. Audio a Rege datos illi comites Episcopum Parisiensem et Moretum, qui Lugdunum usque et ad reditum Regis illi adsint, ut honestissime in locis omnibus tractetur."

In Vannes' hand. Mutilated.

12 July. **814.** EDMUND WYNDESORE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Your Lordship has been pleased to admit me, with my uncle, as one of your attorneys in your absence. Sir Edw. Seymour has had several meetings with your counsel about the bargain of the lands he bought of your Lordship in Somersetshire; but Master Denzil and Master Marvyn say you have not kept covenant with him in entering your lands again, and that he was bound to make your Lordship a lease, for term of your life, of 140*l.*, within a month after the estate and assurance made. Gives the answer of Seymour's counsel to this, showing that he had forfeited no bond; and the answer of Lisle's own counsel, showing that Sir John Audley and his friends were bound in 10,000*l.* that his Lordship should enjoy all such lands as my Lady his wife had during his life. In the end Seymour asked them what they would do. They deferred their answer till Friday last, and said that Lisle would be content if he could keep possession or be made sure of his annuity for life, and would take no extremity, if Seymour did the same on his part; but to this he would not agree, and insisted on having possession. They desired him to put his mind in writing to send to your Lordship; to which he agreed. An action of debt is taken against your Lordship by Master Brown and other executors of Master Compton for 320*l.*, about which your counsel desire instructions; and another at the suit of the marchioness of Dorset, as executrix of her husband the late Marquis, for 150*l.* Let Master Smith, your auditor, know your pleasure. London, Saturday, 12 July.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd. Sealed.*

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12 July. **815.** William Wise, Mayor of Waterford, to Cromwell.*

Titus, B. xi. 409. B. M. St. P. ii. 198.

The vicar of Dungarvan has reported today that the Emperor has sent letters to the earl of Desmond by the chaplain or ambassador who was sent to the late earl James. It is commonly reported that his practice is to win the Geraltyns and the Breenes, and that the Emperor intends to send an army to invade Ireland. A Spaniard told this to an inhabitant of this city more than a month ago. Did not write of it then, as he thought it incredible. The chaplain arrived more than 15 days ago at the Dengill, in the dominions of the earl of Desmond. The Earl has taken a ship laden with Spanish wines, bound for Galway, for the victualling of his castle of Dungarvan.

Though his years require quietness and rest, he intends as much trouble as any of his nation ever did. Hopes he will be condignly punished. 12 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right honorable Master Cromwell, councillor to the King. *Endd.:* Wise. July.

[12 July?] **816.** Rowland Lee to Cromwell.

R. O.

These three days I have travailed at Malmesbury without any good, owing to Baynton. The Prior let me see a letter of Bayneton's, desiring him and five or six of his brethren to come ten miles off to him, trusting in two or three days to have new letters from the King. At the end of his letter he says I shall be welcome if I come. After which it was folly for me to do any further; for on trust of contrary commands to me (not to the King's honor), and maintenance of Mr. Key, we were more like to make a fray than a love day. I send you a copy of my letter to Mr. Bayneton. If this matter be suffered to go *sub umbra* and unpunished, let not the King trust to have such speed for his prerogative in monasteries as heretofore. At my return on Monday or Tuesday I will explain more to you. I bring with me Mr. Strett's money, and for the matter of Burton. Bradstoke, Saturday night.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To my most loving friend Mr. Thomas Crumwell, at London.

[12 July?] **817.** [Rowland Lee to Sir E. Baynton.]

R. O.

This day the prior of Malmesbury recorded your recommendations to me by your letter, wherein you willed me to be welcome to your place; for the which, and for your old assured gentleness, I heartily thank you. Before your letter came I had resolved for London, for certain business I had at court, upon causes committed to me in this my journey. It were folly to delay the time, for if any other determination be of late contrary to that I have received, as is not likely, I shall know it myself, and, if the King please, will shortly return and rid my business. Malmesbury, this Saturday.

Draft in Lee's hand, p. 1.

12 July. **818.** Sir Piers Dutton.

R. O.

Resolution of the Council in the matter in variance between Thomas Aston and Sir Piers Dutton, that the latter is the right heir male of Hugh, brother of Sir Piers, son of Edmund, brother of Sir Conyers Dutton, deceased. The ordering of the lands is deferred till the quinzaine of Michaelmas. Westm., 12 July 25 Hen. VIII.

Copy, p. 1.

* This letter has been dated 1534 by the Editors of the State Papers. But the year 1533 seems more probable, for two reasons: first, that this letter appears to convey the first intimation of Desmond's disloyalty, which was known to the King in May 1534; and, secondly, that Cromwell is not addressed as secretary.

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12 July. **819.** DAVID [BETON] ABBOT OF ARBROATH.

See GRANTS in JULY, No. 35.

12 July. **820.** MARY QUEEN OF HUNGARY.

Add. MS. 28,173, f. 283. B. M.

Instructions for Jehan de le Sauch, imperial secretary, to be declared to the King with the aid of the ambassador at present there.

To complain that the queen of Hungary has been informed that the King has forbidden to the merchants of the staple of Calais the distribution, sale, and *widenge* of wool to the merchants of the Low Countries. She does not think this prohibition can come from him, and she requests him to remove it. 12 July 1533.

Fr., pp. 3. *Modern copy.*

Ibid., f. 285. 2. Another copy.

13 July. **821.** T. BATCOCK to WILLIAM PRAT.

Vesp. C. VII. 42. B. M.

Yesterday night (Saturday), Thomas Biston, a servant of the King's, came to his door with a post, being advised by some in Bayonne to do so. He had heard on the way that war was proclaimed between the Emperor and the King because he was new married. Told him that nothing of the kind had been proclaimed here; and, as far as he could perceive, the Emperor would make no war this year, neither with England nor with Barba Rocha. The Emperor came to Monson, and is since returned to Barcelona, and it is not known here where he is. He brought 4,000 soldiers to Barcelona, who would have spoiled the city, and put the Emperor in jeopardy of his life, because they did not have their wages. He intends to hold a parliament in Monson to have money from Catalonia, Aragon, and Valencia. Does not think this can be done for three months. He will then come to Castile, and hold another parliament to have money. After this, as those who came from the Court say, he will set the Scots and Irish against England, with a great number of Spaniards. Told Biston that if he had any letters for England a ship was going to Bristow tomorrow. He said he would write from Ernany, and send a letter "for one Mr. Cromell," which he has not done. Asks Pratt to show his mastership that Biston passed here. If he were as well acquainted with him as he has been with my lord of York and the duke of Norfolk, would have written to him. As Prat knows, has been evil rewarded for the good service he has done, and intends to labor no more in vain. In the Rendre, 13 July 1533.

The bachiler, his hostess, and all his folks, desire to be recommended. Asks him to send her a pound of flax.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Wm. Prat, of London, merchant. *Endd.:* Thos. Batcoke. From the Rendre, 1 Aug. 1533, by Bristow way.

13 July. **822.** CHRISTOPHER HALES to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I am glad you are at a point with Mr. Pakyngton, who desires your favor. I thank you for your goodness to Mr. Chicheley. I am sorry I did not speak to you before you went to Court. This day fortnight I trust again to be in Gray's Inn. Your servant, John Brigenden, has been twice at Canterbury, to visit my wife's maid. If he marry her they will both be undone. "If ye know not of these his leappys," examine him of them. I should be sorry to see him cast away, and therefore keep a good eye to him. He is more frail than you would imagine. Southwark, 13 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor.

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13 July. **823.** THOMAS GAMULL, of Buerton.
Harl. MS. 2,067, f. 104. B. M.
His will. 13 July 1533, 24 Hen. VIII. (*sic.*)
Copy, pp. 2.

14 July. **824.** JOHN HACKETT to LORD LISLE.
R. O.
Has received his letter dated the 7th, touching Adryan the saddler's matter, which Hacket thinks of great importance. He ought to deliver Lisle a testimonial of the words spoken, to be sent to the governors of the town where they were reported, so that justice be done. Will stir in it to that effect if the testimonial be sent to him. In failure of any proof, the words were better left unspoken. Bruxelles, 14 July 1533. *Signed.*
Encloses a letter from Parker to the Master of the Horse.
P. 1. *Add.*

[14 July.] **825.** The CITIZENS OF DUBLIN to [HENRY VIII.]
Harl. MS. 2,057, f. 124 b. B. M.
Received on 14 July his letter of 9 April. Deny the truth of the complaint made by the city of Chester. In consequence of the ill-treatment and extortion suffered by their merchants at Chester, they go of their own accord to Liverpool and other places.
Copy, p. 1.

14 July. **826.** TUNBRIDGE.
R. O.
Lease by Thomas earl of Wiltshire and Ormond to Ric. Lawe of Tunbridge, Kent, of a park-ground, paled, called the Cage, with a lodge therein, in the p. of Tunbridge, for 21 years, at a rent of 5*l.* Dated 14 July 25 Hen. VIII. *Sealed.*

14 July. **827.** SADOLET to POLE.
Poli Epp. I. 406.
Has been prevented from writing sooner partly by ill-health and partly by some necessary journeys. It is quite true, as Pole asserts, that what he has written of him proceeds from affection; but it is affection proceeding from true and right judgment. Thinks he has vindicated himself sufficiently from Pole's criticism that he had done injustice to theology; but as Pole urges it again, will endeavour to satisfy him. Has received letters from his friend Thomas (Starkey ?),* a man well worthy of Pole's intimacy, and of the studies to which he daily devotes himself. Sends compliments to him and others. Paul has been suffering from fever, but is beginning to recover. Carpentras, pridie idus Julii 1533.
Lat.

15 July. **828.** SIR THOS. CLIFFORD and SIR GEO. LAWSON to HENRY VIII.
R. O.
St. P. IV. 652.
News came to Angus that now, on the return of the Scotch commissioners, Mark Carre of Tevedale, and Alex. Hoome of the Marche, were commanded to repair to the Scotch council, the king of Scots then being in the North, at St. Dothons in Rose, though he will immediately repair to Edinburgh. It is supposed they want to invent some plan to get the Cawe Mills by stealth. To prevent this, have viewed the place today, and have devised a flat roof of timber to be set upon the roof for ordnance. Wrote lately to Cromwell of the arrangement the warden had taken with George Douglas for his charges. A gentleman of Wales, naming himself Ryse, has come to Edinburgh with his wife, daughter, and seven servants, and the

* "A Thoma tuo."

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king of Scots has received him well. Has moved George Douglas to get inquiry made about him. Ric. Foster and other captains of your ships of war arrived at [Holy ?] Eland. The price of corn is marvellously fallen. It is so abundant that small sale can be had, but it would be costly to send it to other places. Yet, if peace ensue, there will be great loss in keeping it. By advice of my Lord Warden the posts are to remain, notwithstanding Tuke's message, seeing that the peace is concluded but for 20 days. Berwick, 15 July. *Signed.*
Add. Endd.

15 July. **829.** Sir George Lawson to Cromwell.
R. O.

To the same effect as the preceding. Berwick, 15 July.
P.S.—Master Clyfford is writing to Mr. Fitzwilliams concerning the matters of my lord of Northumberland. If the King is disposed to make overtures to have the said Earl's lands in Northumberland they will be most valuable, and always make his warden strong and more able to serve with less wages.
Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

15 July. **830.** Sir Wm. Poulett to Cromwell.
R. O.
St. P. VII. 481.

Thanks him for his news of the Queen's coronation, and the truce with Scotland. The king of France came from Lyons to Ryo in Auvergne, where we met him on Thursday the 10th. With him were the duke of Vendôme, Albany, and others. Gives an account of their journeys with him and their final departure, intending to be at the interview at Nice. Thinks the Pope will not keep it, otherwise it will be an advantage to the King's cause. Norfolk has handled himself well. Would have written to the King if he had had any news. The King is honorably received in Auvergne. Crepiour in Auvergne, 15 July.
Hol. Add.: Chancellor of the Exchequer and Governor of the Jewels. *Endd.*

15 July. **831.** Rob. Aldrydge to Cromwell.
[Cal. E. I. II.?] I. 103.
B. M.

I sent you from Paris an over-long letter by one Mr. Mason, a student there. My lord's Grace, lord Rochford, Mr. Comptroller,* Mr. Browne, Mr. Bry[an], and all the company, are in good health. We have come from Paris, and are now at Croupere, about xx . . leagues from Lyons. We passed through Nouvell St. Geordge, Mylloune, St. Mathuryns, Montargys, Bryar, Coone, Charyte-super-Ligerim, Nevers, St. Petre le Mo[ustier], Mullens, where my Lord lay in a house that had been the duke of Bourbon's, St. Purcyns, Gaunat, Agaperse, "where my lord . . . . hys tarried the King's appointment where he should . . . . meet him with often message between them, so that wythy[n] vij. days after, as was appointed, he came to Ryon . . . . . where about 1½ mile without the town, met with him t[he duke of] Richmond and my lord of Surrey, within . . . . a mile after met with him the duke of A[lbany], Vandon and count St. Poule, and so bro[ught him] into the town, where he dined with duke d . . . . After dinner went to the King, there abode in . . . . . with the King about two hours. After accompanyd . . . . . King to Montferrond, where the King was [recei]uyd after a fashion as I have not seen befo[re] . . . . . stage at the first gate gorgeously apparelled, [and there] upon stood a young woman richly clothed with ij . . . of gold, speaking to the King, and, delivering [the] keys. Within all the way the King went the t[own was] hanged over with fair linen cloths upon bowe . . . . walls hanged with arras, children to the

* Sir William Paulet.

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831. Rob. Aldrydge to Cromwell—*cont.*

num[ber of] 40 in garments of silk, spears in their hands [crying] *viva le Roy.* In the midst of the town three o[r four] young women upon a stage in like gorgeous a[pparel]. In the third place, likewise the fyft, with tr[umpets] and other minstrelsy. I should have said ho[w that] without the town the burgeys met the King [on] horseback, of whom one spake a brief proposition . . . . . the towns end the clergy with procession. There . . . . . pyd the King and my Lord within the Court." The same night the King went to Cleremont, where he was received with much more glory and royalty, with men of arms and other business. My Lord returned to his bed to Montferrond. Afterwards he and certain gentlemen followed the Court for four days, and the rest of his company went to Crouper. He intends shortly to depart in company with the bishop of Parys, Mons. Jocky, Mons. de Lue, and other French gentlemen, to Lyon, and to proceed to accomplish our most desired purpose. Crouper, 15 July.

Hol., pp. 3. *Mutilated. Add.:* Rt. Worshipful. *Endd.*

15 July. R. O. **832.** Calais.

"Verdicts brought in for Dykeland."

Report of Henry King, Henry Frowyke, and 25 others of the county of Guisnes, and the lordships of Marke and Oye, on certain articles of inquiry drawn up by lord Lisle, deputy of Calais, on the King's behalf, 4 July 25 Hen. VIII., touching the former condition of certain lands between Newnhambridge, Sandgate, and the Cawsey, that had been overflowed by the sea, when a sluice was made by the bishop of Winchester* at the King's cost. It appears that the country was sessed for making sea-banks in connection with the sluice, which caused great murmurs, and that some paid, and some did not; that the sluice was broken up by a commission sent to lord Berners, then deputy, Will. Snawdon, then mayor, Sir Chr. Garneys, knight porter, Will. Bryswoode, then the King's surveyor, and Ric. Chawfer, alderman; and that this was the cause of the overflowing. The lands might be recovered by stopping the sluice, making a spoy to let out fresh water and keep out salt water, and renewing the sea banks; but this would be an importable charge, and should be done at the King's cost. The Commissioners desire his Lordship to call the mariners and fishermen of the town before him to declare upon oath if the haven be better by the breaking up of the sluice than it was before. The tenants on the north side are willing to lose the land if it be for the benefit of the town and haven; but if the sea is to have its course a bank should be made for above 1,200 feet from where the sluice stood, else not only the south side will be drowned, but the country will be in danger. 1,000 acres are now overflown at every tide. A "gote" should be made to convey fresh water into the haven at a dam called the Long Beme, at the west end of the dyke. The harbour would be improved by more abundance of water being brought into it from some other place.

ii. The answer of certain mariners on their oaths before my Lord Deputy and the Council.

It is 10 years since Dykeland was broken up, when Mr. Snawdon was mayor. Thinks the haven is amended thereby. There is now six foot more water, and then there was a bar before the haven, which is now gone. No other cost has been done since the breaking up of the said Dykeland, except the mending of the jetties and the making of the heads (which did not deepen the haven, but protected the downs and walls), and the making of two sluices at Newnham bridge, which were needed for the back water of the country, and by which the haven is improved. Any work to keep out the salt water from Dykeland would injure the haven.

* Bishop Fox.

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iii. The verdict of John Wynebanck, Geo. Anlaby, and John Corson, of Guysnes, and 22 other persons of different places adjoining, on certain articles proposed by lord Lisle, 15 July 25 Hen. VIII.

Before the breaking up of the sluice by Newnham bridge, the land there to Sandgate was in as good estate as any other land in the county of Guisnes, for the tenants had spoys in their ground to convey the water into the said sluice. The sluice was made at the King's cost, and the country was sessed for making the bank, but many did not pay the sessment. Think the sluice should be stopped again at the King's cost; but if the sea is to have its course, there must be a strong bank made and repaired on the south side of the said sea water.

Pp. 8. *Add.:* To the right hon. Master Cromwell, of the King's most hon. Council.

15 July. R. O. **833.** JOHN SMYTH, Auditor, to LORD LISLE.

I have received your letters, dated Calais, the 16th June, and have been with my Lord Chief Baron, who has shown me sufficient acquittances of the money in the indenture. 200*l.* was paid at the sealing, and at another time 40*l.* to your own hands by his servant Pony, 140*l.* by two bills of Sir Oliver, 15*l.* to Alexander Aylemer, 100*s.* by Kynsmell for Norres, and 20*l.* for the redemption of your collar, besides other 20*l.* paid by my lady. Sir Edw. Seymour has made no determinate answer as yet to your counsel, but I doubt not you will have as much advantage of him as he of you, by the indenture or otherwise. Sir John Dudley is at no further point than you left him as to the performance of his covenants. I have been at a reckoning with Rob. Acton, who has delivered 63*l.* in money and stuff since the last reckoning, of which 33*l.* was due to your Lordship at Lady Day. There is still due to him 30*l.*, and he claims of you 40*s.* a year out of Rybbesford, which I told him was extinguished when he bought the manor. He also makes much work for 100*l.*, for which he stands bound to the King for you, as he says. London, 15 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

15 July. R. O. **834.** HENRY LORD MOUNTAGUE to LADY LISLE.

Has received her letter, with news of her and her husband's good health. The Lord Chief Baron denies everything which he lays to his charge. Will defend anything which comes to his ears sounding to the honor of lord and lady Lisle. Perceives by her letter that Calais is somewhat chargeable, as he always reckoned it should be, "to such a free stomach as my Lord hath." Advises her to look upon it now at the beginning, for everything here is harder than at her departing, and is like to continue so. Commendations to lord Lisle, who has no kinsman more ready to do him pleasure. London, 15 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

15 July. R. O. **835.** HENRY MAN to DR. BOCKING.

Owns his fault in not replying sooner to Bocking's letters, which have given him such spiritual joy as he cannot express. Let us magnify the name of the Lord, who has raised up this holy virgin,* a mother indeed to me, and a daughter to thee, for our salvation. She has raised a fire in some hearts that you would think like the operation of the Holy Spirit in the Primitive Church. If you saw with what frequent tears some bewailed their transgressions! God has left himself at least 7,000 who have not bent

* Elizabeth Barton, the Nun of Kent.

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835. Henry Man to Dr. Bocking—*cont.*

the knee to Baal. I rejoice that I have lived to see this day. But now, as to yourself, I cannot let you disown the title of father I have given you unless you will take me as your hired servant. Charterhouse of Shene, St. Swithin's Day.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. *Add.:* To his devout religious father, Dr. Bockyng, cellarer at Christchurch in Canterbury.

Endd. (by the Prior?): "Yckam pro nobis.—Westram, et ecclesia S. Leonardi Lond., pro illis."

15 July. **836.** William Peytoo to Friar Hugh Payne.

Cleop. E. IV. 9. B. M.

Has received his letters, with those from the minister of England to the minister of Lower Almain. Has forwarded the latter, but has had no answer. Does not know by what authority the minister of England *in uno locorum conventualem te constituturum.*

From the convent at Antwerp, "S. Francisci profesto."

Hol., Lat., p. 1. *Add.:* At the Freres Observants at Greenwich.

15 July. **837.** Sir W. Courtenay to Cromwell.

R. O.

Received the credence that Jas. Horswell showed me for the marriage of my daughter-in-law to my loving friend, your cousin Richard. Her mother is here with me at present. Whether she will have her home to her father, or no, I cannot tell; nor of her promise can I make better surety than as a man may do upon the promise of a woman. She says she will be governed by me. If so, I shall be glad to oblige you. As she is, however, nigh kinswoman to the Queen's grace, "I desire you to obtain the King's letters of request to me therefor to be directed, in the avoiding of her Grace's displeasure." Powderham, 15 July.

P.S.—According to your request I have discharged Master Wadham's servant of his good abearing. There was good cause that he should have been further tied. Events were wholly against his discharge until I insisted upon it. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Thomas Cromwell.

16 July. **838.** Haukins to Henry VIII.

R. O. St. P. VII. 483.

The Empress was sick and like to die. On the 13th the Emperor himself arrived at Mountson. News of Corone and the Turks. The Venetians have lost two galleys, taken by the Moors. The Sophy has taken Trebizonde. An Englishman* in the Emperor's court four years ago went to the Sophy to provoke him to war upon the Turk. It has been reported that you and the Pope were dead. The Pope and the Emperor will not meet this year. The country where they are now is very barren, and deficient in water. Almunia, 16 July 1533.

Hol. Add.

16 July. **839.** Arthur Lord Lisle to Cromwell.

R. O.

I have received your letters of 12 July by Mr. Blunt. As to the agreement of the town and garrison of Calais upon the articles devised by the King and Council when his Grace was last at Calais, you will receive letters by the bearer. You wrote that it was the King's pleasure Mr. Blunt should have 8*d.* a day here in Calais till the room of a spear should be void,

* Robert Brancetour.

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and that then he should have it. I will endeavour to obey with all diligence, although I have the gift of all the spears in my patent, and all others of the retinue, except only the lieutenant of the castle, the lord controller, the marshal, the porter, and their retinues. But one Thos. Alen has obtained the next avoidance of a spear under the King's broad seal, and divers others, as it is reported. I desire, therefore, to know what to do. Calais, 16 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

ii. On the back is a rough draft, apparently of an intended addition to the above letter, as follows:—

"And further advertising you that [on the 15th July]* I rode over the Marres ground by the East Pale and the West, and so over at Nele bridge, and so to the bridge where Mr. Walop was like to be drowned; and then I swore certain persons to inquire and present to the Council what things were need of reformation." I shall advertise you of their depositions as soon as the book is made. The enclosed bill was exhibited before me the day of the receipt of your letters; "the which Marres ground therein specified, after the receipt of the verdicts, that I may with convenient leisure to know the King's pleasure what is most meet and convenient to be done herein."

16 July. R. O. **840.** Sir Robert Wingfield to Cromwell.

Since your being here with the King I have written divers letters to you, of which the last was dated 29 Jan. last. I know from my servant that they were all delivered, but I have heard nothing from you, so that I doubt my servant's truth.

Complains bitterly of the damage he has suffered for the want of a letter of justice from the King, which he has never known to be so long delayed from any man as it has been from him. For lack of such a letter, divers riots have been committed, and divers of his servants have been in jeopardy of their lives. Money due to him last Lady Day has not been paid. The delay in answering the articles devised by the King's Council at his being here was caused by the sickness of Lord Berners, late deputy, and the lack of learning and experience, "meddyld" with wilfulness, of the councillors here. This appears by the answer to the articles, which was not sent till Berners was "at the laste caste."

In one article the King was desired to withdraw from the mayor a toll called pickage, pavage, and stallage, which was granted in express words by charter. Wingfield, Sir Ric. Whethyll, and Wm. Sympson, the undermarshall, who are all sworn burgesses, refused to put their hands to the book on this account. If a copy of the book is sent to Cromwell, protests that he does not agree to this article, by doing which he would be forsworn.

Matters cannot be duly reformed and surely established till the King places two sufficiently learned men in the Commission, that the deputy's patent and the mayor's charter may be scanned, and their authority determined. By usurping one upon another, much disorder and business has been bred and is daily continued. The Commissioners should examine all patents and placards granting offices in the town and marches, and also the collection of tolls, so that the whole body may be reformed, from the highest to the lowest. When this is done the town will not fail to be peaceable and wealthy. Calais, 16 July 1533.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.*

* This date, with a number of other corrections in this place, is struck out.

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16 July. **841.** WILLIAM BODY.

R. O. "A declaration, as well of the receipt of all such sums of money as have been received to my master his own use by me, William Body, as of all such payments and deliveries as have been made by me, the same William Body, for my master his own use and by his command, from the 1st day of January *inclusive*, anno r. R. H. VIII. xxiiij., unto the 16th day of July then next ensuing, *exclusive*."

i. *Receipts.*—"Barton for Mr. Wynter," 7 Jan., for the revenues of the provostry of Beverley due to my master for the debt of Mr. Wynter, 96*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* Of John Williamson, out of my master's coffers, on 8, 9, and 29 Jan. and 24 March, total 299*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* Of Anth. Cassadonye, for cellarage, 11 Jan., 4*l.* 10*s.* Of Will. Johnson, 22 Jan, for sale of wines, 4*l.* Of John Judd, for the revenues of the clerkship of the Hanaper, due to my master, 7 Feb. and 9 April, 66*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Of the abbot of Furneys, 12 Feb., for my master's fee for the year ended at Mich. last, 4*l.* Of Thos. Cusake, 21 Feb., for my master's use, 10*l.* For the wardship of Anthony Stydolfe, 4*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* Of Geoffrey Chamber, 22 Feb., for an obligation, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Of Thos. Serle, 12 March, in part payment of fine for the lease of the parsonage of Elmedon, 6*l.* Of Rob. Cokeyn, 13 March, 10*l.* Of Morgan Kemys, 22 March, for the revenues of Rumpney, 12*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* Of the bishop of Winchester, 25 March, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Of my lady Guldeford, 28 March, in allowance of ½ oz. 1½ dwt. lacking in the weight of a chain of gold remaining with my master to the King's use, 23*s.* Of John Freman, "for satisfaction of a pair of gilt flagons, which he received of my master for the furniture of certain plate given by the King to Mons. Mompesarte," 40*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* Of my lord of St. John's, 8 April, for my master's fee for three quarters of a year ended at the Annunciation of Our Lady last, 7*l.* 10*s.* Of John Haselwood, for my master's half year's fee of the Jewel-house, 25*l.* Of John Haselwood, 24 April, for my master's half-year's fee of the chancellorship of the Exchequer ended at Easter last, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Total, 706*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*

ii. *Payments.*—To Will. Fraunceys, for the works at Canbury, in seven payments, from 5 to 25 Jan., 15*l.* To John Merynge, in eight payments, from 27 Jan. to 10 April, 57*l.* To John Merynge, 8 Jan., to be employed in my master's household, 5*l.*; and on 18 Jan., 8*l.* To John Kyrkeby, 20 Jan., to be employed in my master's household; and 11 other payments, to 12 April, 86*l.*

Paid into my master's coffers to John Williamson, in five instalments, 333*l.* 10*s.* Delivered by way of prest to Thos. and John Aleyn, of Rayley, 200*l.* To my lord of Canterbury, 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To Sir Will. Skevyngton, 40*l.* To Sir Geoff. Pole, 40*l.* To Mr. Norreys, 300*l.* To Mr. Longe, 25*l.* To Cornelys Hayes, 100*l.* To Ric. Crumwell, 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To Thos. Stydolfe, for the revenues of the wardship of Ant. Stydolfe, 4*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* To my lady Guldeford, 18*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, parcel of the proceeds of silver vessel sold to my lord of Norfolk, 18*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

Total payments, 1,570*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, leaving a "superplusage" (deficit) of 864*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, which the accountant has taken by his master's command at divers times out of moneys remaining in his hands of the King's receipt.

Against which are placed certain other sums received in repayment of prests and other debts from Mr. Longe, John Hall, John Bernaby, John Brett, Thos. Adyngton, Cornelys Hayes, Rob. Acton, and Ric. Osborne;—in all, 212*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Also of Will. Cavendisshe, for arrears of the revenues of Canbury, 18*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* Of the prior of St. Bartholomew's, for my master's half-year's fee ended at the Annunciation of Our Lady last past, 10*l.* Of the abbot of Athelney, for his whole year's fee ended at that feast, 53*s.* 4*d.* Of my lord of St. John's, for a quarter ended at the Nativity of St. John, 50*s.* Money out of my master's coffers, 100*l.* Total, 346*l.* 7*s.*;—of which

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71*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* was delivered to John Kyrkeby to be spent in my master's household, and 40*l.* to Ant. Bonvyse by way of exchange, to be paid to Mr. Wynter at Venice; leaving 234*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* due by this accountant. "To the which also is charged 928*l.* 10*s.* above prested to divers persons;" and so remains 1,163*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, whereof allowed for the aforesaid superplusage 864*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, leaving 298*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*

Large paper, pp. 7. *With memoranda in Cromwell's hand on the back of the last leaf, relating to the same matters.*

16 July. R. O. **842.** Sir Thos. Audeley to [Cromwell].

Sends two warrants showed him by a servant of his, brother to Sir Thomas Abell, chaplain to the lady Katharine, princess dowager. Begs he will advertise the King thereof. Has made great search for Abell, in order to examine him who wrote and procured the two warrants. Abell is not to be found, except he be in the house of the said Princess. As soon as Audeley can conveniently come by him, he will learn the truth, "for I perceive that there is secret confederacies." Begs his warrants may be signed. Sends a quittance and a warrant for the French king. "Ye are privy to it." If the King will sign it, it shall be despatched with speed. Has so many suitors he cannot leave the city for recreation. Begs he will remember the King's grace for him. London, Wednesday, 16 July.

Hol., p. 1.

16 July. R. O. **843.** [Sir] Edward Boughton to Cromwell.

The King's works at Lesenes are much hindered because the cesses are unpaid. Thinks the defaulters should be distrained. Begs he will direct a warrant dormant to Sir Brian Tuke, treasurer of the Chamber, to pay such "cessements" as may be due from the King. The bearer, who is deputy to the abbot of St. Austin's collector for assessment, knows not to whom to sue. My lord of Wiltshire refuses to interfere, but advises application to you and the Lord Chancellor. The Lord Chancellor refuses, and advises that a bill should be submitted to the King, who is our great owner there, and owes 21*l.* for 420 acres, and 35*l.* in all. The cessement varies from 8*d.* to 1*s.* Hereafter 4*d.* or 6*d.* will be sufficient. His accounts have been sent to Ashton and Mymmes, auditors appointed by the duke of Norfolk and the Council. Wants money for the laborers. Woolwich, 16 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council, and Chancellor of the Exchequer. *Endd.:* Edward Boughton.

844. Thomas Fuller to Sir Edw. Boughton.

R. O. The work is not getting on well. "The rent is within 2 rods of the growyne in the swache that Loggett last made, and the growyne ys not over the swache as they reckon hit must go," so that the earthmen cannot come to it until "the growynez be mett together." The workmen care neither for Clerke nor any man else. Divers of Loggett's company are sick, "and some lachez their work," as Boughton will learn at his coming. Lessenez, Wednesday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Unto his right worshipful master, Sir Edward Boughton, knt. *Endd.*

16 July. Cal. E. I. 65. B. M. **845.** Du Bies to Lord Lisle.

Thanks him for a present of four lyme hounds. Is sorry he has no opportunity at present of doing him service. "Quant a ce qu'il vous a pleu me faire s[avoir que] aves entendu que mons. le conte de Richemont

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845. Du Bies to Lord Lisle—*cont.*

est ap . . . . . ye a trespas, toutes choses peuvent advenir mais je ne . . . . . [en]coire neantmoins que depuis peu de tamps jay eu nouvelle[s] . . . . . [de] la court et ne men made (*mande*) lon riens." The French king is going to Nostre Dame du Puis and Toulouze, and will return thence to Lyons to meet the Pope, as arranged, as Lisle may have been informed (*pour se trouver a lentreveue du Pape e . . . . . lùy quy est conclue*). B[oulogne], 16 July.

"[Mons.] le Debitis, mon bon voisin . . . . . mois d'Aoust aller a Boullogne . . . . . comme jay dit a vostre serviteur." *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1, *mutilated. Add.:* Mons de Lille, etc., gouverneur de Calais.

16 July. Camusat, 133 b.

846. Francis I. to the Bailly of Troyes.

Is grieved to hear by his last letter of June 30 of the death of Queen Mary, duchess of Suffolk. As to what the King said, on being shown the letters of cardinals Tournon and Grammont, of his discontent with the Pope's conduct, will make no other answer except that when he and the Pope meet, he will so occupy himself in Henry's interest that all present will acknowledge that he esteems the King's affairs as his own, and he will continue to do what he can to prevent the Pope from taking any steps prejudicial to the King.

The cardinals Tournon and Grammont write on the 28th ult. that the Pope is quite determined to be at Nice immediately after the first rains of August, and this he has declared to the Imperial ambassador and others. M. de Savoy's agent has told the Pope that his master will place the town and castle of Nice in his hands, for the interview. Sees nothing now to prevent it.

The duke of Norfolk has been with him for four or five days. Has been much pleased with what he has said on the King's part. Was glad of his arrival, both on account of the affection he bears to the Duke, and because he would have been sorry to see him travel further on account of his recent illness. Has thought it advisable for him to go to Lyons, and remain there till the King's return from Toulouse. The Duke can then meet him at Avignon, and go on to the interview at Nice. At Lyons he can have frequent news from England, Rome, and elsewhere, and Francis will forward him what news he receives. Has sent the bishop of Paris and the sieurs de Morette, de Vaulx, de la Hargerie, and others, to accompany him. He and his company are much pleased with their entertainment in all the places they have passed through. A nephew of the escuier Merveilles has come hither in great haste from Milan, which he left on Tuesday, with news of the execution of Merveilles by the duke of Milan on the preceding day. Had sent him as an Ambassador to the Duke. Is determined to resent it. Desires him to mention the fact to the King, and ask his advice. Sends an extract from letters from his Ambassador at Venice. Villeneufve, in Auvergne, 16 July 1533.

Fr.

17 July. R. O.

847. Rowland Lee to Cromwell.

I have brought the election at Malmesbury to my arbitrament and Mr. Bawgh jointly. I trust it will meet the King's pleasure. I shall not fail to do your pleasure, and meet you at the court on Sunday. Mr. Bayneton will write you his mind, as he told me, and will be glad of your favor. "The chambere and the cosyner be mayd proctores to cum to the courte to present the compromisse." 17 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Thomas Crumwell. *Endd.*

1533.

17 July. **848.** HENRY LOCKWOODE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Thanks for your goodness to me and the colleges. It is now a full twelvemonth since I began my suit for the signing of our book for the college lands. It has been very costly, and I have made hard shift to get money. Therefore help us, or limit this bearer, Mr. Wiatt, what time he shall wait upon you. We shall be glad if we can have any of our arrears, and to see liberally to your pains. At my last being with you I thought to have given you half a tun of wine, that I might have called for a cup thereof for me or my friend. But I feared the deceitfulness of the merchants; therefore I would have given you the price that your steward might have provided what was meet for you, but I could not have you at any opportunity. I therefore send it by the bearer. Christ's College, Cambridge, 17 July.

Hol., but not in his own hand, p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

17 July. **849.** J. LORD HUSEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. I received yours, and have showed my Lady the King's commandment for the delivery of the Princess's jewels to Mrs. Elmer. As yet I never saw them, except when the Princess wore them. The bearer will show you my Lady's answer. Let me know the King's pleasure and yours what shall further be done. Bewelow, 17 July. *Sealed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Endd.*

17 July. **850.** PETER VANNES, Papal Collector.

See GRANTS in JULY, No. 43.

17 July. **851.** EUSTACE CHAPUYS, Imperial Ambassador.

See GRANTS in JULY, No. 45.

17 July. **852.** The COW BRIDGE, CALAIS.

R. O. Gervon de Vader, "th'Antonye man of Arde," 17 July 25 Hen. VIII., says that he brought the abbot of St. James, of Paris, and 10 horses with him, of his own servants, into Calais, over the marsh ground called the Cow Bridge, and saw at the same time seven or eight carts driven before them laden. He has seen this marsh full of water and mud, so that neither man nor horse could pass without loss of life; but now it is so hard that any car may pass over it as in the streets of Calais.

P. 1. *Endd.*

17 July. **853.** CLEMENT VII. to CHARLES V.

Add. MS. 28,585, f. 316. B. M. As Rodrigo Davalos is leaving, writes in answer to the letter from the Emperor, which he received from him, and another received from Capt. Aponti. Is pleased to hear of the Empress's convalescence. Cannot sufficiently praise his resolution concerning Coron, which he doubts not will succeed with the help of God.

As to the English matter, when Rodrigo arrived the Queen's cause was already begun to be pressed by considerations of justice, as the Emperor will know by the letters of the count of Cifuentes and from Davalos. The principal cause has not been concluded, but proceedings have been taken *super attentatis*, not from the Pope's fault, but in consequence of defects in the process, and other difficulties arising from the Queen's agents. When the time comes, the principal cause will be proceeded with, without fail, to its due termination. Trusts the Emperor will give him assistance, without which all efforts on this side will be in vain.

As to the interview with the French king, has determined to go to Nice. Rome, 17 July 1533.

Ital., pp. 3. *Modern copy.*

1533.

17 July. **854.** Cardinal of Jaen to Charles V.

Add. MS. 28,585, f. 319. B. M.

It was a good plan to send a special person to manage the English matter, as the Ambassador has done much since Rodrigo Davalos' arrival which would not otherwise have been done. The Pope, influenced by my persuasion, will be inclined to give sentence. The auditors of the Rota and College of Cardinals have been very diligent lately. As the process on the Queen's part was found to be defective, as your Majesty will see by the instruction sent separately, the case has been proceeded with *super attemptatis*. I have managed, with some trouble, that this shall be done by sentence with all the usual solemnities. Sends a copy of the sentence, and others must be sent to Flanders and England. It gives the Queen all that can be granted to her for the principal cause (*por la principal*). There is nothing in it to be discussed, except whether or not it will be obeyed. As a consolation for not having obtained the principal sentence, your Majesty will see the result of the interview between Francis and the Pope, and be able to make preparations to act in accordance with your duty and honor. During these holidays, the lawyers are altering and preparing what is necessary for the process.

I have abstained from speaking about any other matters, as the Ambassador gives me no information. Rome, 17 July 1533.

Sp., pp. 5. *Modern copy.*

18 July. **855.** Nic. Haukins to Henry VIII.

R. O.

Thos. Beeston arrived this morning with the King's letters and instructions. Does not find among them the Pope's brief which he sent out in November last, but only the brief of Julius dispensing with the matrimony. Beeston has made as much speed as possible, both by horse and on foot. Not being able to find out where the Emperor was, he was obliged to ride to and fro sundry ways, where he could get no horses.

Last night a post came to the Emperor with news that Barbarossa with 40 foists and 8 galleys had put to flight the 19 Spanish galleys which went after Andrew Doria to the succour of Corone. Today the duke of Savoy is arrived in Mountson. Nothing is said here of the cause of his coming. Almunia, 18 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

18 July. **856.** Nic. Haukins to Cromwell.

R. O.

Thanks for his gentle and comfortable letters, and the prudent and friendly advertisements therein. Thanks God, the King, and Cromwell that he has occasion, time, and place to expedite such great and weighty matters, especially seeing that the Emperor has very much business of his own, what with his courts and what with Corone.

The remainder is similar to the letter to the King of the same date. Almunia, 18 July 1533.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

18 July. **857.** Lord Leonard Gray to Cromwell.

R. O.

Has repaid him the money he lent him on his plate when he was going to Calais with the King. Cromwell's servant Williamson has sent a pair of flagons that are not Lord Leonard's, and he wishes the right pair to be given to his chaplain, Sir William. Encloses a copy of a letter from his sister Kildare to the King, and she desires Cromwell to favor her suit.

She wishes to have in farm of the King, for her and her son Gerald Fitzgerald, the manors of Rathwere, Castell Rycard, Rathcoure, Salsheagh, and Salrayne, in Meath. Divers such leases have been already granted to lord Butler, the baron of Delven, and others. 18 July.

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She wishes this to be labored secretly, that her husband may not know of the suit, for he would rather have the manor for his eldest son than for hers. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell.

18 July. R. O. **858.** Sir Thomas Audeley and Cromwell to Will. Haukyns and Will. Randall, Bailiffs of Weymouth.

Warrant for the delivery into the nearest prison of six prisoners taken in a ship, the *Trinity*, of Hull, laden with wine according to an indenture made with Edw. Waters, produced by Will. Gonson of London. London, 18 July 25 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

18 July. R. O. **859.** Thomas Beyston to Master Ansley, Yeoman of the Cellars.

Has safely arrived, with the King's affairs, at the Emperor's court, after great pain, hunger, thirst, and lack of lodging, and much trouble in getting horses. The Emperor lies in the barrenest country in the world, in a poor town of Arragon called Monson, and there keeps a Parliament. He is forced to keep it here, as the countries made answer, each that they would not come into the other country, the third would come into neither of the two, and the fourth into neither of the three, until it was agreed they should all come to Monson as a neutral place. An infidel called Barbe Rowsse has taken eight of the Emperor's galleys. The town of Barcelona has risen against the Emperor for a small matter of a blow given, and, before it was appeased, slew 30 of the Emperor's men. A sea captain of the Emperor's has taken two towns from the Turks, who have since besieged them, and given two assaults; but the Emperor has sent Andrea Doria to succour them. Allmonye, 18 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

18 July. R. O. **860.** [Sir] Edward Boughton to Cromwell.

Puts him in remembrance of a commission of sewers for the safety of the Marshes. Is so much engaged in the inning of the Marshes, that he cannot attend to those who owe money for divers cesses. Without a commission Plumsted and Lesenes will be in danger. Cannot stir without great pain. Woolwich, 18 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

18 July. R. O. **861.** The Lord Chancellor.

Receipt given by Sir Thos. Awdelay, lord chancellor, to Cromwell as treasurer of the King's jewels, for the sum of . . . . due "for my wex" at Mich. [last]. 18 July 25 Hen. VIII.

Corrected draft, in Cromwell's hand. P. 1, *large paper.*

18 July. Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 78b. B. M. **862.** Slyndon Park.]

Warrant by [Cranmer] archbishop of Canterbury for the delivery of a buck from the park of Slyndon, Sussex, to Edmond Smyth, esquire of the Body for the King.

Imperfect. Copy. 6 *lines.*

Ib. C.'s Letters, 250.

ii. Warrant [by Cranmer] for a buck from Slyndon park to be brought to Otford against the 22nd inst. Otford, 18 July 25 Hen. VIII. "the first year of our consecration."

Copy, p. 1.

1533.

18 July. **863.** HENRY VIII.'S DIVORCE.

Add. MS. 28,585, f. 311. B. M.

"Relacion de lo que escribe el conde de Cifuentes y el cardenal de Jaen, 16, 17, 18 de Jullio 1533."

* * * * * *

Cardinal Pistoya has already gone to Nice [where the interview between Francis and the Pope will be held] by land, he who spoke so well in Consistory about the English case. (*Marginal note:* A letter of thanks to this Cardinal.)

The Nuncios in France and England write that the king of England is vexed at the interview, though he was not so at first, fearing that something will be treated against him. (*Marginal note:* Let him inform himself, and report on this with care.)

Jacobo Salviatis says that the duke of Norfolk was not well received by the people at Paris, because his King did not observe the laws of the Church, but that the French king showed him great favor. * * *

In a letter of the 18th of the same month he relates what passed with the Pope concerning the sentence which he gave in the case of the queen of England. His Holiness gave him to understand that it would never be concluded, as there was so much opposition, unless it was by him; and that he has always had great consideration for the Emperor.

Doubtless he has been very desirous of doing justice. Both Rodrigo Davalos and Dr. Ortiz have worked well in the cause. (*Marginal note:* The Emperor wishes for a decision in the principal cause, and he is writing to the Pope.) Doctors Aragonia and Anguiano have given up all other business for this. (*Marginal note:* Their salaries are ordered to be paid.) The sentence will be printed and sent to many places. (*Marginal note:* It shall be done.)

The Pope said that unless the Queen was very sure of her servants that they would not give her poison, she should leave the kingdom. ("Que si la reyna no tuviese muy buen recaudo de criados que la guardasen y de confianza para que no le diesen yervas que no se saliese del reyno y que sino que se saliese.") (*Marginal note:* It has already been written to him that it is not advisable that she should leave England for these reasons. She is fully advised by the Emperor.)

Jacobo Salviati said that the Emperor must determine about the execution of the sentence in the principal cause, and speak clearly, otherwise it is doubtful if the Pope will give sentence. (*Marginal note:* The Pope may be assured that the Emperor will do what is right, and that after the sentence and censures the English people will favor the Queen.)

The cardinal of Jaen writes on the 17th to approve of Davalos having been sent, and that this sentence gives as much to the Queen as one in the principal cause could have done. (*Marginal note:* Thanks to be given to him.) Davalos' persuasions were, in fact, the cause of this sentence.

The Queen's process is defective in many parts.

Sp., pp. 9. *Modern copy from Simancas.*

19 July. **864.** CRANMER to [SIR WILLIAM] KINGSTON.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 27. B. M. C.'s Letters, 250.

"Cousin Kyngeston," I have received your letters in which you marvel at my using the "old process," by which you think the matter is frustrate, and your son Antony also. I did so for conscience sake. I acted as I think every just judge ought. I took new depositions of witnesses upon your son's words, trusting they would "countervail" the first 16 brought by you. The Dean of Arches, and both his counsel and hers, who were with me at the time, said the first 16 witnesses could not be countervailed unless proved not honest men or not unbiassed; which I think impossible, though Dorothy Harper says she can do it. Am at a loss to counsel you. Even if you

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take the way of your son's impotency, I do not think it will serve. The witnesses, if they speak falsely, and you who called them, have lost your son; if they speak the truth the matter must stand as it is. If your son and his wife would agree together it would be a great comfort both to them and their friends. Unless I see better cause for divorce, I will never consent that he should live in adultery with another woman, and she with another man. If he were my son I would rather he begged all his life than did so. Otford, 19 July.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

19 July. Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 28. B. M. C.'s Letters, 251.

865. CRANMER to certain CURATES.

Circular desiring them to hold collections in their parishes in aid of the church of Malling, which requires repair. Otford, 19 July.

Add.: "To certain curates."

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

19 July. Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 28. B. M. C.'s Letters, 251.

866. CRANMER to the ABBOT OF WESTMINSTER.

Desires the Abbot to remember his promise to Cranmer of the next vacancy among the beadmen of the foundation of Henry VII. for one John Fyssher. Otford, 19 July,

Add.: "My brother abbot of Westminster."

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 28. B. M. C.'s Letters, 252.

867. CRANMER to his CHANCELLOR.

Send me the process of the judges delegatory and the depositions of witnesses in the case of "variance of matrimony" between Thos. Perry and Jane Benbowe. If you have done so already, then warn the parties to appear before me on Monday next.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

19 July. Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 28 b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 252.

868. CRANMER to CROMWELL.

The Prior of the Friars Preachers of Bristol * sues me for licence to preach. Send word by bearer if the Council have so discharged him that I may grant licence. Otford, 19 July.

Moreover, please favor the preferment of this bearer to the room, now in the King's hands, of "esquire bedell of arts" at Oxford. The appointment, by way of resignation, made by the University without the King's consent, is frustrate. Otford, 19 July.

Add. Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 28 b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 252.

869. CRANMER to the PRIORESS [OF ST. SEPULCHRE'S, CANTERBURY].

Summons to bring her nun, "which was some time at Courteupstrete," before Cranmer, at Otford, against Wednesday next. Otford, &c.

Add.: "To the Prioress."

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

19 July. Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 29. B. M. C.'s Letters, 253.

870. CRANMER to LORD ABERGAVENNY.

Divers of his tenants of Mayfield inform him that they have certain liberties, always maintained by his predecessors, which one Wm. Smythe has attempted to infringe by serving a *supplicavit* on John Kydder, tenant there. Desires Burgavenny to punish the offender and redress such offences in future. Otford, 19 July.

Add.: "Lord of Burgavenny."

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

* John Hilsey, afterwards bishop of Rochester.

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19 July. R. O. **871.** "Thomas Letteley, Abbott,"* to Lady Lisle.

Is glad to hear of the good health of lord and lady Lisle. My lord of Hyde † was sore sick and like to die, but now is in good health, and so are all her old poor loving neighbours in these parts. At my little manor of Townhill, St. Margaret's even. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* At Calais. *Endd.*

19 July. R. O. **872.** Cromwell to Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, Judge of the Common Bench, and Walter Luke.

A *nisi prius* is to be tried before them at the next assizes at Lincoln, concerning the title of Antony Stydolffe, my ward. It has been secretly sued out, and may be prejudicial to me. The bearer will show you deeds and writings proving my title. I require you to stay the trial till you have further knowledge; the more so as I am credibly informed the inquest is already so partially empannelled, that it is thought they will pass directly against the truth. I therefore require you to foresee and provide my indemnity in this part. London, 19 July.

Desires credence for the bearer. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

19 July. R. O. **873.** Ric. Jones to the Mayor of Bristol.

You are well reported of by all that love God. His Spirit speaks in all them whom He has chosen, and in no other. I am informed of this by no friend of yours, but by an uncharitable bedeman of yours, one Mr. Hybarden, "a good Papesman, and a faithful, for he believes in the Holy Father, the Poucke; for the Poucke is he cannot err, and by him must we be justified;" of which Scripture makes no mention; for, whatever the clergy does, they cannot err. I answered, that is not so; "for a lady Katryne be king Henry's wife the Church hath erred; if she be not, the Church hath erred." Then Hybarden said, "I think the world is nigh at a point." And I said "Haye, Sere, perseve ye me that *plures sunt animales saserdotes* (sic) *quam homines bene facientes.*" If ye can[not?] interpret this "asked" (ask it) of Mr. Latimer's boy, "for [he] can declared" (declare it). You shall understand what prayers your bedeman Hybarden says for good Mr. Cromwell and you;—three psalms of the Psalter every day, three times kneeling on his knees, with the whole ceremony and suffrage pertaining to the Holy Father the "Powcke's" charity. Which psalms begin, *Judica, Domine, nocentes me*, &c. (ps. 47). The second, *Deus judicium tuum Regi da* (ps. 89). The third, *Deus laudem meam* (ps. 131); which is a strange charity. Your unacquainted orator, prisoner in the Tower of London, and bedfellow with Hybarden three days after he came into the Tower. 19 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Headed:* 1533.

[19 July?] R. O. **874.** Will. Tyldysley to Cromwell.

I have delivered the Council's letter to the Ambassador, who will meet them at Oking ‡ at the time appointed. He will not leave London till tomorrow, and will come to dinner. London, Saturday.

Hol., p. 2. *Add.:* Of the Council.

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* Thomas Stevens, abbot of Netley, otherwise called Letteley.

† John Salcot or Capon, abbot of Hyde, who was promoted to the see of Bangor 19 April 1534.

‡ The Court, which had been staying at Windsor during the preceding week, was at Woking on Friday, 25 July. This letter may have been written on Saturday, the 19th.

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20 July. R. O. **875.** EDW. LEE, Archbishop of York, to CROMWELL.

Commends the bearer, Dr. Bentley, an old friend of his, and a right honest man. He has a suit to make to Cromwell. The manor of Stockwell, 20 July 1533. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

20 July. Cal. B. III. 30. B. M. **876.** WILLIAM LORD DACRE to HENRY VIII.

Received his letter, dated Westminster, the 6th, on the 9th. In reference to his last, touching the injuries done at Beawcastledale, for which he is accused of negligence, at that time the King's commissioners at Newcastle commanded him to proclaim an abstinence for fifteen days. Caused his servant Thomas Dacre to invade the west of Tevidale, and make reprisals. West Tevidale is far off, and the ground bad. Great losses are incurred by the inhabitants leaving their houses undefended. Thinks it belongs to the warden of the Middle Marches to have a good look-out against invasions, as he will do on the West Borders. Reminds the King that he wrote for ordnance to cast down the steeple of Annande, six miles within Scotland, which has done much annoyance. A person calling himself James Griffith, of Wales, son to Sir Rice ap Thomas, who had been prisoner in London, and has with him in Edinburgh his wife and daughter, sent two servants from St. Ninian's into Wales. He has not yet seen the King, but has begged of the Lords of the Council that during the war he may remain in Scotland, and, in case of peace, be transferred to the Emperor. He says he and his friends can raise 10,000 men. Has written about him before. Begs that the assize may be kept in Carlisle, and not at Penrith, as appointed by the justice. It will be dangerous for the gentlemen and freeholders to go so far from the Borders. Naward, 20 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add.*

20 July. Harl. MS. 283, f. 126. B. M. **877.** DUKE OF SUFFOLK to CROMWELL.

Has received his letters and a bill signed by the more part of the office of arms, affirming that the officers for whom Cromwell has written to him are able and sufficient to have their rooms. Desires him to move the King on their behalf. Ewelme, 20 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell. *Endd.*

20 July. R. O. **878.** [CROMWELL] to "MASTER MUSTIAM."

Desires him to allow the bearer to enjoy a lease of the ferme or parsonage of Brokesley, in the parish of Deptford, Kent, demised to him by Mr. Otywell of Westminster, deceased. London, 19 July.

Draft, p. 1.

ii. [CROMWELL] to "MASTER MUSTYAM."

The bearer complains that Mustyam intends to wrong him by taking the tithe corn of Brokleye, otherwise West Greenwich, to which Cromwell thinks he has no title, and advises him not to do anything until he can make an honest claim, London, 20 July,

Hol., draft, p. 1.

20 July. R. O. **879.** SIR WM. KYNGSTON to LORD LISLE.

My poor wife sends compliments to you and my Lady. I thank you for my cheese. We have little news. We are like to have war with Scotland, for I hear they are wilful and keep promise like Scots; but, God willing, the King will provide for them. The King and Queen are well and merry, and all the Court, for I came home within these two days. Your

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879. Sir Wm. Kyngston to Lord Lisle—*cont.*

friend, my lord of Carlisle, is very sick and keeps his bed. If I can get any good red deer I will send you some, but the King is very "dangerous of that flesh." Commend me to Master Porter and Master Marshal. Wanstead, 20 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

21 July. **880.** Cranmer to the Dean [of Arches].

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 29. B. M. C.'s Letters, 253.

James Bulstrode informs me he has witnesses in the case of variance of matrimony between him and one Edwardes, whose said witnesses you will not examine till you hear from me. Take all depositions on both sides, that the truth may more openly appear. Otford, 21 July.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

22 July. **881.** Cranmer to the Dean [of Arches].

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 29 b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 253.

The cases of Thomas Perry *v.* one Benbowe, and of James Bulstrode *v.* one Edwardes, are still undecided, the parties continually making suit to me, and the term nearly ended. Appoint a day for the parties to come before me, with their learned counsel. Come yourself, and warn Dr. Townsende to be here to stay with me during the vacation. Where you would know whether to make Mr. Chancellor and Pottkyns privy to the matter you wrote of, do not do so till you have seen me. Otford, 22 July.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

22 July. **882.** Cranmer to Dr. Bell.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 33. B. M. C.'s Letters, 254.

Touching the taking to farm of your benefice of Normanton beside Southwell for a kinsman of mine, send me, by this bearer, the final answer you promised. Where you formerly made a stop herein as having promised it to Master Bassett, the said Bassett has remitted to me all his interest in the same. Otford, 22 July.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book. Add.

883. Cranmer to Dr. Bell.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 33. B. M. C.'s Letters, 254.

Thanks him for his kindness in granting a lease of his benefice to the bearer, Cranmer's kinsman. Desires him to allow the same to enter upon it as soon as convenient.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book. Add.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 33. B. M. C.'s Letters, 254.

884. Cranmer to Dr. Claybroke and Dr. Bassett.

I thank you for this bearer, my kinsman, to whom I understand you be "especial friend" in such matters as he hath to do with you. Thank the vicars choral of Southwell, in my name, for the same.

Add.: To Dr. Claybroke and Dr. Bassett.

23 July. **885.** Cranmer to the Duchess of Norfolk.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 30. B. M. C.'s Letters, 254.

Has received her Ladyship's letter, desiring, since Mr. Baschirche has changed his mind, and resigned the benefice of Cheving to another, the next presentation of the same for her chaplain, Mr. Molinex, and promising in exchange the resignation of Curremalet, Somers., in the King's patronage, to any one Cranmer names. Will do so, though Cheving is well worth 40 marks, which is much more than 18*l.* Where she wrote that she had so often desired to know Cranmer's mind in this, and got no answer, he told his servant Creke to inform her of the conditions of the resignation. Otford, 23 July.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book. Add.

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886. CRANMER to the EARL OF ARUNDEL.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 30. B. M. C.'s Letters, 255.

Has ascertained that, by a certain agreement between their predecessors, 13 stags in summer, and as many does or hinds in winter, are yearly due from the Forest of Arundell to the abp. of Canterbury's larder within his manor of Slyndon. Desires to have the same, as he is this year destitute of venison. When his game is more increased he will be glad to accomplish Arundel's "requests in such like matters."

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book. Add.

23 July. R. O.

887. CROMWELL to HENRY VIII.

On his arrival at London received the enclosed letters from the North, directed to the King from lord Dacre, with others from the lord deputy of Calais. The Friars Observants that were with the Princess Dowager, and were subtilly conveyed thence, were first discovered at Ware by Cromwell's spies, and thence dogged to London, where, notwithstanding many wiles, they were taken. On his arrival Cromwell called them before him, but could gather nothing of importance. Found, however, that one of them was a very seditious person, and committed him to ward till the King's pleasure should be known. Immediately afterwards the warden of the Grey Friars of Greenwich repaired to Cromwell. He seems very desirous to have the punishment of the two friars, whose names are Hugh Payne and Cornelius, telling Cromwell that the minister and general commissary of this province of England had made out certain commandments to the said friars to repair to him at Richmond. Incloses minutes of those commandments on paper. Thinks the minister a right honest and discreet person. Wishes to know whether to bring them to court or send them elsewhere. They would certainly confess some great matter if examined by pains. Has sent to my lord of Canterbury, as the King commanded, touching the demeanour of the hypocrite nun, and has declared the King's pleasure to the Staple, who are agreeable to his commands, except that they desire longer days for the payment of the 10,000*l.*, and are very urgent that the King will grant them their house at a reasonable rent. London, 23 July. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.*

24 July. Vit. B. xiv. 42. B. M.

888. [EDM. BONNER to CROMWELL.]

"Right honor[able] . . . . . .
humble and i . . . . . .
to advertise . . . . . .
I declared . . . . . .
by my wri[ting] . . . . . .
giffen for . . . . . .
quam etiam . . . . . .
imperialles ag . . . . . .
not of the leng . . . . . .
suche thinges wh . . . . . .
and Consistory, an . . . . . .
shall receive the very cop[y] . . . . . .
Consistory did give, which cop[y] . . . . . .
the same being kept after that sort that it was to the intent . . . . . .
that no construction might be made against it, and help . . . . . .
same as much as might be, by which your Mastersh[ip may see] how naughtily and unkindly, yea and again that promise [which the] Pope self did make, processe hath been here attempte[d] . . . . . will say that the thing contained in the Pope's decree . . . . . his own promise

1533.

888. [Edm. Bonner to Cromwell]—*cont.*

that afore the Congress nothing of [importance] or moment should be done, is not of moment or impor[tance] . . . . which, I think, after such tenor as it is, no man will say, an[d for] my part I think and say that other the Pope doth not ca . . . . . and largely he interpreteth his words for his own com[modity] or pleasure, or else that a man cannot believe such [words as] here shall be spoken. I have transcurrendo noted something . . . . . objected against the said decree, yet not doubting but [that your] Mastership shall see the same, and consider the circumstan[ces] . . . . . add much more, and so percase shortly I shall myse[lf] . . . . . I have made is in the margent, a line being drawn . . . . . of the sentence. I would have made it more fully but by[cause it came] lately to my hands, and this bearer with speed . . . . . Sir, forasmuch as being bold of your goodness I inte . . . . . only to depend upon your Mastership, I beseech you . . . . . after that sort and purpose assu . . . . . ye shall dispose * * * * his country . . . . . not tell . . . . . e a marvellous . . . . . [S]aynt Angell . . . . . o Mycene and so . . . . . e Dorea passed . . . . . Corona as is reported . . . . . the Pope, the Emperor . . . . . shall be fifty galleys . . . . . [d]efence of Corona, which otherwise was not [able to] have defended itself above September next, as . . . . . of the cometa which hath here appeared all . . . . . eth it needeth not I suppose.

"[The] saying here is that the duke of Milan hath [behead]ed the French king's ambassador, resident with him."

Desires him to show this and his other letters to the King, and to recommend him to the Queen. . . . . 24 July 1533.

Hol., mutilated. Add. at f. 48 *b:* To the right honorable my very singular good master, Mr. Thos. Cromwell, one of the King's Privy Council. *Endd.:* [Edmon]d Boner.

24 July. Harl. MS. 594, f. 116. B. M.

889. Richard Strete, archdeacon of Shropshire, David Pole, D.D., and Rich. Gwent, D.D., to John Bishop of London.

Send the assessment of the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield for the second fifth granted in the last Convocation. Have appointed the following collectors:—In the archdeaconry of Coventry, the abbot of Mereval; Derby, the abbot of Beauchief; Shropshire, the abbot of Hagmond; Stafford, the prior of St. Thomas; and Chester, the abbot of Valeroyal. Lichfield, 24 July 1533.

Lat., vellum.

Ib., f. 117. ii. Assessment of the diocese, by deaneries, giving the names of the benefices and the incumbents.

Total, 1,324*l.* 1*s.* 4½*d.*

Pp. 73.

24 July. R. O.

890. W. Lord Mountjoy to Cromwell.

I send you certain remembrances of things to be provided against the Queen's taking her chamber, of which I had experience when I occupied the room. Please send it to her chamberlain. At my last being with you

1533.

I told you how unjustly I was dealt with by Sir Thos. Wentworth. By order of the Court of the Marshalsea I have condemned Rob. Acton on an obligation that Sir John Dudley and he were bound in to me, in the sum of 500 marks, for payment of 50*l.*, which should have been rendered 12 months ago; yet I cannot have Acton kept in ward, or get my money, as he is allowed his liberty by favor of the Marshal, as Mr. Sylyarde, justice of that court unto my Lord Steward, can inform you. The recovery of my dues has cost me as much as it amounts to, and I should have been very sorry to have sued Sir John Dudley or him if they had not broken their promises. I beg you will call the Marshal before you. If I am deluded in this matter I shall exact the utmost forfeiture of the bond. Stondon, 24 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Endd.*

24 July. **891.** Sir Antony Browne to Cromwell.

R. O. Today I received your letter dated London, 17 July, with news of the good health of the King and Queen and my other friends. Today a number of men were viewed, and 500 ordered to be ready to set forward in five days in the galleys, with Albany, to Rome. From this it seems that the meeting will rather take effect than otherwise. Here is painting of arms, both of the Pope and the French king, of many sorts, for the said meeting. The King makes great haste, and intends to be at Avignon by Aug. 11. Lyons, 24 July.

We arrived here on July 21. Before our arrival the duke of Norfolk dined at a village named Gryeuswe, three leagues off, with the bishop of Paris, Mons. Morrent, and others; and after dinner, because the weather was hot, we sat under a great tree, and had a collation with fruits and drink, and so departed. Within an hour after arose a great thunder, and burnt the same tree. One of the King's archers was also burnt, standing within three men of him. *Signed.*

P.p. 2. *Add.:* Master of the King's jewels.

[24 July.] **892.** [Wharton] to Henry VIII.

R. O. Received his letters on Thursday, the 24th of this present July, and showed them to his commissioners here at Newcastle, and to Sir Geo. Lawson. Divers reports have come to their knowledge of devices in Scotland for the "apprehension" of the Cawmills, but they knew they were untrue from the spies and from Geo. Douglas. Was quite prepared, for his part, to the best of his power, "and the rule that I have most unworthy underneath your Highness," to withstand their malicious purpose. Hears by his spies that James Apowell, the Welshman who arrived on the west marches of Scotland, is at Edinburgh, and has not spoken to the King. On Monday last he had licence from the Provost to leave the realm, but his ship has since been arrested in consequence of a dispute with one Upp Risse, "the one appealing the other concerning the accusation of Risse put to execution according to his demerits, was both called afore the Council." Has written several times of Upp Risse since his arrival in Scotland. The King is still in Edinburgh with his Council and nobles, and will close the Parliament on the 4th Aug. He and his nobles are minded to peace, and the Borderers do all they can to break it. The Scotch have not a ship on the sea. Wishes to know the King's pleasure whether peace or war should ensue, now the King is at man's estate. His subjects stand in as much dread of him as ever any subjects of their sovereign. Reminds him of the great strength that Norfolk had here when he was the King's lieutenant.

Copy, in the hand of Wharton's clerk, pp. 3.

1533.

24 July. R. O. **893.** [Sir] Edward Boughton to Cromwell.

I beg you to remember the commission for the weal of this country here. The poor laborers are unpaid for six weeks. Cannot get a penny of 250*l.* owing by divers owners, among others by the monastery of Westminster. If not paid no work can be done. It is time to know what should be done about the measurement of the lands at Lesenes, or else the ditches cannot be made in convenient time to drain them, and without them the marshes cannot be sown or pastured. Woolwich, 24 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

26 July. R. O. **894.** [Cromwell] to Sir Thos. Audeley, Lord Chancellor.

The King has lately granted to his servant Stephen Vaughan an annuity of 20*l.* to be paid from the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist last past. As there is owing to him 20*l.* for one year's service ending Midsummer last, which he cannot demand of Mr. Tuke by patent, he has desired me, who undoubtedly know that it is his Highness' pleasure he should be paid the 20*l.*, to ask you, when his annuity comes to the great seal, to let it bear date from Midsummer was a year that he may receive what is owing. He would have received the same by warrant had he not now been sent into Germany. London, 26 July.

In Vaughan's hand, p. 1. *Add.*

26 July. Calig. B. vii. 176. B. M. **895.** [Northumberland] to Henry VIII.

Has received his letter dated Windsor 21st, touching Cawmills. Has consulted with the Commissioners. No "fale-roof" can be set thereon without much mason's work and strong forces to defend the carriage of materials from the Scots. The town is too weak to protect the workmen, who must lodge at Carlisle. The Homes and the Carrs are within one day's march of it, with 4,000 or 5,000 men. Geo. Douglas declines to keep it. Wishes it had been razed to the foundation. It is so ruinous none can keep it. The king of Scots is at Edinburgh, and has set (shut) up in the castle the archbishop of St. Andrew's and the earl of Bothwell. James ap Howel is the name of the Welshman that has fled into Scotland. Newcastle, 26 July.

In the hand of Northumberland's clerk, pp. 2. *Add.*

26 July. Calig. B. iii. 161. B. M. St. P. iv. 654. **896.** Magnus, &c. to Henry VIII.

Your warden Northumberland, who has been privy to our proceedings with the Scotch commissioners, is content to remain and confer with us. And we understand by your letters to him that Sir George Lawson has informed you that the Scots intend to steal Cawe Mylnes. The same information was given by Geo. Douglas, and that proclamations were made in Scotland for men to be in readiness; on which my Lord Warden, thinking he would have to issue proclamations, also examined Douglas, and made him inquire the certainty. It appears no such proclamations were issued. Since they last wrote, have received divers letters from the Scotch commissioners, which they send with their own answers. The King will see that the Scotch offered to send their writing sealed and subscribed for surety of the 20 days' truce, on condition that the English commissioners would do the same; which they refused, owing to this suspicion about Cawe Mylnes, unless a special promise was given that no such thing should be attempted. Expect an answer on Sunday. If they refuse, we shall be in doubt what to do, as we have had no answer from you to our last. The Scotch wrote on the 15th that they were waiting for our answer that we might meet for a final conclusion. This is the 11th of the 20 days, and the truce will expire on the

1533.

4th Aug. Urge the importance of the matter, and repeat their reasons for thinking it impossible to keep Cawe Mylnes to the King's honor if the Scots intend to have it. Newcastle, 26 July. *Signed.*
Add.

26 July. R. O. **897.** LAWSON to CROMWELL.

Is writing to the King his mind about the Cawe Mills. It is not meet for any man but for Geo. Douglas; and, if repaired, to the King's no little charge, it were convenient for the captain of Berwick to have the rule thereof, and under him a constable with 10 or 12 soldiers of Berwick in time of peace. No Englishman will abide there, either in peace or war, unless it be repaired. Meanwhile Geo. Douglas had better keep it. Begs for the annuity of 10 mks. that Gilbert Green had. Newcastle, 26 July.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

26 July. R. O. **898.** SIR THOMAS MORE* to CROMWELL.

I have, as you commanded, sent John Hodder, for which I am greatly threatened. Since I left you I am rudely handled. Since the coming home of Thos. Phillyps he has been with lord Daubeney, and my Lord has been with Phillyps at Mountague, and at his house at Soke. They have sent for divers gentlemen that were at the inquest at the late gaol delivery at Yvylchester; and because the said Thomas was there indicted, they were threatened to be brought before you and the Council. I will explain all when I see you. Send me word by Hodder. Melplasshe, Feast of St. Anne. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

26 July. R. O. **899.** WILL. LOK, mercer of London, to CROMWELL.

Has inquired of John Coke the demeanour of Peto and his companion.† He says they remain here at the place of the Friars Observants at Antwerp, and are making a book which will touch the King. When it is finished, and can be any way got at, I will send it you. About 10 days ago a Friar Observant, an Englishman, went over to England, and took with him a certain writing, of which you can inquire. I came hither through Seland, where I saw a great fleet of 400 sail, among which were 12 ranging from 250 to 500 tons. They are by this day all rigged and furnished with ordnance. The old captain of Sluse castle is their general, and they are to go to Lybewyk with 20 more ships from Holland.

There is much speaking here of the shameful murder of the two strangers‡ in England, but it is said the chief doer of it is a Kolener born. Thinks it would be well extreme justice were done on them, for here the two strangers are taken "for great head men of young men," and they had many men's reckonings in their hands. All quiet in Almaine, from which letters come every seven days. One Day before my coming hither inquired at the English house how he could get letters conveyed to the king of England and my lord of Canterbury. He was told he might bring them thither, and they should be surely conveyed. On which he said he would fetch them; but he has not since been heard of. Thinks this was a device to obtain information, which the lords here call "aforethynkkyng." Antwerp, 26 July 1533.
Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

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* Of Dorsetshire. Not the celebrated Sir Thomas. † Friar Elston.
‡ Jerome de George and Charles Benche. *See* Stat. 25 Hen. VIII. c. 34.

1533.

26 July. R. O. **900.** JOHN COKE, Secretary of the Merchants Adventurers, to CROMWELL.

Since writing last, I have endeavoured to obtain the book made by Friar Peto, in answer to the book compiled upon the lawful separation of the King and lady Katharine. I am promised a sight of it, and when it comes to my hands will send it with all diligence. Certain Spaniards support him, and he is entertained at the Grey Friars here, having the fairest lodging in the house, and lacking no books. At the beginning of this mart, he made great labour to have preached before the Company, but I disappointed him.

Notwithstanding the amity between the King and the Emperor, and the great profit the commons here receive from the King's subjects, they daily permit the vile Scots to buy munitions of war and artillery in Antwerp, and suffer them quietly to pass. When the English were in most favor with this country, they would not allow them to export such goods without great unquietness and trouble. Antwerp, 26 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor.

July. **901.** [FRIAR PETO'S] ANSWER to "THE GLASS OF TRUTH.'

Introduction to an intended work in answer to "the Glasse of Truth," entitled, "Philalethæ Hyperborei in *Anticatoptrum* suum, quod propediem in lucem dabit, ut patet proxima pagella, Parasceue; sive adversus improborum quorundam temeritatem Illustrissi. Angliæ Reginam ab Arthuro Walliæ principe priore marito suo cognitam fuisse impudenter et inconsulte adstruentium, Susannis extemporaria." Printed at Lunenburg, by Sebastian Golsen, July 1533.

See Pocock, II. 422–5.

902. [NEWS FROM FLANDERS.]

Galba, B. x. 37* b. B. M. The woman's saying is that Andro Dore has prepared 300 galleys, intending to [have la]nded in C[alai]s, and that the Welsh and Scots would assist him to make war against the king of England, and that the brother of the king of Portugal cometh among them to have [the Lady] Princess for his wife. Also that Don Fernando saith he will have his aunt, whatever it costs him. The Emperor is informed that proclamation has been made in England, forbidding people, on pain of death, to call queen Katharine queen of England, but only my Lady Dowager.

The Emperor loveth her very well, and would not take the matter so grievously, "except she had no issue of her body, the which is reputed for a bastard in England." The Emperor has given Calais to Andrea Dorea, if he can get it.

I hear that friar Peytow and three Observants have made a book touching the King, but cannot get licence to have it out *cum privilegio.*

P. 1. *Partly in Hacket's hand.*

27 July. R. O. St. P. VII. 487. **903.** HAUKINS to HENRY VIII.

On the 18th July I sent word that your servant Thos. Beeston had arrived; but the letter remained until the 27th, as there was no post. I set myself to translate your letters into Italian, not only because I trust myself most in that tongue, but because I would speak to the Emperor, and it is difficult to understand his Majesty's French because of his pronunciation. After five days had an audience, and was admitted out of hand. When I had done, he tried to answer me; but, finding it very hard, said that there were many more things than he could suddenly retain and answer, and asked to have it in writing. Though I had no such commandment, thinking it easier to persuade one than many, promised his Majesty to give it him in writing.

1533.

So far as I understood him, for he spoke obscurely, he said he would be glad of your Highness's amity; and as to the matter being none of his, she was his aunt and "orphana," and he must see for her and her daughter. Had audience again on 27th July; found the King at mass in his closet, and delivered him the writings in justification of the process, mingling it in the sweet of your letters, by which he might understand that what you desired was not out of regard to his power, but his amity and the good of Christendom. He answered that he desired it for no other intent but for the same reason, and to provide for his aunt and his cousin.

Has seen at Barcelona an ancient book by a Spanish bishop with an exposition of Leviticus xviii., which all Spain cannot answer. Almonia, 27 July 1533.

Hol. Add.

27 July. R. O. **904.** JOHN HOGESON, Mayor of York,* to CROMWELL.

Thanks him for his goodness to the city, and especially for his advertisements to Master Maunsell. Three or four private persons have obtained injunctions upon forged bills, and intend to disquiet him and his brethren. Begs Cromwell to stay all pursuits made by them to the King's Council until the mayor and his brethren can attend. York, under the seal of the mayoralty, 27 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right hon. Master Cromwell, one of the King's most honorable Council.

27 July. R. O. **905.** WILLIAM MAUNSELL to CROMWELL.

Has informed my Lord Mayor of Cromwell's examination of him "in the better increase for the wealth of the city of York." The Lord Mayor and his commons are grateful for Cromwell's goodness. Urges him to preserve the esteem he has already gained in these parts. Three or four private persons in opposition to the Mayor and the whole Corporation, intending the continuance of a gild of St. Christopher, contrary to their own foundation and the city charter, have obtained an injunction to one Mr. Miles Newton, who is chosen master of the gild, with the whole assent of the city. This injunction is obeyed to the best intent, for no people are so devoted to the King as the citizens of York. Begs Cromwell to take continuance of any complaint against them till counsel shall appear for the Mayor, and not allow their rights to be prejudiced. York, 27 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Cromwell, one of the King's most hon. Council.

27 July. Nero, B. XI. 272. B. M. **906.** The TURKS.

"Ex literis xxvij. Julii a quodam milite Hispano qui Coroni captivus erat, datis."

The whole Turkish fleet had arrived at Avellona, about 14 or 15 July, and left two days after, Barbaroza going first, and Ludovicus Bassa† following, accompanied by the French ambassador. Account of the numbers and equipment of the soldiers. The expedition is directed against Brundusium; and when that town is taken, the Turk will come with an army of 50,000 men. The fleet had taken a small town named Castro, in the dominion of Otranto. Many Neapolitan exiles and rebels are with them. Barbaroza went to Corcyra to meet with Andrew Doria, who lately did considerable damage to the Turkish fleet. He, however, had gone to Messina, and Bar-

* According to the list in Drake's Eboracum, he was mayor of York in 1533, 25 Hen. VIII.

† Lewis Gritti.

1533.

906. The Turks—*cont.*

baroza attacked the Venetian fleet, killing all he could. The Imperial ambassador and the Pope hope that this will dissolve the agreement between Venice and the Turk, and his Holiness has sent to exhort the Venetians to undertake the defence of Christendom, but it is to be feared that they will try to patch up their friendship with the Turk.

Lat., Vannes' hand, pp. 3.

27 July. **907.** [Wharton] to Cromwell.

R. O. As mentioned in letters by Butler, it is discovered what he is that came forth from Wales. Encloses a letter from a Scotchman to a Scotch priest living in these parts as a banished man, who says that the same Apowell is partly suspected to be in Scotland as a spy for the King our master. The one side of the letter was written with ink, and the other with "aylle," and when it came to the priest "by constraynt of the fyer yt dyde appeyr to be rede, as ye may persave." Would have sent it by last post, but it had not come to his hands. Is informed by his spy that the Scotch king and nobles are well-minded to peace, but that the Borderers wish the contrary. The Douglases spread news in Scotland that we are preparing a great army to invade them. The abbot of Erbrothe, their ambassador to the French King, is in Deype, and is coming through England homewards. Hears that an execution is awarded to the sheriff of Yorkshire at the suit of a goldsmith against Mr. Curwen, a near friend of the writer, and that Cromwell has written to the sheriff on the subject. Begs that the matter may be continued till the writer can give attendance on Cromwell, when he hopes to give the goldsmith satisfaction. Newcastle, 27 July. *Not signed.*

In the hand of Wharton's clerk, pp. 2. *Add.:* Master Crumwell, one of the King's most honorable Council.

27 July. **908.** Magnus to Cromwell.

R. O. The matters between the Commissioners of the two kingdoms do not proceed so effectually as they could wish. Are hindered by not having any advertisement from the King for some time. But have done their best, as will be seen by the writings sent up, containing their correspondence with the Scotch Commissioners. Newcastle, 27 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

28 July. **909.** Lawson to Cromwell.

R. O. Answer has come from the Scotch Commissioners, as Cromwell will
St. P. iv. 657. perceive by the letters of my Lord Warden and the Council here to the King. They will remain at Newcastle till the King's pleasure be known about further meetings with the Scotch. No word yet of any damage towards Cawmills. Has prepared everything to put up the false roof, but carriage is difficult to get without a great number of men. The King wrote that he would be at "some part of charge" to defend it; but the expence will be considerable. Angus has news of a great embassy from Scotland to France, for the marriage of James with the king of Navarre's sister, or the duke of Vendôme's daughter. The ambassadors are the earl of Montrose, the bishop of Dunkeld, Sir John Camell, and the secretary of Scotland. Does not know if he signed his name to the last letter to the King, he was so busy. Newcastle, 28 July. *Signed.*

P.S. in his own hand.—Cannot be merry till he hear from Cromwell again.

Add.

1533.

28 July. R. O. **910.** JOHN GYRALDI and ANTHONY CARSYDONY to CROMWELL.

The coroner's inquest have given their verdict for the murder.* Desire that justice may take place. Hear that unless Cromwell interfere, the misdoers shall not come to their punishment until Michaelmas, and so manage to escape. If the diabolic woman escape, we shall be in great jeopardy. As Cromwell's sheriff is gone, have retained Mr. Hall,† of Gray's Inn, for their counsel, and he showed us that the indictment already passed here in London cannot cause the felons to be arraigned, for the murder was committed in Middlesex. London, 28 July 1533.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

28 July. Acts of Parl. of Scotl. ii. 336. **911.** PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, 28 July 1533.

Sittings, Aug. 11 and Dec. 15, 1533; May 4, June 1, 15, and 30, July 3, Aug. 17, 21, and 28, Sept. 23, Dec. 2 and 9, 1534.

29 July. R. O. **912.** ROWLAND LEE to CROMWELL.

This day I received a letter from Dr. Dawkyns, official to the archdeacon of Richmond, and am urged by him and Mr. Treasurer to move you to write to the dean of York and Mr. Treasurer jointly, in favor of Mr. Maxwell of the same church, M.A., Cambridge, for preferment to the sub-treasurer's office now vacant. I was under no small obligations, when at York, to Mr. Dawkyns in the King's great matter. London, 29 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To my most entire friend Mr. Thomas Crumwell.

913. ROWLAND LEE to CROMWELL.

R. O. I thank you for your goodness to Dr. Dawkyns' brother. As you intimated to me at your late coming from Windsor, I have caused Dr. Legh to repair to Salisbury to confirm the abbot of Malmesbury on Tuesday next. Whereas my lord of Rutland has been a suitor to you concerning the abbot of Rywax, and you have always shown your friendship in that behalf; I have concluded with his Lordship, seeing that the matter has been so long delayed by the abbot of Fountains, or otherwise, that my cousin Doctor shall, at his cost, be at Rywax next session. For this purpose I have drawn a bill to the Commissioners, to be delivered by him as from you. I trust by this way to do my Lord such pleasure that he shall thank you during his life. Your son is in good health, and learns well. At your return to London I should be glad to ride home, for divers causes. Mr. Gwent and Mr. Bedell can satisfy my Lady Orrelle's matter. London, this Saturday.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* To my most loving friend Mr. Thomas Crumwell.

[29 July.] R. O. **914.** BREACH OF ILCHESTER GAOL.

Depositions touching the breach of Ilchester gaol, Somers., on the night before Holy Rood Day in May 25 Hen. VIII.

i. Of Thos. Collyngs, of Northover, who passed by the gaol window that night, and saw Wyndham the keeper, and Thomas his servant. Bade them good night; passed on, and went to bed. Heard a great noise before 12 o'clock, and awoke his wife. Started out of bed, took a bill and went into the street, all naked except his shirt. Heard a cry, "The gaol is broken," and woke his neighbours. Went in pursuit of the prisoners with

* Of Jerome de George and Charles Benche.
† Edward Hall, the Chronicler.

1533.

914. Breach of Ilchester Gaol—*cont.*

a number of neighbours, whose names are given. Asked the said Thomas and Barley, servants of the keeper, how it happened, as the lower door was hasped, and a great horse-lock usually fast in the staple. They said it was left unhasped; that the said Barley, "the getherer," might go at break of day "to gether" for the said prisoners; and even if it had been locked with the stock-lock a man could easily put back the shuttel of the said stock-lock with his finger, and have shaked open the hasp, unless it had been locked with the horse-lock. Gives further particulars. States reasons for disbelieving that it was done by the procurement of Thos. Phelippes, of Sooke, and that Ric. Wynsham, of Montague, who confessed he had opened the gaol door by the procurement of the said Thomas, was really three miles away.

ii. Of John Shubrocke, of Northover, "wanttaker,"* Thos. Cooke, smith, John Tayler, miller, and Ralph Martyn, smith, all of Northover, before Will. Hogges and Edw. Gannatt, of Ilchester, mercer, on the 5th July 25 Hen. VIII. They pursued the prisoners who broke the gaol, and overtook one of the gaoler's men, called Thomas, now the gaoler's shepherd, who said if his fellow Barley had done his part they would have kept the prisoners down.

iii. Of Arnolde, one of the prisoners, who is now in the sanctuary of Beowle, taken before divers men in sanctuary. There were 22 persons in the gaol, of whom seven were in one chain in the north end of the house, and five more in another chain "that was untied, but their collars about their necks;" one Pyckarell was in shackles, and also one Smyth, of Martock; and there were seven women, of whom one had shackles. One of the prisoners, Richard, lately servant to Mr. Will. Lyzgh, gave the keeper 12*d.* a week to let him go without irons; but the latter, hearing that he had sold his coat for 5*s.*, threatened to put him in shackles. If he had done so that night, there would have been no breach. That same day they took up the stocks to see if they could get them out when wanted. A French prisoner, who was a lockyer of Wells, made two files of a knife and a pair of shears, with which he released Thos. Davythson. Gives further particulars. Denies that Ric. Wynsham was of counsel "with us," as he alleges.

iv. Of John Wylstone, in the Bishop's prison at Wells, who was sent thither convicted from Ilchester gaol, at the gaol delivery at Ilchester on the 26th and 27th June last, taken 3 July 25 Hen. VIII. before Will. Wytcombe and others. The beginners of the breach of gaol were Will. Arnold, Richard servant of Will. Lythe, John Smythe of Martock, John Morgan, and Thos. Budd. Morgan showed all the rest, and threatened to stab any one who betrayed them. On 2 May, at 3 p.m., they laid their couches one upon another to reach the loft, and helped Richard up into it; who broke a piece of board, and came down, saying, "We may go when we will." They kept a candle burning privily till 10 p.m., while they (the keepers) slept above; then took out the nether part of the stocks. They then got up, and made the keeper's men safe, secured the key of the outer door, then struck off the rest of their irons, &c. The accusation of Thos. Phelippes was owing to Thos. Davys and Thos. Budd, who desired John Morgan, Will. Pyckeryng, John Upton, and Edw. Hatton to bear record unto them that the sheriff might be good master to us, as Phelippes could well pay 100 or 200 marks.

v. Of Thos. Helyer, of Montagu, freemason, in the hearing of John Cogan, of Montagu, mercer, and others. On Holy Rood even at 2 p.m. Ric. Wyns-

* Mole-catcher.

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ham asked him to fetch away the rubble and stones that lay in his backside, and he refused till he had leave from Thos. Phelipp, the lord of the house.

vi. Of Thos. Syngelton, of Montagu, tailor, and various others, to prove that Ric. Wynsham was at Montagu on the afternoon and evening referred to.

vii. Ric. Wyllyams *alias* Howchyns, servant to Will. Lythe, who was attainted for the said breach at the general gaol delivery at Ilchester, 29 July 25 Hen. VIII., confessed at his execution that Phelippes was no party to the breach, but that he by procuration of Arnolde broke the hole in the loft. And a similar confession was made by Rob. Dylle and John Parkynson before they were executed.

viii. The sayings of Thos. Swayne, of Lyme, Dorset, merchant, in the hearing of Rob. Dyer, of Devonshire, grazier, and others. Spoke with Gylham, the Frenchman, at the gaol window on the day of the Decollation of St. John; who told him he would never have accused Phelippes but for the procurement of four men, whose names he would not reveal. He was sorry he had not declared the truth when he was before Mr. Cromwell, and wished he might come before him again to declare it.

Large paper, pp. 7.

915. Alex. Spragutt (?) to Mr. Phelyp.

R. O. I advertise you of tidings of which I greatly repent. There is no remedy but with speed to sue a pardon. I trust there is no need to ask your help. It would be much to describe their partiality, as I have showed Mr. Arundel, who is not a little sorry. On the trial of the array, the sheriff returned divers of them that were the indicters, who were challenged, and one of the sheriff's tenants. On the evidence divers men of Montagu and of Northover were sworn, to whom the jury gave little credence. Mr. Thomas avouched the sayings of the thief before Mr. Cromwell, which Mr. More* utterly denied, and said that Mr. Cromwell gave the thief such rebukes, calling him "Wretch," that, for fear, he durst not speak the whole truth. The names of the jury were Thos. Arture, John Huntle, John Barnehowse, John Speke of Somerton, Guy Bonfyld, Wm. Hogges of Chilton, &c.; but it were too long to show how they were handled. There were but few warned to speak with them, of Mr. More and Cuffe's part. Also Cuffe's wife gave divers of the jury meat in sight of Wm. Hogges, Thos. Phelips, and others. The poor men were famished. Also More spake with the jury, and then the jury stayed the verdict till the time the prisoner was put to execution. He said that Thos. Phelip was privy to the said breach, but 300 will say that he died more like a tyrant than a good Christian man. He was advertised to say the truth; and he said, "Without I shall say Nay again, I have no more to say;" and he said "Let Mr. More have home my wife, and see that she have her living." And also his ghostly father was a strange priest. Some said that he was a chaplain of Mr. More's. When the ladder was turned, the wretch said nothing but "Good night, masters all," and so died. The bearer will tell you more. After that I met with Cuffe, who said, "I will make a few more safe within these few days;" and gave me many high checks. Show your wisdom, and thank God of tribulation. Scribbled in haste with the hand and heavy heart of your own man.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

* Sir Thomas More of Dorsetshire.

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29 July. R. O. **916.** ROBERT WODWARD, priest, Warden of All Souls College, Oxford, to CROMWELL.

Whereas you desire that this bearer, Ric. Biseley, your scholar, should be chosen one of our fellows, I am very glad of your command; but what you desire is not in me alone but in the more part of the fellows. I shall endeavour to bring them over to your and my wish. If they will not consent, I will not agree to any person they shall choose, and then it will fall into the hands of my lord's grace of Canterbury, our founder, to elect any one he pleases. Please, therefore, write to him and beg him to write to me and my company at this time, and then you will be sure to have your scholar elected. 29 July. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Councillor.

30 July. R. O. **917.** S. VAUGHAN to CROMWELL.

On the 30th July we arrived at Calais, and immediately on landing I heard from certain merchants that a Scot had given out that war was proclaimed between England and Scotland. When asked to prove it he said he had a copy of the proclamation; upon which I went to the Lord Deputy, and had him apprehended. I also told him of two grey friars who had passed before me from England to Calais, and he told me that he knew of their coming; wherewith I was answered. Friar Peto resides with another friar at Antwerp, and has put forth a book against the King's great matter, as I am informed. When I come to Antwerp I will send one to the King. The Flemings have also put forth in print an excommunication against the King, which I also send. We leave tomorrow. Let Hawte, Tuke's servant, pay my last year's stipend to my father, whom I cannot see lack. I have no doubt that the King, with your mediation, will provide for me. If he would give me a licence for 1,000 undressed cloths, it might be worth to me 50*l.* At Graveling, on St. James's Even, a loveday was made between the captain of the castle, who is a Spaniard, and the inhabitants, and on St. James's Day he was received out of his house with procession. The peasants there, who paid weekly 50*l.* for the building of the castle, refused to pay any longer. My Lord Deputy received me well. I recommend my wife to your care in my absence. She devised certain works for the Queen, which were neither seen, nor was she thanked for them. Please remember her with her Grace. In her faculty she can serve her better than any woman in the realm. Calais, 30 July.

The Scot above mentioned is said to be an Augustine friar.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

30 July. Vienna Archives. **918.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

On the answer made by the Queen to the King's Commissioners, reported in my last, the King sent to me by Cromwell to say it had not been owing to him that the said Queen, in consideration of her kindred, and at my intercession, had not been treated as she wished. But since she was inexorable, and would make no concessions, he was compelled to take order about it, and establish moderation in the said treatment, both to avoid maintaining her in possession of a train and estate royal, and to relieve himself of the excessive expence she caused, which amounted to about 40,000 ducats a year, which he could not afford, considering the insupportable charges he required otherwise to sustain. Of this he desired to inform me beforehand, that I might testify, were it necessary, that he did not proceed from hatred or malice, but in order that he might not tacitly contravene and injure things already done, and also, as already said, that he might relieve his great expences. Nevertheless the reformation he intended would be such that all the world might know that he had regard not only

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to the quality of the Queen, but also to your Majesty and the rest of her kindred. Having thanked the King for his courtesy, and praised his *façon de faire* in letting me know of matters, which was a strong evidence of good will to keep up ancient friendship, I used several arguments with Cromwell besides those I had brought forward at the last Council, of which I informed you by my penultimate letters, especially upon the points above referred to; to which he could make me no answer, except to signify to me by covert language that the King of himself had taken my first remonstrances made to the Council in good part, and that he would have been glad to have avoided several changes in the Queen's treatment; but [although*] he had pity on the ladies, as I had very well foretold he would have, he was compelled to do so, otherwise he could not remain in peace. He said, moreover, that I might be assured, notwithstanding everything, that the King his master had inwardly as good will and affection to your Majesty as ever; and, on the other hand, he believed your Majesty, being of such a noble and virtuous heart, would not forget the great and cordial pleasures that the King had done to you; and Cromwell believed, as well as the King his master, that if this affair had touched you alone, and not so many of your kindred, you would not have been so urgent in it. I answered, as to the first, that you believed it also, seeing that you had given him no occasion to alter the said good will; and on your part I ventured to affirm that it was reciprocal, and this notwithstanding what was taking place; for till now your Majesty had been unable to believe that the King attempted this new marriage, either for hatred or ill-will, but only for some scruple of conscience which had been suggested to him by persons who were enemies to the peace of Christendom, and wished to interrupt their friendship; and that your Majesty had always had good hope that the King, on its being declared that the scruple was unfounded, would return to the right way, as the emperor Lothair, king Philip of France, and other princes, had done. As to the second, he must understand your Majesty had no greater desire than to requite the favors to which he had alluded, and, if asked on the King's part anything that he could do without prejudice to honor and conscience, he would find that there was nothing for which you could be blamed less justly than ingratitude. As to the third, it was true that the consideration of the number of her kindred partly influenced your Majesty, but much more the service of God, the desire you had for the King's honor, the peace of the realm and of the Christian religion, already so much scandalized on many sides; and that the solicitations you had made in this matter, both by the last gentleman sent to Rome, of whose charge he said the King was fully informed, and by others, could not have been more modest or more regular in law (*civile et juridique*). To this he made no reply; but after thinking awhile, said the King had received news that I had hitherto and since these affairs done good service to the Queen, as appeared by the good treatment of the merchants, and other things, for which the King thanked me greatly.

After some other conversation, Cromwell offered me, as he had done last time, a licence from the King to hunt in any of his parks, and that he would accompany me with his hounds as often as I pleased. He also besought me very much to accept a horse he had long ago offered me, which he said was one of the finest in England, and that he had already informed the King of it. But I would not agree to it on any account, for many reasons, but excused myself so that he took it in good part, saying I would be content, instead of the horse, to come and hunt with him one day where he pleased. I thanked him for the venison the King had sent me; to which he said, if I had found it as good as the King had sent it me with good

* "que." *Qu.* quoique.

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918. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

heart it ought to be exquisite. On his departure, in reward for the trouble he had taken to come to me, I begged him to consider that no friendship was more expedient for this kingdom than that of your Majesty, not only as regards his master but himself, who had the management of affairs; and that he had seen himself that so long as the Cardinal took the side of your Majesty, he was successful, but after he turned away (*eust tourné bride*) all went wrong with him. He thanked me for the advice, confessing it all to be true, and said it should not be his fault if everything did not go right. I do not venture yet to handle him further; but if I find he goes on right I will show him fully how much he will secure himself and increase his influence by bringing back the Queen into credit. He is a clever man (*homme d'esprit*), who understands affairs and is reasonable. At least I will speak to him in such wise that if my words do no good they can do no harm.

The Ambassador sent long ago by the French king to Scotland about the peace returned eight days ago without having done anything, for all the pains he has taken, except that on his departure they concluded a truce for 20 days only. Pending the negociations, the Scots made great invasions, and did great injury in this kingdom. The Scots have no very great mind to treat, they have done so well in this war; but to satisfy the king of France, they have given out that they are willing to listen to terms. They did not wish to have a longer truce, unless previously certain fortresses were demolished on the borders of England, which are a great hindrance to them; and that Angus, and his brother, and other exiles, should withdraw and abandon the frontiers. The English think if these points are conceded the Scots will demand others, as they are well prepared for war. As for the king of Scotland, the Ambassador could not speak more highly than he did. He said that there had been recently discovered some intelligence between the archbishop of St. Andrew's and the English; but that the King, as a good Catholic, would not proceed against the Archbishop by his own authority, and had sent to Rome to have the case tried by the Scotch bishops, or send legates. It would be very *à propos* to send legates, provided they were of the right sort, in order to guide the Scots, and favor those proceedings which must take place in the Queen's case.

It would seem that in this matter, as in others, God had taken away the sense, judgment, and heart of the men here; for they cannot decide on peace or war; neither can they perceive that the whole kingdom have no wish for peace with Scotland, and even desire that they should enter this kingdom to punish the King and his government, since they think no other means would be efficient, as they have often told me. And the people here make no scruple of concealing it; for on hearing some success on the part of the Scots, they spread it for good news, even those who have lost their goods by them. You may learn by this what dependence the King has upon his people, if any enterprise were made against him. And, as I hear from every side, all the world here prays God that your Majesty would undertake at first convenience to find a remedy in these affairs.

Two days ago the King, hearing that affairs in Germany were a little troubled, sent two of Cromwell's men, able gallants, one an Englishman and a Lutheran,* the other a German,† with eight horses. I know no particulars of their charge, but I suppose they will embroil all they can. Also I have not been able to discover the cause of Rochford's coming, who arrived two days ago from the place where he found Norfolk, in great diligence.

The Queen has removed by command of the King to a house of the bishop of Lincoln, 20 miles distant from where she was. All the neighbourhood assembled to see her and pay her honor; and it is incredible what affection has

* Stephen Vaughan. † Christopher Mont.

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been shown to her along the whole route. Notwithstanding that it has been forbidden on pain of death to call her Queen, they shouted it out at the top of their voices, wishing her joy, repose, and prosperity, and confusion to her enemies. They begged her with hot tears to set them to work and employ them in her service, as they were ready to die for the love of her. Those here have taken this in great dudgeon, which is not surprising, for they take her " pour monde chose;" especially the Lady, who, as I am told, was not at all pleased with the Easterlings and other Germans for bringing me to see their fleet, which is greater than any that has been seen here for a long time; or that, at a solemn banquet which they made, the ships did marvels with their artillery. She is in a still worse humor because this was done near Greenwich park; and this has renewed the regret she felt for the eagle which the Easterlings carried in triumph the day of her entry here. It is probable that the King, seeing this, through fear of ill consequences, " ne laissera pourveue par le royaulme ne la royne ne la Princesse."

The last news the King has received from Rome are not very agreeable to him. I know not the particulars, for they are kept very secret that they may not injure the Lady and endanger a miscarriage. To disguise the case, the King, on pretence of going to hunt, left her at Windsor, and went to Guildford, where he has summoned some of his Council and many doctors, who are hard at work. I sent to ask for an audience for John de la Sauch and myself touching the Staple at Calais, and we were put off for three days. They are here in great perplexity, and if the Pope will do his duty and rein them in, they were never so cast down. He must not allow the duke of Norfolk or his company to intervene in this assembly. I have written to Cifuentes to bestir himself; and I hear that if the Pope wish to gain the king of France in this affair, he might show him that this King by this marriage has broken all the treaties.

The day I went to see the Easterling fleet, their governor showed me, among other things, touching the affairs of Turkey and Poland, &c.

The Lady, not being satisfied with what she has received already, has solicited the King to ask the Queen for a very rich triumphal cloth which she brought from Spain to wrap up her children with at baptism (*en temps de la tesme* (*?*) qu. *baptesme ?*), which she would be glad to make use of very soon. The Queen has replied that it has not pleased God she should be so ill advised as to grant any favor in a case so horrible and abominable.

They wish much to know here the answer of your intention touching the communications which the duke of Norfolk had with me, and Cromwell has questioned me about them very closely. I am told that the King has sent some spy into Spain to learn if there is any talk of a movement. The Scotch ambassador has left. I am told that a marriage was almost concluded between his master and the daughter of Vendôme, whose dowry the French king would increase.

Hears that the duke of Milan has demanded assistance for the pretended outrage. If he take it up so hotly, there is a probability that the fire will rekindle in Christendom. London, 30 July 1533.

Hol., Fr., pp. 9. *From a modern copy.*

31 July. **919.** Lady Eliz. Lucy.

R. O. 1. Lady Elizabeth Lucy to Cromwell.

When I last waited upon you at Canbery it was to request your favor to my poor brother and me concerning Ric. Fermor. This day Brabason, your servant, spoke with me at Eston, who I trusted would have viewed the lands in bargain between my brother and Fermor, but he had received no such command from you. But as he returns in a fortnight, if you give him orders to that effect he may make a true certificate. Estneston, 31 July.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

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919. Lady Eliz. Lucy—*cont.*

R. O. 2. Lady Elizabeth Lucy and Sir Thomas Emson to Cromwell.
I have lately received news of the award made by you and the Chancellor touching our matter. The publication of it proceeds of Mr. Fermour's part, of which we have no knowledge, but only hearsay. We desire a copy of your determination, and will attend you at any day fixed.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Endd.*

R. O. 3. Petition of Thos. Emson, Ric. Verney, and dame Eliz. Lucy, wife to the said Ric. Verney, to Sir Thos. Audeley, lord chancellor, and Thos. Cromwell, Esq., one of the King's Council, for reformation of divers articles of their award between the petitioners and Ric. and Will. Fermour, touching the manors of Estneston, Hulcote, &c.
Large paper, pp. 4.

R. O. 4. Lady Elizabeth Lucy to Cromwell.
At my last waiting upon you I told you of a marriage between the son of Mr. Bettes, customer of Southampton, and my daughter Radegund, on which I beg your advice. The young folks are contented, and their friends agree. As the customer is now in town I will be glad to wait upon you that I may return. My daughter is anxious that you should be consulted. I send you the draft of the indenture.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

July. **920.** John Lord Scrope to Cromwell.

R. O. Has not yet obtained the benefit of Cromwell's promise of a "white rent" for years of the King's lands, "owing to the long drift." Lord Conyers has taken upon him to make new dimissions to the tenants. Would be sorry to be debarred thereof by his enemies, not for the value of the thing, but for saving of his honesty. Begs Cromwell to obtain it for him while my lord of Cumberland, and "my uncle" Sir Thomas Clifforth, are at London, who can inform him of the matter. Bolton Castle, — July. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, councillor to our sovereign lord the King. *Endd.*

921. [Vannes to Cromwell.]

Cal. D. x. 257. * * * *

B. M. ". . . . . no po . . . . . ita jusserat, tum qu . . . . . sermones habitos pe . . . . . tur D. T. quicquid est admissum . . . . . rogareque ut imprudentem hanc . . . . . boni consulere velit.

"Habeo tibi ingentem gratiam quod tuis . . . . . ris, simulque Regis Serenissimi in me a . . . . . .

"Quod commendatas habeas res meas f . . . . . pro tui pectoris candore, et in omn . . . . . centia, ita me tum jam tibi adstrictum . . . . . ut nullam sim unquam occasionem pre[termissurus] si qua re possim, meam in te obse[rvantiam] declarandi.

"Audio Imperatricem gravissimo mor[bo dolere] nec pristinas vires adhuc recupera[re]. Cæsar et Pontifex conjunctim hab[ent] . . . . . audio, in Germania oratores, ut . . . . . illud initum in Italia fœdus attrahant . . . . . jam collecta est et in promptu illa p . . . . . summa quæ Germanicis capitaneis as . . . . . Intelligo Pontificem humanissimas [litteras] scripsisse de pace agentes.

"Secreto mihi dictum est a fide digno . . . . . expectari, oratorem ab Imperatore Turca[rum] . . . . . [Regi]s Christianissimi amicitiam, hæc" * * *

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922. Norfolk to Henry VIII.

R. O. Sends a schedule containing the French king's answer to Sir John Wallop, signed by the latter. Has marked one point, being doubtful what the French king meant by it. The Admiral in Wallop's presence said he could not conjecture, unless it were the communication which Norfolk had with the King between Ryon and Cleremount, which concerned the secret overture which the King commanded him to make to Francis as of himself. At Wallop's return will cause him to enquire further what Francis meant. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

923. Mrs. Amadas.

Cleop. E. iv. 84**. B. M. "Hereafter followeth some part of such ungracious rehearsals as Mistress Amadas at sundry times hath spoken before divers persons."

1. She said that she had looked this 20 year upon prophecies, and this is the year that the matter shall come to pass. 2. That the King's grace is called in her book of prophecies the Mouldwarp, and is cursed with God's own mouth. 3. That he shall be banished as Calwalider was; before Midsummer the realm shall be conquered by the Scots and her countrymen; afterwards the clubs of Essex shall drive them forth again, and a bush in Essex shall be worth a castle in Kent. 4. That a religious man living in an island, called "the dead man," shall keep a parliament in the Tower, called the parliament of peace. 5. That one Silvestre, "and she giveth him another name," came ambassador to the King. She knew what was his answer, and that he was counselled to go and stir the Scots to war; that he took his answer of the holy maiden of Courthope Stright, for he showed her his message to the King. 6. When old Master Whitenall and Geo. Whitenall his son were in her company, George said to her, "Madame, my mistress and you shall now come well to London, for the King's grace is there:" to which she answered "Teyshe, the devylles strawe. I care not for the Kynge a reshe under my fotte. Yt is the kynge of hevyn that rewlles all." Old Master Whitenall thought she had been mad or distract. 7. That Master Nevyle and all his servants, and those that be of the King's part, shall be destroyed, for the dragon shall be killed by Midsummer. 8. She rejoiced when the Tower was made white, for she said shortly after my lady Anne should be burned, for she is a harlot; that Master Nores was bawd between the King and her; that the King had kept both the mother and the daughter, and that my lord of Wiltshire was bawd both to his wife and his two daughters. 9. That the blazing star * was toward the island whence the dead man should come. "Now this gear begins to work." "I can tell mo wonders, but then Mr. Nevyle will say I am a witch." 10. That the King had often sent her offerings and gifts, and that Mr. Daunsy had come as bawd between the King and her to have had her to Mr. Compton's house in Thames Street. 11. That, to set up a candle before the Devil, she gave four New Year's gifts to the King, lady Anne, the duke of Norfolk, and Cromwell. 12. That there was never a good married woman in England except prince Arthur's dowager, the duchess of Norfolk, and herself. 13. That there shall be a battle of priests, and the King shall be destroyed. There shall be no more kings in England; which shall be called the land of conquest, and divided into four parts. 14. She daily defames the King and his nobles, spiritual and temporal. 15. She has a roll containing all her prophecies, painted and written. 16. Because the King has forsaken his wife, he suffers her husband to do the same, but the good Emperor will deliver all good wives when he comes, which shall be shortly. That the false chan-

* See Bonner's letter of 24 July.

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923. Mrs. Amadas—*cont.*

cellor of England, false Norwyge, the chief justice of the Common Pleas, and Baker, the false recorder of London, shall surely be beheaded. 17. That if the Queen be not burnt within this half year, she will be burnt herself.

Pp. 3.

924. Robt. Amadas.

R. O. Sir Wm. Kyngeston and Sir John Dauntesey, with other commissioners appointed to view the King's plate and jewels, wherewith Robt. Amadas, late master of the jewel-house, was charged, find that he owes the King for plate lacking 1,771*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* The largest debts due to Amadas are as follows: from the duke of Suffolk, 700*l.* The earl of Wiltshire, 276*l.* 5*s.* The earl of Huntingdon, 6*l.* The earl of Sussex, 57*l.* Lord Mountjoye, 187*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Lord Husee, 93*l.* 12*s.* Sir Wm. Husee, his son, 92*l.* Sir Henry Guldeford, 356*l.* 8*s.* John Copynger, Esq., 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Mr. Draper, Mr. Boughton, and Ric. Gybson, 200*l.* Sir Ant. Outrede, 27*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* Mr. Newton, with the late lord Cardinal, 50*l.* Webster, priest, 23*l.* Jas. Clarrell, 27*l.*

P. 1. *Endd.:* Information of certain words spoken by Mistress Amadas as within appeareth.

925. [News from Flanders.]

R. O. "The woman's saying." One day last week, Mons. of Lyskes, with his wife, went to Boulogne in pilgrimage, and was told by those of the town that the Pope's ambassador who was last in England, after landing at Boulogne, stated that he had enjoined the King in the Pope's name to take back his first wife, or he would declare the King and all his Council excommunicate, and his fatherhood and the Emperor would make war upon him. The Emperor and the French king are about to conclude a marriage between the Dauphin and the Emperor's daughter; and, notwithstanding the great alliance of Francis with England, Lyskes was informed by a gentleman named Boukcout that it was thought he would turn his back upon him. The woman heard this of De Lyskes' chaplain, her kinsman.

Andro Dore is going to a town called Wyke, and to another near it, belonging to the Easterlings, to make great war, of which the Hollanders will bear the cost.

P. 1.

926. [Cromwell's] "Remembrances."

R. O. John Baily, for a ward, made by Sir John Babingdun and Sir W. Kingstun and him, for land, and not fulfilled.

W. Orrell, for an answer for a bill delivered to your mastership by his wife.

John Wright, who took a tenement at Pidington of Dr. Higdon, and builded upon it, now he is not suffered to enjoy the said promise made to him by Dr. Higdon, dean of Friswith College, of Oxon.

Robt. Studley, for his master.

John Lasy, of Nottingham, for the King's harness.

The bishop of Worcester's nephew, for his master.

A poor woman that sueth for a prisoner in the dungeon at the Tower.

Symes, of Dauntry, with my lady of Catisby's fee.

A poor woman, concerning a supplication against the bishop of Chichester.

Ric. List, of Cambridge, student of Clare Hall.

P. 1. *Endd.:* Remembrances.

1533.

927. Sir Thomas Audeley to Cromwell.

R. O. I send you a bill for myself if the King will grant it. Never had Chancellor so little to live by. Has not even 40*l.* land a year of his own, else he would spend it willingly in the King's service. Has sold 10*l.* since he held office, and owes 1,200*l.*, for part payment of which he has sold his house and land at Oxon* for 1,000 marks. By the King's desire he became serjeant, which cost him 400 marks; and he got little after it; for the prorogation of Parliament happened almost (?) in the term. Has lost by his office all his fees, which were about 100 marks a year; and though his fee be nearly 800*l.*, it will scarce suffice for his housekeeping, victuals are so dear. Has no parks, and lives mostly in London. This grant from the King would also increase his credit. The houses will cost more than 1,000 marks to repair, so he has put in land to it, that one might help the other. Is informed the old houses and all pass not 120*l.*; and he could have made more in the law, but the King and Cromwell induced him to take office. Unless the houses of office in the monastery be repaired no man can lie there this winter. This granted he will beg no more of the King. "And if a chancellor of England, when he dieth, have not 200 marks land, it is to be noted, when a merchant and one of the law will not so be satisfied." Has no pleasure to give Cromwell in return, but offers him 20*l.* for a couple of geldings. As it is an ancient church, will provide daily service and prayers for the King and Queen in it. Has been very ill at ease these two days, and taken a glister this morning, or he would have spoken with Cromwell himself. Means to go down tomorrow to Brytonz beside Barkyng, for here he is much encumbered with suitors. "Scribbled this morning in my bed."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Cromwell, Esq. *Sealed. Endd.*

928. John Abbot of Hyde to Cromwell.

R. O. I am informed by Master Wriothesley of your late goodness in removing the King's horses, which were appointed to have lain this summer at my monastery. I am too ill to go and thank you personally. From my house in Southwerke, this Tuesday. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.;* Of the Council.

929. Grants in July 1533.

July.

Grants.

1. John Tregonwell, LL.D., John Olyver, LL.D., and Wm. Bryttayne, LL.D. Commission to proceed upon an appeal brought before the King in Chancery on the part of Thos. Sheldon, against a sentence passed against him in the metropolitan court of Canterbury in Hilary term last. Westm., 1 July.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 43*d.*

2. *Cornwall:* Commission to Sir Peter Egecombe, Sir John Chamond, Will. Godolphyn, Will. Lower, and John Tregeaunt, to make inquisition p. m. on the lands and heir of Peter Lovell. Westm., 1 July.

3. *Sussex:* Similar commission to Sir Roger Copley, Sir John Dawtre, Sir Will. Goryng, Ric. Covert, and John Mitchell, on the lands and heir of Hen. Stafford late earl of Wiltshire and Cecilia his wife. Westm., 1 July.

4. *Dorset:* Similar commission to Sir Thos. Trenchard, John Horsey, Thos. Baskett, and John Rogers, jun., on the lands and heir of the same parties. Westm., 1 July.

5. *Somerset:* Similar commission to Sir Nic. Wadham, John Wadham, s. and h. of the said Sir Nicholas, and John Wadham, s. and h. of Will. Wadham, on the lands, &c. as above. Westm., 1 July.

6. *Devon:* Similar commission to John Roo, serjeant-at-law, John Gilbert, and Ric. Yerd, on the lands, &c. as above. Westm., 1 July.

7. *Cornwall:* Similar commission to John Densell, serjeant-at-law, Reginald Tretherf, John Killygrewe, jun., and Thos. Treffrye, on the lands and heir as above. Westm., 1 July.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 26*d.*

8. Thos. Woode, yeoman of the Stable (*provisionum Stabuli*). Custody of "le Mewes" near "Sharingcrosse," in same

* Hoxne?

1533.

July.

GRANTS.

929. GRANTS in JULY 1533—*cont.*

manner as enjoyed by Thos. Wilson. Greenwich, 29 June 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 2 July.—P.S.

9. Sir Edw. Guldeforde. Grant of the manor of Occham, Sussex, and all messuages, lands, &c. in Stephano, Kythenham *alias* Kichenham, Lamport, Bourne, Bulloke stowne, Coucherst, Coueling, Wychelenden, Cotforde, Detling, and Orgate, Sussex, in the parishes or vills of Pepingbery Magna, Pepingbery Parva, Cranebroke, and Tonbrige, Kent, and in Haylesham, Sussex; which are in the King's hands by the forfeiture of Thomas card. of York. Westm., 1 July 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 2 July.*—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 43.

10. James Tayler or Taylor of Westminster. Pardon for the murder of Nic. Goversdon, on the 11th May 25 Hen.VIII., at Westminster, as appears by an inquisition taken at St. John Street, on the 21st June 25 Hen. VIII., before Rob. Wrothe, John Hales, and other justices of the peace. Greenwich, 30 June 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 2 July.—P.S.

11. Geo. Fownset, the King's bow-string maker. To provide bow-strings for the King's service, and material and workmen for making the same. Greenwich, 29 April 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 3 July.—S.B.

12. John Page, of the parish of St. Mary, Strand, yeoman, law-student. Pardon for an assault committed on the 21st Oct. 21 Hen.VIII. upon Rob. Typpyng, whereof the said Robert died on the last day of November following. *Del.* Westm., 3 July 25 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

13. Barnard Assazat, of London, merchant, *alias* Toulouse merchant. Reversal of outlawry, sued for a debt and *de eo quod reddat* in the Common Pleas by Wm. Lane; the said Barnard having surrendered to the Flete prison, as certified by Sir Rob. Norwich, C. J. of C. P. Westm., 3 July.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 13.

14. John Cheswright, B.D. Presentation to the deanery of the parish church of Wysbyche, with the chapel of St. Mary annexed, Ely dioc., *vice* Rob. Clyf, resigned; in the King's gift by reason of the vacancy of the see of Ely. Westm., 3 July 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 3 July.—P.S.

15. Commission to Thos. Willoughby, serjeant-at law, Chr. Hales, attorney general, Anth. Sentleger, and Edw. Twayttes, to inquire touching the murder of Will. Garard, of Cranebroke, Kent. *Del.* Westm., 3 July 25 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

16. Sir Philip Champernon. Annuity of 4*l.* 13*s.* out of the issues of certain lands and tenements which John Sowdon, John Skeyms, and Ric. Cocke now hold, with 4*s.* 8*d.* annual rent from a corn-mill, parcel of the manor of Ingesdon, in Ingesdon, Devon, late of John Pomery, deceased, during the minority of Hugh Pomery, son and heir of the said John; with the wardship and marriage of the said heir. Westm., 3 July 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 4 July.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 22.

17. Geo. Node, serjeant of the buckhounds. To be keeper of Okeley park, Glouc., with fees of 40*s.* a year, and to have the profits arising out of the lordship and manor of Berkeley Hernes, Glouc.; also the herbage and pannage of the said park, with the windfall and browsewood happening there; same as enjoyed by Sir Anth. Poyntz, deceased. Greenwich, 29 June 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 July.—P.S.

18. James Bonggay, Thos. Brews, Rob. Hunt, and John Tayller. Licence to found a fraternity or guild of brethren and sisters to be incorporated as the guild of the Name of Jesus, in the parish church of St. Olave in the borough of Southwark, Surrey; with power to elect four wardens annually. Also mortmain licence to the wardens, brethren, and sisters of the said guild, when founded, to acquire land, &c. to the value of 40*l.* Westm., 5 July 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* same date.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 8.

19. Tho. Havard. Wardship and marriage of Tho., son and heir of John Bromewiche, deceased, during the minority of the said heir. Westm., 2 July 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* 5 July.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 4.

20. Matthew Wyllym of Urrishaye, Heref., yeoman. Pardon for having, on the 23 Feb. 9 Hen. VIII., broken and entered the house of John Sheparde at Brugge Solars, Heref., and stolen money and other property of the said John. Westm., 8 April 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 5 July.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 5.

21. John Anthony Pulleo (?), baron de Burgi, nuncio of the Pope. Licence to depart out of the realm with 22 horses and 2 mules, and his servants, baggage, &c. Westm., 3 July 25 Hen. VIII. *T.* Westm., 7 July.—S.B.

22. Reginald Giles of London, cordwainer or shoemaker, a native of the Emperor's dominions, *alias* a native of the bpric. of Liege. Denization. Westm., 5 July 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 7 July.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 8.

23. John Franke of London, beer-brewer, a native of the parish of Upitta, in the bpric. of Liege. Denization. Westm., 7 July.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 5.

24. James Milton. Custody of the possessions of Geo. Wynnyngton, deceased, in cos. Chester and Lanc., during the minority of Ralph Wynnyngton, son and heir of the said George; with the wardship and marriage

* The enrolment is dated "1 July."

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July.

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of the said heir. Greenwich, 30 June 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 July.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 26.

25. *Cumberland:* Commission to Sir Chr. Dacre, Edw. Aglanby, Tho. Blenerhasset, and Ric. Barowes, to make inquisition p. m. on the lands and heir of Edw. Blenerhasset of Carlisle. Westm., 8 July.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 26 *d.*

26. John Alen, late clerk of the Council of Ireland. To be clerk or master of the Rolls in Ireland, with fees of 20*l.* a year (Irish money) out of the customs of Dublin and Drogheda; and clerk of the Council of Ireland, with the usual fees, as enjoyed by John Alen, Rob. Cowley, or any other former occupant of the office, notwithstanding the statute passed in 10 Hen. VII. before Sir Edw. Ponynges, deputy of the King in Ireland. *Del.* [Westm.], 9 July 25 Hen.VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 18.

27. Wm. Gwin, clk. Presentation to the prebend of Stotfolde in Lichfield cathedral, on the election of Ric. Sampson, last incumbent, to the deanery of the said cathedral, in the King's gift by the voidance of the see of Coventry and Lichfield. Greenwich, 12 June 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 July. —P.S.

28. John Dylle, a native of Ausbright in the duchy of Cleves, and John Ryan, a native of Cullen (Cologne) in the dominions of the Emperor. Denization. Westm., 6 July 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 10 July.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 4.

29. Geo. earl of Huntingdon. Livery of lands as son and heir of Mary lady Hungerford. Westm., 21 Feb. 24 Hen.VIII. *Del.* 10 July 25 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 16.

30. *Kent:* Commission to Sir Tho. Englefeld, John Hales, one of the barons of the Exchequer, and Chr. Hales, the attorney general, to make inquisition p. m. on the lands and heir of Tho. Denny. Westm., 10 July.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 26 *d.*

31. Jasper Catterberch, armourer, a native of Barray in the duchy of Cleves. Denization. Westm., 7 July 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 10 July.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 29.

32. Gervase Middleton. Livery of lands, as brother and heir of Geoff. Middleton, deceased, of Thomas, father of the said Geoffrey, and of Joan, late tenant in dower. Westm., 4 July 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* 10 July. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 20.

33. *Salop:* Commission to Tho. Lee, Tho. Newport, and Edm. Colle, to make inquisition p. m. on the lands and heir of Rowland Gravenour. Westm., 10 July.— *Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 26*d.*

34. Agnes Clerke, widow of Tho. Clerke. Licence to enfeoff John Assheby, Tho. Skevyngton, Wm. Skevyngton, Wm. Brabson, and Bartholomew Clerke, and their heirs, in two messuages and six bovates of land in Southmarfeld, Leic. Westm., 10 July.— *Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 13.

35. David abbot of Arbroath, ambassador of the king of Scotland to the French king. Licence and safe-conduct to pass, within 30 days after his arrival, through any part of the realm on his return to Scotland, with 12 servants, their horses, mails, baggage, &c. *Del.* Westm., 12 July 25 Hen. VIII. —S.B.

36. Francis Dawtrey. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Sir John Dawtrey, including all reversions that should fall to the King on the death of dame Isabella, late wife of the said Sir John, and now wife of Sir Ric. Lyster, chief baron of the Exchequer, or on the death of Elizabeth late wife of Sir Wm. Barkeley; and those lands of which Sir Ric. Shyrley, Sir John Dawtrey of Petworth, Sir Wm. Shelley, John Lee, Thos. Shyrley, Ric. Bellyngeham, Ric. Palshide, John Husee, John Bartelat, John Mill, Hen. Huttoft, Thos. Holmes, Wm. Seberysshe and Wm. Wayte (or Wyatt*) were seized at the time of the death of the said Sir John Dawtrey to his use, or to fulfil his last will, or to the use of the said Francis. Greenwich, 30 June 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 July.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 26.

37. Sir Anthony Browne, knight of the Royal Body, and Alice his wife. Release and quit claim of the annual rent of 17*l.* reserved upon the manor of Cleton, York, granted to the said Anthony and Alice, and the heirs male of the body of the said Anthony, by patent 23 June 22 Hen.VIII. Monastery of Chersey, 13 July 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 July.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 23.

38. Monastery of Bruton, Bath and Wells dioc. Writ to the escheator of Somersetshire for restitution of the manor of Stonyeston, on the election of John Elye as abbot, whose fealty is ordered to be taken by Sir John Fitzjames for the manors of Horseley, Glouc., Stonyeston, Somers., and Rougeton, Sussex, parcels of the said monastery. Westm., 14 July.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 28.

ii. Similar writs to the escheator of Gloucestershire for the m. of Horseley, and of Sussex for the m. of Rougeton.

39. Hugh Damporte, Wm. Salesbury, and Roger Hough. Next presentation to the sixth prebend of Holy Cross in the collegiate church of St. John the Baptist, Chester. Monastery of Chersey, 8 July 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 July.—P.S.

40. Chr. Metcalff. Grant in reversion of the offices of master forester or master of the hunt in the forests of Wensladale, Radale, and Bishoppdale, with the close called Hestholme, containing 10 acres in Wensladale forest, and keeper or parker of Woodhall

* "Wyatt" in the enrolment.

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929. Grants in July 1533—*cont.*

July.

Grants.

park in the same forest, Yorks.; with 10*l.* a year in the former office, and 2*d.* a day in the latter, out of the issues of the lordship of Middleham, and the herbage of Wodhall park, which does not exceed the annual value of 40*s.*; and the offices of keeper of Wanles park, with the fees thereto belonging out of the issues of the said lordship, and the herbage and pannage of the park, and overseer of the castle and lordship of Middleham, and of the possessions in the liberties of Richmond, Yorks.; to hold from the death of James Metcalff, who now holds these offices, &c. by grant of Henry VII. *Del.* [Westm.], 17 July 25 Hen. VIII.—S.P. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 22.

Vacated on surrender as to the office of master forester or master of the hunt in the forest of Wensladale, Radale, and Busshopdale, 4 April 33 Hen. VIII., before Henry earl of Cumberland and Sir Thos. Tempest, at Skypton, York, by virtue of a writ directed to the said Earl and Thomas.

41. Boicius Mace, of Wynerdes Barryes, a native of Flanders. Denization. *Del.* Westm., 17 July 25 Hen. VIII. — S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 42.

42. Robert Estcote, of the parish of Okehampton, Devon, yeoman. Pardon. *Del.* Westm., 17 July 25 Hen. VIII. — S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 41.

43. Peter Vannes, the King's Latin secretary and collector for Pope Clement VII. in England. Charter, granting, during pleasure, licence to exercise the said office of Pope's collector, and to collect Peter's pence and other contributions. *Del.* Westm., 17 July 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 22. *Rym.* XIV. 479.

44. Wm. Orrell, of Kyngiston-upon-Hull. Pardon for the murder of John Lownde, merchant, of Hull, and of all abjurations and banishments on that account. Westm., 17 July.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 42.

45. Eustace Chappuys, the Emperor's ambassador in England. Licence to send by his servant six horses beyond the sea. *T.* Westm., 17 July 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

46. John Raspys. Presentation to the chantry under "le crofte" in Christchurch cathedral, Canterbury, called "le Prynces chauntrey," *vice* Walter Darknall, clk., LL.D., resigned. Westm., 22 July.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 22.

47. Rob. Boteller and Alice his wife, Ric. Legh and Anne his wife, and Dorothy and Winfred Husey. Licence to alienate a messuage called Husey's Hall, 30 acres of land and four acres of meadow in Penkerych, Staff., to Reginald Dygby, Ric. Grysold, Ric. Holbage, Maurice Walker, John à Blythe, Wm. Legh, and Wm. Boteller. Westm., 24 July.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 21.

48. Thomas earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, and John Amadas, one of the King's serjeants-at-arms. Next presentation to the parish church of Calstock, Cornwall, Exeter dioc. Windsor Castle, 17 July 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Byterns (Brittens ?), 25 July 25 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 17.

49. Edm. Knyvett and Joan his wife, daughter and heir of Sir John Bourghchier, lord Berners, deceased, and kinswoman and heir of Elizabeth, mother of the said John; and Tho. Boleyn, now earl of Wiltshire, Sir Philip Calthorp, Sir Wm. Sandes, now lord Sandys, Gilbert Stoughton, Sir Wm. Essex, Tho. Haydok, and Francis Mountford, and all other persons seized to the use of the said Sir John Bourghchier Livery of the lands of the said Elizabeth and John Bourghchier in England, Wales, and Calais. Greenwich, 13 May 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 25 July.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 17.

50. Stephen Vaughan. Annuity of 20*l.* for life. *Del.* Westm., 25 July 25 Hen. VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 22 (*undated*).

51. Monastery of St. Adelm, Malmesbury. Assent to the election of Rob. Frampton as abbot. Windsor Castle, 22 July 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Brettons, 25 July.—P.S.

52. John de Herdunna, *alias* de Ordunna, *alias* Hordunna, Spanish merchant, a native of Spain. Denization. Oking, 25 July 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Brittons, 29 July.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 17.

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1 Aug.

R. O.

930. Calais.

A view taken, 1 Aug. 25 Hen. VIII., by lord Lisle, deputy, &c., Sir Robt. Wyngefylde, Sir Ric. Whetell, knts., Wm. Sympson, under-marshall, John Rugwoode, Esqs., Wm. Prysley, and John Massyngberd, aldermen of the town of Calais, commissioners in this behalf, of such things as need reparation and emendation for the sure defence of the same town, upon the walls and in the towers of the same.

Becham tower.—Two doors are to be new made in the lowest vault. The tower is somewhat too high and weak to bear ordnance on the top. The

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highest floor under the leads needs repair. The mount of the tower should be newly made or repaired.

The tower at Our Lady of the Wall.—A door by the ground is to be repaired, with the vault over it. The tower is cloven in the top. There lacks a door at the leads.

The tower next Our Lady of the Wall.—The mouth of the vault needs repair. A door is lacking upon the floor.

The second tower from Our Lady of the Wall, called the Day-watch tower.—Here is all well.

The east watch-house tower.—A new bridge of clean timber must be made.

Dublyn tower.—Is very weak, never a good floor in it, and the walls are scarce able to bear a floor.

The third flat tower from Dublin tower.—The vault of the stair is broken, and must be mended in haste. A door is lacking.

Pryncen tower and the next tower.—All well.

The third tower from Pryncen tower.—All the floors and the lead are clean down.

Northumberland tower.—The nether floor must be new made.

The tower next Northumberland tower.—The floor that the lead lies upon must be mended. The middle floor must be new boarded. The joists of the nether floor, and the floor itself, must be new made.

The second tower from Northumberland tower.—Neither floor, vault, nor joists are good, but it is in a manner in ruin. A door is lacking.

Bolen gate.—The rails upon the walls and the stairs must be new made.

The corner tower by the Mount.—All well, but the mount must be new made.

The Under-marshal's tower.—All well.

The west watch-tower.—The floor of the entry must be repaired, and a door is lacking. A hole in the wall into the castle ditch must be mended. The timber-work of the loops is lacking in divers parts of the wall.

The tower against Old Calais.—A floor is fallen down.

Wodehouse tower, Watergate tower, and Mylgate tower.—All is well.

The vawte next the prison house.—Two doors are lacking on every side.

The vawte next St. John on the Wall.—A door is lacking.

The vawte next Lantern gate on the west side.—A door is lacking.

The tower next Lantern gate on the east side, called Rose tower.—The gutter of the street has worn away the foundation of the wall.

The first mount next the Rose tower.—The joists, the stairs, and all the principals must be new made.

The first tower from Lantern gate.—The walls of the vault within are of old chalk, and worn away.

The sixth tower from Lantern gate.—The door wants a little repair.

ii. A view taken 2 August in the bulwarks.

Becham bulwark.

The bulwark next Becham bulwark, toward Mylgate.—The platform must be amended.

The great outer bulwark against Mylgate.

The bulwark of Mylgate.—The town dyke, from the tower next to Mylgate, upon the north side to Bullen gate, is to be cleansed.

Dublyn bulwark.—All is well. A little beyond Dublyn bulwark till Pryncen bulwark, and thence to Bullen gate, is to be countermured. On he south side of the south door, right against the Lord Deputy's tower ot his house, a cavall should be made to correspond with Dublyn bulwark eastward and Pryncen yn bulwark westward.

Pryncen bulwark.—The two bridges leading over into the Brayes eastward and westward must be mended. The bulwark is very weak. Two

1533.

930. CALAIS—*cont.*

walls must be made upon the east side, and another on the west side between that and the doors.

At Bullen gate bulwark, Snayle bulwark, and the new bulwark on the east side of the town, all is well. At Lovel's Bray, toward the south-west, the footway for the Scowtewatche is to be mended. The buttress of the castle postern joining the Braye wants mending. The counter-mure, from the gate to the second tower eastward from the castle, is to be mended, and thence to the water-gate to be new made. The Search tower will fall unless the foundation is mended. The Search house must be new made. Between the first and second tower from Lantern gate eastward, a hole has fallen out in the foot of the wall.

iii. List of the ordnance now about the quarters of Calais. Brass: 2 culverins, 4 pestels, 3 Northenborough slanges, 7 fawcons, 7 serpentines, one of which is called the Labecke, 2 robenettes, 9 hagbusshes, 9 fowlers. Iron: 51 serpentines, 1 double serpentine, 16 fowlers with chambers, 147 hagbushes, 26 beame hagbusshes. In all, 284 pieces.

iv. Ordnance needful to be provided for defence of the town.

Becham tower.—Lechelad, quarter-master. 2 fowlers for the vault. 1 sacre for the mount. 1 serpentine for the bulwark. 6 double serpentines for the brayes. 1 demiculverin for the "murderer" there. 2 fowlers each for the vaults under Our Lady in the Wall, under the two next towers, and under the east watch-house.

Mylgate.—Matthew Alder, quartermaster. A double serpentine for the mount by Dublyn tower. 2 fowlers for the vault under the tower. 3 serpentines for three mounts on the walls between Dublyn tower and Prynce Inne. 12 fowlers for six vaults between the same places. A serpentine and a fawcon for the new bulwark, and also for the mount and loops between that and the warde-house. 4 fawcons for the brayes from Mylgate to Prynce Inne. A serpentine, a falcon, and 2 fowlers.

Prynce Inne.—Dudson, quartermaster. 6 fowlers for the bulwark. 3 serpentines for the brayes to Bullen gate.

Bolen gate.—Kyrkebye, quartermaster. 3 double brass serpentines, and 3 more for the mount; 1 for Maremayden tower, 1 for the Queen's tower at Cheker Street end, and 4 for the brayes new made by Snayle tower. In all, 70 pieces.

Pp. 20, *small quarto. Not signed.*

2 Aug. R. O. **931.** JANE BASSET* to LADY LISLE.

I am moved from my sister Courtney because of sickness, and have been at Womberlegh these 10 days. Now I ride to my brother Marys with my sister Thomasine. Please grant me a lodging with her at Womberlegh for a season with such stuff as is necessary, and the pasture of one cow in the park. As soon as I hear from you I will return to Womberlegh. Womberlegh, the morrow of St. Peter's Day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

2 Aug. R. O. **932.** JOHN MILLE to CROMWELL.

Touching the matter of John Adyngton and his wife against my neighbour Sampson Thomas, I have bound myself that Sampson shall abide the decision of you and Mr. Russheton, of Yeldhall. At Bartholomewtide I will be with you at London. Hampton, 2 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Worshipful.

* Lady Lisle's stepdaughter.

1533.

3 Aug. R. O. **933.** JOHN LORD MORDAUNT to CROMWELL.

Send me word when you will be at London. I have tarried here for your coming since Wednesday last, and have many matters to speak with you for. Remember my warrant for bucks. Venison is scant. If you send me a buck by my servant it will be heartily welcome. 3 Aug.

John Gostwyk desires his remembrance.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

3 Aug. R. O. St. P. VII. 489. **934.** VAUGHAN to [CROMWELL].

Arrived at Antwerp on the 3rd, and immediately proceeded to learn who were the authors and publishers of a book printed in Latin here against the King's cause. I discovered by means of one George Gee, fled out of England for the new learning, as they call it, some of the counsel of friar Peto and others, which they would not for any treasure divulge. George Gee* told me that a Dutchman in Antwerp, named Jodocus, your servant Avery's schoolmaster, gave out that the book was written by the bishop of Rochester, was delivered by him to two Spaniards in England, who finished the draft, and that Peto and friar Elston, of Canterbury, are conveyers of the same into England. If the Bishop's house be searched the first copy will probably be found. More (Sir Thos.) has sent often books to Peto, in Antwerp, viz., his Confutation of Tyndale, and Frith's opinion of the Sacrament, with others.

Peto labors busily in setting forth his book, and never ceases running to and from the court here. The King never had in his realm traitors like his clergy.† Let him look well about him, for they seek to devour him. They have blinded his Grace, [‡and made him devour and put to death and trouble many an honest man while they themselves have secretly conspired the destruction of his royal person.] If the friars taken in London before my coming were put to the "brake," their plans would be discovered. Two friars have been lately sent hence into England. Eighty of their books have been sent to England, but they will put none abroad until they hear how they are disposed of. Has got one of them through George Gee,§ an honest subject of the King, and would have told Cromwell of this; [‡but he is afraid to write, having been brought into the King's hatred. He gave Vaughan a letter which he had written and durst not send.] The bishop of London, Stokesley, has had a servant in Antwerp this fortnight. If you send for Henry Pepwall, a stationer in Paul's Churchyard, who was often with him, he will tell you his business. A friar comes from England every week to Peto. The bishop of Rochester delivered his copy to the Spaniards, who transcribed it in haste, unknown to the Bishop. Their book is intermingled with Greek and Spanish, which is another of their counsels. Has been compelled to tarry in Antwerp four days. The Council to be held at Augsburg is prorogued to Michaelmas. Could have done the King service if he had remained longer, and thinks that one person would have been sufficient for the legation to the dukes of Saxony and Bavaria. Could do his legation to the former, and return to Antwerp; but if he is to stay in Germany, he must have money, as the 40*l.* he has received will not pay his charges. Four of the horses he brought out of London have already cost him 20*l.* Asks that Hawlt, Tuke's servant, should pay his stipend to his father.

The Hollanders have prepared an army against the Easterlings. [‖The merchants of England have not so good a sale for their cloths as he expected. Commends Wm. Gresham, the governor. Had much trouble in changing his

* Altered, probably by Cromwell, to "one."
† Altered to "friars."
‡ These passages are struck out.
§ The name is struck out.
‖ This passage is marked to be struck out.

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934. VAUGHAN to [CROMWELL]—*cont.*

money. I have told George Gee to advertise you in my absence whatever he learns of Peto and his accomplices. Desires the post may be paid.] Another larger book is printing at Antwerp against the King's cause. Leaves for Cologne on 4 Aug.,* where the King has an enemy that spoils his subjects. [†I beg you to cherish my wife, and help my brother Wm. Johanson to some living. Be good to John Whalley, who is a true man.]

Peto is much helped out of England with money. Much rain has fallen in these parts. [†Help my wife to her business with the Queen, that she may have her fee, or else she had better keep sheep for any gain she will have.]

Lilgrave is here. I know not his errand. Germany is not in such affliction as they write. Antwerp, 3 Aug.‡

The bishop of London's servant is one Docwraye, a notary public. Take heed that friars do not leave England in laymen's clothes.

Hol.

3 Aug. R. O. **935.** RALPH LATHUM to CROMWELL.

I have received your letter desiring me to forbear Mr. Bygott till Martinmas. Whereas he has certified you that his day of payment was now at Lammas: his money was due at Midsummer last. Such poor men as I must occupy their money, for we have no other land to live upon. I shall, however, follow your pleasure. London, 3 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

4 Aug. R. O. **936.** LORD SANDYS to LORD LISLE.

I have received your letter showing the continuance of your goodness that you have always extended to me. My brother sends, as you desired, the copy of his patent to his deputy, Mr. Milner, who will wait on you with it to show that my brother is baily both of the Scunage and of Colne. I wonder what the late mayor means; for when the King was last in Calais, as he rode towards Boulogne, when he had passed outside the gates, he called the mayor back, and said, "You may discharge you of your mace, for now we be in Sir Richard Sandes' bailiwick." Moreover, my brother has never been interrupted until this man. I thank you for the trouble you have taken in the matter between Wynebanck and Marckes, and for visiting my office at Guisnes in my absence, where I fear you had but poor cheer. No news but that the King is by this time at Sir Ric. Weston's. Commend me to my Lady. At the Vyne, 4 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

4 Aug. R. O. **937.** JOHN ABBOT OF ST. AUSTIN'S, [CANTERBURY,] to CROMWELL.

Has received his letter in favor of Geo. Goldwyn, for whom Cromwell thinks the Abbot can in conscience do no less than his predecessor offered to his father. Both he and his predecessor have been always more desirous of quiet than of trouble. Has commoned with Goldwyn, and desired Mr. Attorney to treat with him, but he persists in asking an unreasonable sum, as if the Abbot were in his debt; whereas really his father owed the convent more than 100*l.* when he was last committed to ward. Thus he claims release of his father's debt, and as much again, when by his father's

* Corrected from 7 Aug.

† These passages are marked to be struck out.

‡ Corrected from 6 Aug.

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misdoing what was offered then is "double worse than it was." Yet for Cromwell's sake is willing to give him somewhat, as he and Mr. Attorney shall think good. St. Austin's, 4 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master of the King's jewels. *Sealed.*

4 Aug. R. O. **938.** Edw. Shelley to Cromwell.

I understand by the bearer that you intend to visit my poor house. Let me know if there are any friends in this quarter whom you would like to meet you. Don't forget your greyhounds, for I will be your guide unto the east parts, through half a score of parks where I dare well say you will be right heartily welcome. Slindenfold, 4 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

5 Aug. Add. MS. 28,585, f. 330. B. M. **939.** Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.

The Pope has had an answer from the person he sent to England about the Council, that the matter may be referred entirely to the French King. He hears also that the Germans wish to choose some place in Germany, and none of the places mentioned in Italy, and they wish the Council to be held at once. The agent of the king of the Romans says the same. The King thinks Lutheranism can only be remedied by arms, especially when peace is made with the Turk. Rome, 5 Aug. 1533.

Sp., pp. 2, *modern copy.*

5 Aug. Add. MS. 28,585, f. 331. B. M. **940.** Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.

The sentence in the English case, which was given on July 11, has not been procured in writing until now. A decree has been given fixing the end of September as a term for the King, whatever process may have been made *in partibus*, if there is any, and he wishes to use it (*si lo ay del quisiere usar*).

The auditor, Paul Capisucha, has been commissioned to intimate the sentence and term to the King, in Rome, at Bruges, and Drunguerg (Dunkirk ?). He will be bound thereby as if it were intimated personally to him. The decree and commission were necessary, as without them the sentence and term could not have been intimated.

As the time for an appeal is past, although the sentence of the Pope could not be appealed against, we are asking for *executorialles*, which must be decreed by the Pope in Consistory. None has been lately held, as his Holiness is suffering from gout, but it is said there will be one on Friday.

I hear that there is a practice on the part of the English to relieve the King from obeying this sentence for process *super attemptatis*, by proving that he had married "la Anna" before the trial began. The Queen's party will have a good answer to this.

Letters from the Ambassador in England have arrived today with the sentence given by the archbp. of Canterbury, and a proclamation made in London, of which I send a copy. The lawyers here advise the obtaining of a brief to revoke this sentence, to forbid the Queen being forced to desist from the cause, and to revoke any law or order of the King, his council or prelates, touching the case.

It has also been suggested to cite "la Anna," for the reasons given in an enclosed memorial; but the general opinion is that it would only cause delay. Rome, 5 Aug.

Sp., pp. 3, *modern copy.*

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941. Anne Boleyn.

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 94. B. M.

"Memorial tocante en la causa de la Serenisima Señora Reyna de Ynglaterra."

As soon as the news came that the king of England had married Anna, it was considered whether she should be proceeded against (*cometer la causa contra*), but it was determined not to do so, for fear of hindering the expedition of the principal cause.

It is true the marriage of Anne could not be much hindrance to the expedition of the cause, as it is notoriously invalid, and so the Pope determined in Consistory, as appears by the sentence sent by Rodrigo Davalos.

Further reasons for and against the citation of Anne:—The principal cause not being finished before the vacation; the decision being that she should not be cited, but the principal cause pressed, considering the good state in which it now is, according to the instructions of Rodrigo d'Avalos.

Sp., pp. 5, *modern copy.*

5 Aug. R. O.

942. [Lord Lisle] to Cromwell.

I have received yours of the 17th July by John Bartelet, mariner and soldier of the retinue here, desiring me, with the assistance of the Council, to proceed according to the letters of which I enclose a copy. Although I had but recently received a letter from the duke of Suffolk, of which I also enclose a copy, I and the Council summoned the mayor and his brethren before us to answer Bartelet's allegations. As he took exception to Will. Johnson, one of the aldermen, as not being English-born, and also to John at the Well, one of the 12 burgesses, we called them before us. The former showed a denization under the King's broad seal, the latter a testimonial, dated 12 Aug. 17 Hen. VII., signed by Sir Ric. Nanfant, then deputy, Sir Sampson Norton, then master porter, Will. Goodryke, then lieut. of the Staple, and Will. Yownge, then clerk of the Chequer, all being the King's Commissioners for the same cause, showing that he was to be taken as a mere Englishman. I also moved the mayor and his brethren, as you desired, for a reward to the said Bartelet; but they refuse it, saying that he deserves large punishment for his untrue surmises, which have caused them to spend 40*l.* already. "I would I had taken pain that you had never meddled in it." Whenever such a bill shall come to you in my time touching Calais, let me know ere it pass the King, and I will write how the case stands, and whether it will be prejudicial to the town; for one has got a grant of the toll of Newenham Bridge, which all the country of Guisnes, Mark and Oye, cry out on, that be victuallers of the town, and I am troubled with them whenever I go into the marketplace. I have sent you a book of a view taken of the town walls of Calais, with the towers and bulwarks both within and without, by Geo. Brown, master of the ordnance there, whom I beg you to inform of the King's pleasure. Calais, 5 Aug.

Copy, pp. 2. *Begins:* Mr. Crumwell. *Endd.:* The letters of the duke of Suffolk and of Mr. Crumwell, and mine answer to the same, in the cause of Jo. Bartelet against the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Calais, for the passage there.

5 Aug. R. O.

943. Hugh Abbot of Reading to Cromwell.

I have received your letters concerning dan John Shirbourne, late prior of this house. And whereas you require that the said Shirbourne shall be restored; it will appear by his letter herewith sent that this is clean contrary to his mind. I have got him a benefice of 20 marks a year, which he has utterly refused, as this bearer can show you. Reading, 5 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

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5 Aug. R. O. **944.** GERALD FITZGERALD, EARL OF KILDARE, to the EARL OF WILTSHIRE.

Sir Bartholomew Dillon, the King's chief justice, is dead. Asks him to stay any suit for the place until he is advertised by the Council here, especially if Patrick Fynglas, chief baron of the Exchequer, or Christopher Delahide, secundarie justice of the King's Bench, make suit for it, for they are both assured to the earl of Ossory as Dillon was to Wiltshire. Begs him to make Ric. Delahide, chief justice of the Common Pleas, steward of his lands here. Since Wiltshire sent Umfre Colys here, Delahide has done as much for the advancement of his right as any learned man here. Has given the office of chief "remembistre" of the Exchequer, void by Dillon's death, to Thos. Houthe, whom Wiltshire knows, it being in his gift by his patent of deputation. Maynothe, 5 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

6 Aug. R. O. **945.** SIR THOMAS AUDELEY to CROMWELL.

Two priests accused of seditious words against the King remain, the one in the Fleet, and the other in the sheriff ward in co. Bucks, till he can find surety for his appearance before the Council. As the words spoken sound "very unthriftily," has devised two commissions to make inquiry and certify their finding into Chancery that it may be sent into the King's Bench. As their confessions should be seen by the Commissioners, begs Cromwell to deliver to the bearer, Mr. Daunce's servant, the accusation and confession of the vicar of Thame. Brittens, 6 Aug. *Signed:* Thomas Audeley, k., chancelor.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To, &c. Mr. Crumwell, Esquire, attending upon the King's highness.

6 Aug. R. O. **946.** THOMAS CROFTE to CROMWELL.

Thanks him for promising to speed his bill. Hopes he will not be displeased that he did not take leave of him. Is in commission for a great matter to be examined next St. Laurence's Day, of which he had no knowledge till Monday last, 4 Aug. Leaves his servant to attend Cromwell's leisure. Was at his place divers times, but always found him occupied. Sends him a bill enclosed of particulars. More than 100 have been slain in the marches of Wales since the bishop of Exeter was president there, "and not one of them punished." Begs that Cromwell will get him justice from the Bishop in a matter depending before him these four years. "My neighbour th'abbot of Wigmore were bound to pray for you, if ye would write unto him to reform himself and his brothers; for in my conscience there is no worse rule kept within England nor Wales than is there kept there (*sic*) of all hands." London, 6 Aug.

P.S.—If Cromwell would write to the abbot to give Crofte a corrody out of the abbey, he would be glad to do it. It is but 4 marks a year.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Of the Council.

6 Aug. R. O. **947.** THOS. FOULER to MR. FOULER, Vice-treasurer of Calais.

I commend me to you and to my master.

I hear no word of Mons. de Vaux, nor his coming. Mr. Whethyll is mayor of Calais, being chosen alderman and mayor in one day. He has the whole revenues. The Lord Deputy commends himself to you. He has made Henry Mountesey a reasonable answer. He has seen all the ordnance on the walls, and there lacketh many stocks to be made of elm timber. We have written to Mr. Lambert to send over some which the King has in Kent.

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947. Thos. Fouler to Mr. Fouler, Vice-treasurer of Calais—*cont.*
Mr. Massingberd, Sir Ric. Mighell, Felypes bedfellow, and Mrs. Aberley commend themselves to you. They were sorry for your misfortune, and would gladly see you here. I have received from Robt. Candeler your mail, with part of your raiment, according to Thos. Tymme's bill. The Lord Deputy has written to the King about the lack of ordnance, and George Broune brings over a book concerning it. Calais, 6 Aug.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

6 Aug. R. O. **948.** Sir John Russell to Lord Lisle.
I am glad to hear how you are beloved, and how well you use yourself there. I would like to know how you like the air there. I never saw the King merrier than he is now, and there is the best pastime in hunting red deer. Never was better cheer than at my lord of Exeter's, Mr. Treasurer's, and Mr. Weston's. The King intended to go to Farnham, from thence to East Hampstead, and so to Windsor; but in consequence of the sweat, he was fain to remove from Guildford to Sutton, Mr. Weston's house. And now within these eight days he cometh again to Windsor, and soon after the Queen removes thence to Greenwich to take her chamber.
At your departing you promised to provide me three tuns of wine. Please send me one tun of French wine to Bridewell, to one Gayes, skinner, for I can get none in London for any money. My lord of Carlisle has been very sick, and sent for Mr. Kingston, thinking he should not have escaped, but he is well amended. Sutton, 6 Aug.
Commend me to my Lady. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

R. O. **949.** Sir John Russell to Lord Lisle.
I commend me to you and my Lady. At your departure you promised me three tuns of French wine. Please send me one tun to Bridewell, to one Gayes, that keeps the house there. I purpose to be at court in three weeks. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

7 Aug. R. O. **950.** H. Marquis of Exeter to Lord Lisle.
Begs he will grant to the bearer, Uryen, the room of 8*d.* a day, as the writer had requested before Lisle's departure to Calais. Horseley, 7 Aug. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* My lord Lysley. *Endd.*

7 Aug. R. O. **951.** Richard Hilley to Cromwell.
On the 24th July I received your confirmation of the election of the abbot of Malmesbury, which was done on the 5 Aug. Next day he was blessed, and departed homewards to be installed at his pleasure. On the 2nd I received the King's commands to stay the revenues of this bishopric till his further pleasure be known, and notified it to the receivers; but as the Bishop's palace, manors, and houses are in such decay that the reparation cannot be delayed without utter ruin, I have proceeded to repair them where it was most required. Dr. Powell, whom you willed me to send to you, had ridden forth before I could speak to him. I told him your pleasure on his return, and he said that in consequence of a disease in his leg, which a surgeon had promised to cure in 15 days, he could not conveniently ride, but will be with you on the 18th. I showed you at London how the sheriff of Middlesex hath, contrary to law, let to bail one John Gardiner, of the com-

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pany of the Nevills, late of Wilton. Gardiner and Will. Nevel were at Wilton, and by their resort the nuns there are the more out of good frame. When Gardiner was required by the priests to avoid the church for stopping Divine service because he was excommunicated, he refused to go. I forbear to execute the King's writ, because of your letters directed to me upon the complaint of such as pretend to be thrust out of their farms wrongfully by me. This letter was shown about to my discredit. Sarum, 7 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* High councillor.

952. ——— to [the MAYOR OF DOVER.]

R. O. Desires him, upon the death of the master of the hospital named Masondue [Dover], in the King's gift, who is sick and not likely to recover, and being a religious man cannot dispose of his goods by testament, to take charge of all the money, plate, goods, corn, and cattle that belonged to him. Nothing is to be taken away except what is necessary for his funeral and keeping the hospital in its accustomed fashion, and a book is to be made thereof. If any meddle with the goods otherwise, his name is to be sent, and short remedy shall be provided.

P. 1. *Endd:* "Mynute of a letter."

R. O. 2. Account of the election at the hospital of Maison Dieu, Dover.

On the Thursday before the Feast of St. Lawrence, 7 Aug., the Master being sick, sent for Mr. Dyryng of the castle, and Mr. Cramforthe, who, after dining with the brethren, went to him in his chamber. He said he thought he should not recover, and they advised him to resign his power to one of his brethren, as it was most likely none of them would have it on his death, "for it is named very rich." The next day he sent for the brethren, and told them he intended to resign for the safety of his house, though he had never thought of doing so before. The King's charter was read to him, and he then told them to go to the chapter-house the next Monday before service, and elect one of their number. They chose first Sir Harry Wodde, the eldest of them, and then Mr. Wreke, both of whom he refused. They finally elected Sir John Burnell, with whom the Master was well pleased, but insisted on having surety for himself, which Burnell obtained from his friend Mr. Edw. Monynges, that he should be allowed his chamber, his keeper, and his kitchen during life. Mr. Lawrence, scribe to Master Official of Canterbury, was then sent for to make the obligation, but he advised them first to obtain the favor of some great man in the matter, lest the King should refuse to admit Burnell, and thought the Master should recall his resignation, and say it was only done to see whom the brethren would elect at his death. The Master accordingly sent for the brethren on the next day, told them what Lawrence had said, and said he would take respite for two or three days. He told them also that if any one asked about the resignation they must say there was none, but that one was chosen to govern the house under him; "and thus you shall stop their speech."

Pp. 2.

8 Aug. **953.** CLEMENT VII.

R. T. 145, No. 5, § 39. Bull commanding Henry to restore Catherine and put away Anne in 10 days on pain of excommunication. In case of disobedience, calls on Charles V., all other Christian princes, and Henry's own subjects, to assist in the execution of the bull by force of arms. Dated 8 Aug. 1533.

P. 1. *From an abstract in a French catalogue of papers now lost.**

* This document is also noted by Le Glay in "Analectes Historiques," p. 197, as well as the bull issued on the 13th Aug.

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8 Aug. **954.** HENRY VIII. to NORFOLK [and ROCHFORD].

R. O. St. P. VII. 493.

Had written to him by lord Rochford what arguments he should use to dissuade the French king from meeting the Pope. Suggests further to the same effect that he should urge the inconsistency of the French king's doing so, as he promised that if the Pope took any new steps against his brother he would not meet him. If he denies he made such a promise you shall lament your misfortune in having told us that he had. If he admits it, but thinks this is no innovation, you shall exclaim, "How hard it is that one of my age and place should be invited to your interview with the Pope, and yet 'understand such matter' whereupon neither my master's honor nor my heart will allow me to be present. Occasion will rather be given by my departure to blow abroad the small appearance of friendship between the two Crowns. Irreparable injury will ensue by this meeting, and the opinion of the world, often stronger than truth, will be lost." If he urges that princes must use policy, and pretends that what he is doing is for our benefit, you shall urge that the Pope has treated us with great injustice, that what we have done has been with the French king's advice, and that the Pope has injured us both; that his citation of us to Rome is a manifest wrong to all princes, in which he still perseveres, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the Cardinals sent by the French king. On consulting him by you lord Rochford how to disclose our marriage, he advised us to knit the nobles of our realm in one accord, and then divulge it; and as there was no other way so firm to knit them as by Parliament, "all other knots being loose and slippery, this knot of act and statute is by authority thereof permanent and durable, and he ought to be contented now that it is a sure knot, and that we have attempted no innovation of which he was not the substantial author." Therefore, if the Pope persists in proceeding against us, no good can come from his interview with the French king.

To all his attempts to revoke what is done here, we shall say Nay, in such a sort that the world shall hear and the Pope shall feel it. We therefore put our trust in him, and think it would be dishonorable in him to see decay a thing that was of his own foundation, most so to us who have now come to harvest, and trust shortly to see the fruit of our marriage. You shall further say that you know that our determination is fixed, and that we will not allow our marriage, the sentence of the archbishop of Canterbury, the statutes of our realm, or our late proclamation to be touched. Therefore let him make no promise to the Pope in these matters. If he would tell the Pope that unless he make us amends he can have no further amity with him, this will be an honorable course, and induce him and other princes to make our cause their own. If, to remove all suspicion of our amity, he brake off the appointed meeting with the Emperor, there is much greater reason to break off this meeting with the Pope. If you can persuade him to this you are to tarry with him, and consult by what ways and means we can best annoy the Pope. If you cannot, and he urges that it is important for him to have the Duchess in his hands, you shall tell him that you remember he once said he would never conclude that marriage except to do us good, but you cannot prevent him, and therefore only lament the necessity of your returning to England, for you cannot look patiently on your master's enemy. And you shall further signify that we have commissioned Sir Fras. Brian and Sir John Wallop to repair with him to the interview, provided they never present themselves to the Pope. In taking leave of him you shall say that if he will needs meet the Pope he can do nothing so acceptable to you as to persuade the Pope to pronounce the marriage of the lady Katharine null and void.

In Derby's hand. Headed: Copy of the King's [letter] to my lord of Norfolk, the 8th day of August. *Endd.*

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8 Aug. Vit. B. xiv. 49. B. M. **955.** Friar Paulus Parmensis, General of the Franciscans, to [Henry VIII.]

"Quanto cum s . . . . . .
vestræ Angliæ . . . . . .
sceptro quam si . . . . . .
serenissime Rex . . . . . .
apostolicum studuere . . . . . .
ficare, propterea ego qua . . . . . .
ne amplius tuus per tres . . . . . .
nolle tuam serenissimam Majestatem . . . . . supp . . . . . .
rectæ rationis compotum causa in totum Franciscanum . . . . . .
devotus est, percitum iri. Commendo quantum possum . . . . . .
tuæ bonæ gratiæ, quam Christus bene sospitet. D . . . . . .
die 8 Augusti MD[XXXIII.]"*

Hol., mutilated.

8 Aug. R. O. **956.** William Appowell, one of the Marshals of the King's Hall, to Cromwell.

Mr. Mayor, with the consent of your friends and the council of this town of Bristol, have chosen you to be their recorder, with a fee of 19*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, as my Lord Chief Justice had. The labor is not much. Bristol, 8 Aug. 1533.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

8 Aug. R. O. **957.** Wm. Fynche, Prior of Bromer, to Cromwell.

Proffers of service. If there is anything in their poor house to pleasure Cromwell, it shall be at his commandment. Bromer, 8 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful Mr. Cromwell. *Sealed.*

8 Aug. R. O. **958.** Prior of Ivychurch to Lady Lisle.

I have received your letter dated Calais, 25 July, asking how I speed with Mr. Parys, upon my lord of Winchester's letter sent to him. I have not yet spoken to him, but I hope to do so at his next coming to Downton to keep the said Lord's law day at Michaelmas. As to Walter Semer, I have no friend who can do any good with him touching the farm of Witheton during your absence. Thanks for your wine. I would beg of my Lord some venison from Claringdon Park, for my Lord Chief Baron's rewards are very thin of venison. I am sorry to see by your letter that there is some displeasure growing between you and my Lord Chief Baron. I trust my Lord and you are so constant that light-wagging tongues disposed to make variance shall have but dull hearing. Though you may take no displeasure by losing the friendship of a wise man in good authority, some lovers of yours perchance may fall in need of the help of such an one. I will be in hand with him next time I can speak with him, and I expect to find him conformable to reason. Ivychurche, 8 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* This letter be delivered at Sabbis Key, in Temstrete, and fro thence to Calice, to his right honourable good lady, my lady Lisle.

8 Aug. R. O. **959.** Thomas Gilbert to Lady Lisle.

John Tym has brought her wishes to the lady abbess of St. Mary's and to the prior of Hyde. "As for Master Norton,† the visitation of Almighty

* Supplied from modern marginal note made before the mutilation.
† Ric. Norton the elder. See 11 Oct. (1533).

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959. THOMAS GILBERT to LADY LISLE—*cont.*

God is there." John Tym defers to Master John Basset's pleasure, and will be even more ready to gratify her Ladyship ere long if she will send him a letter. My Master Parson has written to the prior of Southwycke for the vicarage of Porchester, vacant by the death of the vicar, in my good Lord's behalf and yours. Begs she will thank him. The prior will make the writer no grant until he hears from his kinsman in Oxford. If he will not take it, thinks he himself will have a good chance. Begs her favor for Wm. Rose, the bearer. The reason of his departure is that "his wife will not suffer him in ease no manner of way; where that he came to my master with weeping tears, for because she is so unreasonable a woman. She is more liker a woman of Bedlam." Begs her to remember him of such things as he shall pray for her. Bishop's Waltham, 8 Aug. *Signed:* Thomas Gylbert, curat there.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

8 Aug. R. O.

960. RIC. PHELYPPS to CROMWELL.

I beg your favor for the abbot of Cerne, collector of the clerical subsidy late granted to the King in Dorsetshire. As the Commission was long in coming, most of the French priests who were liable to it fled; also some of the priest's stipendiaries are dead, others have fled. He will therefore lose a great sum in the collection without your consideration. I thank you for your great goodness shown to my son Thomas in his late troubles and unjust handling. Charborow, 9 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* One of the King's councillors. *Endd.*

9 Aug. R. O. Pocock, II. 508.

961. JEROME PREVIDELLUS to SIR GREGORY CASALE.

Has studied diligently the case of the King's second marriage, and will be ready to prove its validity so long as no declaration has been made of the validity of the former one. Is anxious to point out the Pope's errors, and desires his recommendations to Benet. Bologna, 9 Aug. 1533.

Lat., copy.

[9 Aug.]* Vit. B. XIV. 51. B. M.

962. [ANDREA DORIA*] to ———.

"Poi che . . . . . .
e le . . . . . tant . .
. . . . . al v . . . . . .
. . . . . che . . . . . .
. . . . . dentro . . . . . .
. . . . . molti f . . . . . .
. . . . . rassimo et . . . . . .
. . . . . loro et ne fe . . . . . .
passorno diverg . . . . . maxime
a homini . . . . . camino et passati
che fu . . . . . appresso di noi et per esse[r]
pon . . no . . . . . ta che se conveniva et essendo un
miglio . . . . . il vento ne manco di tal sorte che le nave
ref . . . . . et como fussero quelle el forte di ma armata me
. . . . . per proda delle nave che restavano piu vicine . . . . . .
. . . . . conducessimo sotto Corone excepto due che se . . . . . .

* The writer's name and the date are supplied from a modern marginal note.

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sieme et tutte le galere Turchesche le arrivor . . . . . presto ne abbaterno una su la quale montorno . . . . . l'altra si diffesse tanto che le galere nostre furno . . . . . posto le altre nave in salvo, et la major parte . . . . . di loro, per il che le galere delli Turchi scorssero . . . . . nave prese et le nostre le seguitorno et li resero lo . . . . . leria che ne havevano fatto prima. Benche lo . . . . . assai de signale, et poi che le hebbiono cacciate . . . . . ssamo et parte de noi torno a la recuperation[e] . . . . . nostre, la una dellequale si recupero subito p . . . . . anchor finita di perdersoi. L'altra per trova . . . . . gianicari in difessa se sostenne non poco, et . . . . . con molto major lordanno dio ne fece gratia . . . . . nave et galere tornassimo a Corone con poch . . . . . morti. Non vi potrei dire la miseria in la . . . . . questa terra, et maxime li Greci et Alban[i] . . . . . si e datto heri sera et hoggi ratione per . . . . . vite, como fussimo jonti di levo lo ca . . . . e hoggi si he fermato discosto . . . . . meza notte le loro gal[ere] * * * stuaglie et munitione . . . . uaglio de heri si he fatt . . . . . tanto che in pochi giorni . . . . . fare et per le diverse . . . . . suplire voi et manda . . . . da xxv. in xxx. Janicari . . . . i heri sera arrivorno dicono . . . . . tanto che possiamo judicare . . . . . lamno."

Mutilated.

9 Aug. R. O.

963. ——— to [Lisle?]

Thanks him for his news. Hopes God will continue him in health. You will doubtless learn the news here from your servants and friends. I hope the truce between the English and Scotch will soon be concluded, although there seems to be some difficulty about it. The King and Queen are in very good health. London, 9 Aug.

Fr., p. 1, *mutilated. Begins:* Monsieur.

10 Aug. R. O. Ellis, 1 Ser. II. 42. Pocock, II. 566.

964. E. Earl of Derby and Sir Henry Farryngton to [Henry VIII.]

Sir Will. Fitzwilliam, treasurer of your house, lately directed his several letters to us for the arrest of a lewd and naughty priest inhabiting these parts, who has spoken slanderous words about your Highness and the Queen's grace, and to examine those who were present when he uttered them. We accordingly called before us at Ley, in Lancashire, 10 Aug. 25 Hen. VIII., the persons hereafter mentioned, in presence of Sir Ric. Hoghton, Sir Will. Leylond, and Thos. Howcroft, and others of the earl of Derby's Council; and Sir Henry has attached the priest, and sent him up to you.

Sir Ric. Clerke, vicar of Leegh, says that on 20 July last he read a proclamation at Crofton, in the house of John Blackeston's, concerning lady Katharine, princess dowager, which Sir Jas. Harrison, priest, hearing, said, "that queen Katharine was queen, and that Nan Bullen should not be queen, nor the King to be no king but on his bearing." Sir John Haworth, the priest, says he heard Sir James say "that queen Katharine should be queen; and as for Nan Bullen, who the devil made her queen? And as for the King, should not be king but on his bearing." Will. Dalton reports the words used as "I will take none for queen but queen Katharine. Who the devil made Nan Bullen, that whore, queen?" &c. John Dalton the elder, Thos. Lathom, and Jas. Woddes give similar testimony. Adam Banaster heard Sir James use like words in the house

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964. E. Earl of Derby and Sir Henry Farryngton to [Henry VIII.] —*cont.*

of Thos. Gravesyns; and Ric. Sumner and John Clayton say that on the way from Perbalt to Eccleston Sir James said to them, "This is a marvellous world. The King will put down the order of priests, and destroy the sacrament; but it will be as Thomas Dykenson said, that it cannot reign long, for he saith that York will be London hastily." *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

10 Aug. **965.** Sir Will. Fitzwilliam to Cromwell.

R. O. As I am informed, Master Vice-Chamberlain departed from the King in such a sort as I am sorry to hear, and as he reported to Kingston the King licensed him to depart home; "and so [he] took his leave of him with the water standing in his eyes." I beg you will remember the old friendship between him and you, and that kindness is to be shown between friends, especially in time of necessity. I beg you will induce him to return to court within a fortnight. Be a means for obtaining the King's favor and bringing him into his former room. Windsor Great Park, Sunday, 10 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

966. Sir Will. Fitzwilliam to Cromwell.

R. O. I have spoken to Master Vice-Chamberlain, and find him more disposed to serve God than the world. There is so much honesty in him that I dare warrant that, next God, he loves the King above all things. Whatever you advise he will follow. Charsay, this Friday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right honorable Master Cromwell.

11 Aug. **967.** R. Gwent of the Arches to Cromwell.

R. O. "When my lord of Canterbury had examined the nun of Canterbury upon your interrogatories, she began to come near home, and desired to speak with my Lord apart; and then she confessed many mad follies. And most was that at Whitsuntide last, she, being in a trance, had partly an answer of the King's Highness and of the Queen's Grace; but it was no certain answer what end they should have in the matter. But she had this answer that without fail at the next trance she shall have a determinate answer; and therefore she desired licence of my Lord to go to Cortopstrete, and there this week she shall have a trance, and then she shall know perfectly." My Lord has given her leave to go thither and return to him, hoping then to perceive her foolish dissimulation. But for your interrogatories she would have confessed nothing; "for my Lord doth yet but dally with her, as he did believe her every word; and as soon as he hath all he can get of her she shall be sent to you." My Lord wishes to know the King's pleasure who shall intimate his appeal, and hopes the King will write letters that it may be done by those whom he puts in trust, so that 12 more may be made ready. Two points are very necessary, of which I moved the King's Highness, viz., *quod fiat intimatio, atque etiam requirantur Papa et Cardinales ad præfigendum Concilium.* I beg you to thank the King for the buck he gave me at your desire. It did me more honesty than 20 nobles. London, 11 Aug.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

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968. The Earl of Derby to Lord Dacres.

Hist. MS. Com. Report, VI. 444. "I perceive by your letter directed to Sir Robert Bellincham, kt., dated at Naward on the 11th of August, that you be informed by the lord of Northumberland that the Scottish king intendeth to invade this our Sovereign Lord's realm, wherefore ye desire him in the King's name, with all the horsemen he may muster upon an hour's warning, to be in readiness to resist the same. And forasmuch as Sir Robert is steward to my Lady, my mother, and me, of our tenants near to Farness (Furness ?) and far from the borders of Scotland, I desire you to be contented that Sir Robert, with the tenants aforesaid and such other as he can make, may serve the King under me, if any such case shall fortune, ye having otherwise sufficient number and power for the Borders and Marches of the realm." 25 Hen. VIII.

969. The Earl of Derby to Sir Robert Bellyncham.

Ib. 445. Mentions the letter to Lord Dacres, and asks Sir Robert to send to Dacres to learn his further mind herein.

12 Aug. **970.** Guild in St. Olave's, Southwark.

R. O. Indenture, dated 11 Aug. 25 Hen. VIII., between Cromwell on the one part and Thos. Brews, Thos. Purdon, Rob. Leighton, and Thos. Dunmowe, wardens of the guild of the Name of Jesu, lately founded in St. Olave's church, Southwark, by which the latter are bound, on purchasing lands under a patent lately granted them by the King, to pay a fine to Cromwell as clerk of the Hanaper, to the King's use, as follows; viz., for every 20*s.* rent acquired at five years' purchase 5*l.*, and of every 40*s.* rent by them so purchased 10*l.*, until they have bought lands to the value to them limited of 40*l.* Each payment to be made within a year after the purchase.
Corrected draft, pp. 2, large paper.

ii. Bond of 200*l.* by the said wardens for the fulfilment of the above indenture. Dated 12 Aug. 25 Hen. VIII.
Lat., p. 1. *Corrected draft.*

R. O. 2. Duplicate of the preceding.
Large paper, pp. 2.

12 Aug. **971.** Richard Prior of Bustlesham to Cromwell.

R. O. Accept this poor young man in his great necessity, as it pleased you to show great love to lord Mountague, founder of our monastery. He has been a good religious man in his conversation among us, and we should have been glad to have retained him still, but our many charges and changes of priors have brought our house behindhand. Byssham, 12 Aug.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

12 Aug. **972.** [Lord Lisle to Cromwell.]

R. O. This day John Flecher of Rye arrived with a hoy laden with wood. On their way they saw 11 sail of great ships, each with two or three tops, and fully furnished with men. From one of them came a boat aboard to the said hoy; on seeing which Flecher confesses he went under hatches. The hoymen were asked whence they were, and answered they were of Dunkirk. The men of war replied, "Thou art of Calais, and carriest this wood thither." Then answered the hoymen, "Whence soever we be we have war with no man." The men of war said, "We have war with none but with the Hollanders and Englishmen." Some say there are 17 sail. I have also news that the Hollanders arm 30 sail of great

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972. [Lord Lisle to Cromwell]—*cont.*

ships against the Lubecks. Anthony Morys, pursuivant of the Staple, who came this day from Bruges, says there come 100 men of war to Gravelines, to what intent hitherto is unknown. While writing this, there came four sail of French ships to Calais haven for succour, who say that the foresaid ships have robbed an Englishman in the Downs. Calais, 12 Aug. 1533.

P. 1. *Begins:* Right honorable Sir.

12 Aug. **973.** Francis I. to the Bailly of Troyes.

Camusat, 135. Has received his letter of the 18th, with an account of what the king of England says concerning the outrage committed by duke Francis Sforza in beheading Merveilles. Intends to write to all Christian princes about it, as he does to Henry. Sends a copy of the letter and an account of the proceedings by Merveilles' nephew, to be shown to the King, whose advice he desires.

Had heard of the sentence given at Rome before receiving his letter. Is much displeased. Hoped that the affair would be remitted to the interview between the Pope and himself. Does not despair of redressing matters at the interview, and will do his best then. Norfolk has just sent Brian with the news of the sentence. Has told him his mind. Hears that Mr. de Rochefort has returned from England to the duke of Norfolk, who has now left Lyons to come to Francis. Narbonne, 12 Aug. 1533.

Fr.

13 Aug. **974.** Clement VII.

Le Glay, Analectes Hist., p. 198. "Bulle du Pape Clément VII. contenant la sentence rendue contre le roi d'Angleterre Henri VIII. au sujet de sa séparation d'avec Catherine d'Aragon et son mariage avec Anne de Boleyn, avec ordre audit Roi de reprendre ladite Catherine sous peine d'excommunication. Rome, 13 Aug. 1533."

13 Aug. **975.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Vienna Archives. Instead of giving me an audience, as I wrote, on Sunday the 4th, the King sent a gentleman to me to say that as his physician and some others in the court had been taken by the sweat, he had been compelled to retire to a private house with none but those of his chamber; but if our charge could only be explained to himself alone, we might have an interview with his Council, who would report to him. This we did, and found them in a house in a park 22 miles from London. They amused us with hunting. We found there only the bishop of Winchester, chief secretary, Cromwell, and the dean of the chapel. They told us that the King was sorry that he had not been able to give us audience, but made his account in taking us hunting and feasting us. We submitted our case touching the innovations with regard to the Staple of Calais, which had been shut, against the custom of the wool trade, asking if this was done by order of the King. Details particulars of the interview, and the reasons they used. Their answer was not final, as the King himself intended to reply by mouth, and Cromwell had undertaken to stay to conduct us to Court; but as one of Norfolk's servants was come from Lyons he was forced to leave at midnight, telling us not to go to Court until we heard from him.

Following the track of which I wrote to you lately, and finding good opportunities to speak to Cromwell, who sought to converse with me, I proceeded to humour and flatter him, telling him that I often regretted that he had not come to the notice of his master when the Cardinal did; for as his wit and ability were greater than the Cardinal's, there were a thousand

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occasions more than now for aggrandising himself, and he would have been a much greater man than the Cardinal, and his master's affairs would have been much better managed. I insisted much upon this, drawing the comparison between the past and the present, and that the King was very fortunate to have got such an excellent servant, considering especially the troubles of the times. Seeing by his face how extremely agreeable this was to him, I passed on to say that now was the time when he might do more service to his master than any man; for since sentence had been given in favor of the Queen, as he confessed to me, there was no longer any hope of that, which some persons, reckoning without their host, had suggested to the King, his master, viz., that you and the Pope would consent to the divorce; and it must be thought that the King, being a prince of so much sense and virtue, would not persist in this error, or stain with such an infamy his great gifts of grace and nature. I urged him therefore to persuade the King to return to the right path, which he could do with more credit and authority than any man, as he was now of the King's Council, and was not at the time when this cursed affair was invented; that the chief hope the Queen had of redressing her affairs rested in him, and if she were restored he would find her a good mistress and better for his purpose than I could tell him. He thanked me much for what I said, assuring me that he and the rest of the Council are well disposed to your Majesty, and he added that he would do all good offices he could, and he hoped all would go well. He did not say, as he used to do, that you and the Queen would do well to consent, and judging from his words, with the long time the King has been away from the Lady, that he has begun to repent. He had told me before that he was to come in two days to London, and we should go hunting together, or wherever else it pleased me; but as various despatches have arrived from France and Rome, he has not yet had leisure to keep his promise. I lay out all my threads to catch him, always keeping a watchful eye not to adventure myself too far, as I know not whom to trust.

In anticipation of the presumed repentance to which I have alluded, it is probable that, if the Pope refuse to hear the duke of Norfolk and other ambassadors until he have in his power the archbishop of Canterbury and others who have assisted in the sentence, this King will put water in the wine. He finds himself, it is said, in great perplexity from what has been done at Rome, and his Council is very much troubled both at having to send so many despatches to Rome, and also to obviate the censures which the Pope will promulgate; for which purpose he has already once more projected (*de nouveaul jectee*) an appeal to the future Council. Another thing "le pacque bien en l'oreille," viz., the interview of the Pope and the king of France; of which he was formerly very desirous, but now I am told he wishes to hinder it, fearing the Pope will win over the king of France.

The King, desiring peace or truce with the Scots, has granted the points demanded by them, of which I informed your Majesty lately; and on this Beauvoys despatched one of his servants to the king of Scotland, who returned yesterday. I know not if he will have done anything. At the return of the French ambassador here resident and of Beauvoys, who immediately on the arrival of the said man went to Court, we shall know the truth. The said Scots, as the Scotch ambassador who last returned to France told the King, have not been well pleased at what the French and English kings have published, viz., that peace had been made between them and the English, as nothing had been concluded, and it did not look even probable. It seemed as if they wished to give the world to understand that the king of Scots was under the guidance of one or other of them; which was enough to make the Scots draw back, whom they hold to be rather savage. "Et ce se paignist" (*qu.* ce Roy se plaignist?) to the said Ambassador that the Scots in the

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975. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

raids they had made in this kingdom had spread writings in defamation of himself and his subjects, accusing them of tyranny (*les intitulant de enterannerie*), infidelity, and schism. London, 13 Aug. 1533.

Hol., Fr., pp. 4. *From a modern copy.*

14 Aug. **976.** SIR THOMAS AUDELEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. I received lately by your servant Candisshe a book of paper concerning the state of the late monastery of Christchurch, and four paper rolls of its possessions, except London. I will see to the matter as soon as God sends me health; but as it appears by the draft of the said offices that the late prior gave the monastery and its possessions to the King, I ought to see the grant. You may send it in a box under your seal. My stomach is very feeble, and I have a great pain in the back of my head. Moreover, six or seven of my servants have fallen sick of an ague in my house, and I shall have to move for change of air. I am sorry I cannot wait on the King according to my duty. Bretaynes, 14 Aug. *Signed:* Thomas Audeley, k., Chancelor.

P. 1. *Add.:* To his heartily beloved friend Mr. Cromwell, Esq.

14 Aug. **977.** THOMAS CORTUN, Abbot of Cerne, to CROMWELL.

R. O. I thank you for accepting of me, at the desire of Sir Thomas Arundell, the poor yearly remembrance that I send by him. I would gladly have done my duty, and seen you at my being in these parts, but you were that time with the King. I therefore desire credence for Mr. Arundell. I ask your lawful favor, as I am so watched with neighbours whom I cannot wrong if I would, but shall daily suffer from them. Westm., 14 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

ii. On the back of the preceding are memoranda in Crumwell's hand as follows:—

To know the King's pleasure of the men attainted in Surrey.—Docket to be made by the King's attorney how many are at the King's suit, and how far they be in suit.—To know the King's pleasure about the number of persons outlawed in all the shires.—What order the King will take if the Scots do not sue for peace after the truce, and what provision should be made as the truce lasts but a year.—To remember the King for the reparations of his navy.—A letter to be sent to Cholmeley, cofferer to the lady Mary, for the names of such as be in her Checker roll.—Another letter to be sent eftsoons to the prior of Ely not to meddle with the revenues of the bishopric.

14 Aug. **978.** FRANCIS I. to the BAILLY OF TROYES.

Camusat, 136 b. Understands, by his last letter to the bishop of Paris, the state of affairs concerning the truce between England and Scotland. Thinks that the obstacle to its conclusion is of so little consequence that neither party ought to stick at it, considering the great advantage of a truce to both. He must present the accompanying letter of credence to the King, and request him to put the place which is in dispute in the hands of Francis, if the Scotch king agrees, to do with it hereafter as they both think fit. If he agrees, the Bailly can send a gentleman with one or two servants to keep the place. Has sent the Great Master to Provence to prepare for the interview, and doubts not that he will see the duke of Norfolk on the way. Besiers, 14 Aug. 1533.

Fr.

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14 Aug. **979.** COUNT OF CIFUENTES to CHARLES V.

Add. MS. 28,585, f. 335. B. M.

I suppose your Majesty has heard from England that the King ordered his ambassadors here to leave when he heard of the sentence, and also the duke of Noffolc to return from France. As the Duke had not yet seen the French king, he ordered his baggage and the chief part of his horses to return, but intended to visit the King with a few followers before returning to England. It is thought that he was ordered to return partly on account of a suspicion the King has of him, as well as from anger at the sentence. The king of England has not written to the Pope, but his ambassadors have received the order. The Pope laid it before the Consistory, but the Cardinals decided that the King had no reason to complain or act as he has done. It was proposed that the Pope should recall his Nuncio. It was remembered that he was waiting for what the King would say to him, and that he would do what the Imperial ambassador did. The Pope himself told me about the ambassadors and the duke of Norfolk.

Told his Holiness that he had executed justice as a good Pope was bound to do; that the King had no reason to complain or act as he had done towards the Queen, whom he had treated badly on account of the delay in giving sentence, and what the Pope had done to the king of England he was bound to do as soon as he knew of the marriage.

In public the Pope shows himself grieved at the King's order, but in private he told me was contented with it, as it would be a pretext for breaking off the interview without his appearing to refuse it.

There have been no letters from France for 30 days, and it is said openly that the Council does not approve of the marriage between the duke of Orleans and the Pope's niece being consummated at present, but wishes them only to be betrothed. Rome, 14 Aug. 1533.

Sp., modern copy, pp. 3.

Ibid., f. 325. B. M.

2. "Relacion de lo que escrive el conde de Cifuentes," 5–14 Aug.

With marginal notes.

Sp., modern copy, pp. 9.

Ibid., f. 333.

3. "Relacion de lo que escrive el conde de Cifuentes en xiiij. de Agosto 1533."

With marginal notes.

Sp., modern copy, pp. 2.

14 Aug. **980.** CARDINAL OF JAEN to COBOS.

Add. MS. 28,585, f. 337. B. M.

Has received letters from the Emperor and Cobos of 29 ult. by don Diego Ossorio, who went on the same day to Naples.

The day before yesterday a post came from England with orders to the ambassadors here to return immediately; which must have been issued directly news was received of the sentence given in favor of the Queen. It seems that the King desires a divorce not only from his wife, but also from the Church. Advises the Emperor to write and encourage the Pope, who is troubled at this. Tells him that he has nothing to fear, as he has done his duty; if he loses the obedience of one unfruitful island, he will gain the obedience of many more important kingdoms. This news may cause some hesitation about the interview at Nice, and perhaps be a legitimate hindrance, because the Pope hears that [the King] sent at the same time to order the duke of "Sufork" (Norfolk?), who was going to the interview, not to wait for it, but to take leave (?) of the French king,* and return immediately. Rome, 14 Aug. 1533.

Sp., modern copy, pp. 3.

* "que tomasse *hija* del Rey de Francia," which is evidently a mistake.

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15 Aug. **981.** ROLAND LEE to CROMWELL.

R. O. All our lords here are in good health. I have not seen Gregory as yet. Tomorrow I intend thitherward. I send you 10 partridges. Ashden, 15 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To my most entirely beloved friend, Mr. Thomas Crumwell.

15 Aug. **982.** JOHN GRAYNFYLDE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Has received his letter stating that he has a hawk for the writer, and wishing him to fetch it. It was only on the 10th Aug. his fever left him of such hard metal that nothing remains but skin and bone. Sent Lisle's last letter to his Lord.* At soon as he is well will visit Lisle, and bring with him the assurances of his benefice and other things. Begs he will send the hawk by Guyllam, Lisle's falconer. My Lord my master is very sick of a fever, and half a dozen of his house. This sickness reigns marvellously in this country. 15 Aug.

P. 1. *Add.*

15 Aug. **983.** SIR RIC. WHETTEHYLL to SIR WM. KINGSTON.

R. O. I and my wife recommend us to you and my good lady your wife. I beg your help to prevent the King condescending to spears to sell their rooms, whereby it will be long ere my son Robert shall have one, of which I obtained from the King the reversion by the aid of Sir John Rousell, to whom I have written also. Mr. Blunt, who was your servant, is not able to furnish the room. "Jorge Broun is about to sell hys that sold most labor to they King for a new levyng, and hys Grace to be new schargyd with hym," so that it will be a good deed to keep him in, or else "bargain with them that the King hath granted the rooms afore." Bartelet is seeking to obtain the passage from the mayor and burgesses of this town, which has been theirs since Calais was English; and now my good lord Lisle and others of the King's council would not rest but I must be mayor this year; so that I must labor against the said Barteley, for if he should obtain it the town would be unable to sustain the charges to which it is bound. I beg you therefore to stop his suits as much as you may. Calais, 15 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Captain of the Guard.

16 Aug. **984.** LORD LISLE.

R. O. "Anno 1533, Henrici Octavi 25.—Warrants granted by my lord [Lisle] since his hither coming, for Hammes, Risebancke, and others."

1. To Thos. Fortune and Will. Bentall to deliver to Jas. Burschier half a last of gunpowder and a dozen of "shood sholvis" for Hammes castle, out of the store in charge of Sir Will. Skevington, master of the ordnance here. Calais, 16 Aug. 25 Hen. VIII. *Signed:* Jamys Bourchier.

2. To Will. Lentall and Thos. Fortune to deliver to John Culverhouse, constable of Rysebanke tower, a pair of new wheels for the culverine, half a last of gunpowder, 100 lead shot, and 100 iron shot for serpentines and other artillery stores. Calais, 16 Aug. 25 Hen. VIII. *Signed:* John Cowlluerhows.

Pp. 2.

* Sir Thomas Audeley.

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16 Aug. **985.** THOS. LEGH to CROMWELL.

R. O. I am "instantly labored to" by the abbots of Fountains and Byland, visitors of the Cistercian Order in the North, to write in favor of one monk of Tholme, named dan Gawyn Boradall, who has done the King good service, but now is kept out of his house by malice and wrong information sent to you. The said Abbots and the whole country testify his innocency. They desire to have a commission to sit upon him and his accusers, according to the statutes and rules of their religion; and that he may be punished if he has offended, or restored to his house. Ryvaus abbey (where business every day will be brought to effect according to my Lord's mind and yours), 16 Aug. 25 Hen. VIII.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

986. GAWYNE BORADALLE, monk of Tholme Coltrane, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Has been lying in Furnes Abbey, out of his own house, for 20 weeks, to his great pain, on the authority of Cromwell's letters given on the information of Robert Cokett, of Bolton Parsye, Yorkshire, who has slanderously accused him of poisoning Mr. Devyas, late abbot of Tholme. Desires letters to his good father of Furnes, with a commission to the abbots of Funtance and Byland, visitors of the Cistercian order, to examine the matter. Or let Cromwell send for him himself, which is his most inward desire. "At Furnes Abbey, the ——." (Date left blank.)

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful master, Mr. Thomas Cromwell. *Endd.*

987. JOHN ABBOT OF BYLAND to CROMWELL.

R. O. Has received his letters to take into custody Gawyn Boradalle, monk of Tholme (Holme Cultram), who accordingly has been sent to him by the abbot of Furnesse. Desires authority to restore him to his house again, as it is well known his accusers cannot verify their statements; or else send a commission to inquire. From Bylande.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Master T. Cromwell. *Endd.*

988. ABBEY OF HOLME CULTRAM.

Examination by the abbot Yerbye of Holme, concerning the death of Deveys, late abbot of Holme Coltram.

R. O. Dan Wm. Watson knows nothing but from "the rehearse" of dan Ric. Godfraye, who said that if dan Mathew Deveys were chosen abbot he should not continue one year. Godfraye also says that dan Gawen Boradaill said if he were not abbot, the youngest monk in the house within seven years should not covet to be abbot.

Dan Robart Langton, dan John Jacson, dan Christopher Neveynson, dan Wm. Symondson, and dan Wm. Marschall say the same.

Dan Ric. Wytte says that dan Antony Rycson says that Deveys knew the same words before he was abbot.

Dan Thomas Grayam says the young man Godfraye will prove what Boradaill said, and that "I myself" am afraid to drink anything he ministered, and durst not drink anything since Deveys' death.

Dan Thos. Brown says he heard nothing "but that Boradaill should say that if he were not abbot he should within two years make the brethren, from the youngest to the eldest, and that place in that taken that they should not be able to go upon election."

Dan Arthur Necolson confirms Watson's statement, and says that when Deveys was sick, "the Sawray" went to Penrith, and as he went, asked dan

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988. Abbey of Holme Cultram—*cont.*

John Ydille after their master, and being told he was sore sick, said he would be past sickness before they returned.

Dan Nicholl Pygnaye says nothing.

Dan John Alambye says that Borradail said before some persons of the London house that rather than dan Matthew were abbot, he would kill him with his own hand, and other like words.

Dan John Ydyll confirms the statements of the others.

Dan Ric. Godfraye says that Boradaill said that if Deveis were made abbot he would not be abbot for a year; "and for probation of the same he is sent unto your father-head."

After Ydyll had been examined, he came in of his own accord, and said that when Deveis first fell sick he asked him for leave to go to Penrith, and on the way asked Borradaill how the abbot was, and what he trusted of him, "and he said, he would soon have done that he would in this world."

Dan Antony Wedderall says he knows nothing about Borodall "but that he should speak, or he went without the abbotship, he should make that the youngest man in the house should not labor to him."* He took his mother Annes Deveis' goods so soon after his death, and that was "a ewyll suspect to hym that he schulde be giltye."

Dan Ric. Darwens, dan Robt. Banks, and Ric. Pattyson say as the others do.

ii. The examination of temporal men and women who were about him when sick.

Robt. Chamber, the younger, fell sick when Deveys was dead. His sickness commenced with a great coldness and then a great heat. He went home and lay on his bed, and then fell into a great sweat and a great laxe for two days. "How I com to it I do not know, but by the voice of the country as other did."

Thos. Cokett, Deveis' uncle, fell sick in the same way.

These two were with him night and day, and ate and drank with him. He has made good that Boradaill was at the dresser at the second course the night before he sickened. Wm. Deveys, "his carnal brother," has proved that Boradaill was at the first and second courses on the said night, and that he stood on the cook's right hand, although he at first denied it.

Ric. Stanelaye says that if any man was the occasion of Deveys' death, it was Boradaill, because of the great disdain he had to him for his promotion.

Janett Astow, who was with him day and night, says that he was plain poisoned, and no other sickness dealt with him. His own mother says the same.

Boradaill left his servant Charles to fetch him as soon as Deveys was dead; and he and Stephen of Schelton rode to him at Penrith in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours, the distance being 20 miles.

Pp. 3. *Docketed in the same hand.*

R. O. 2. Another copy of the above, § i. and ii. being on separate papers.
Pp. 3, 2.

[16 Aug.] **989.** Christopher Hales to Cromwell.

R. O. I am sorry I could not speak to you before you rode to court on Sunday last. "My lord Norwich" has been expecting you at Gosest all this week from Wednesday last, and would stir no game near the place that you might have your pleasure. Both he and I pray you to speed hitherward. I hope your greyhounds are better than mine. Gosest, Saturday night after the Assumption of Our Lady.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Master Crumwell, master of the King's Jewels.

* "labor to have it" in § 2.

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16 Aug. **990.** CHANCELLOR OF DENMARK to HENRY VIII.

R. O. In consequence of the death of the King (Frederick I.), the government of the kingdom has devolved upon the writer by his authority as Chancellor and by the commission of the kingdom. Writes in favor of Alexander Leyll, a merchant of Helsingforen, whose ship, being driven ashore near Hull, was plundered, and his nephew, the master, imprisoned. The guilty persons were Wm. Krack and Robt. Ha. Leyll, being unable to obtain justice, has desired the Chancellor to allow him to take an English ship, which has just arrived in Helsingforen, the *Cudbert*, of Hull, Albert Kar, master, and Gerard Mathie, Jas. Jone, Jonas Brown, Thos. Williemy, and Edw. Sheffeld, merchants. Has allowed him to take ⅓part of the goods, the value of which is 2,000 florins less than his loss, and to retain two of the Englishmen as pledges till his nephew and goods are restored.

Asks the King to do justice. This is the ninth or tenth case of violence done by Englishmen. Roschilde, the morrow after the Assumption of Our Lady, 1533.

English translation, pp. 4.

R. O. 2. Fragment of a petition addressed to the King, complaining of the piratical seizure of a ship in the river Humber, which was conveyed to Whitby and sold to the abbot of Whitby and others.

P. 1, *broad sheet. Draft in Wriothesley's hand, corrected by Cromwell.*

16 Aug. **991.** JOHN CASALIS to the DUKE OF NORFOLK.

Nero, B. VI. 135. B. M. Most of the news they receive here comes from Rome, whence, doubtless, it goes quicker to England than from Venice. Writes, nevertheless, that he may not seem to fail in his duty.

Letters of June 24 have lately come from Constantinople with news that the Ambassador of the king of the Romans had left when his business was nearly concluded, although at first the king of the Turks had entertained him with honorable gifts. Peace was to be made on condition that the king of the Romans should restore Strigonia to king John; but other points were left to be settled between them, and the Turk will not interfere. It was agreed that each should retain what he holds, but that Strigonia should be restored, that the dowry of queen Mary might be safe without further bond. The letters stated also that when "they" exhorted the Turk in the Emperor's name to make peace with the other princes of Christendom, he replied that he would treat about this if they had any commission. The Turk is building four galleys called *bastarde*, under the superintendence of Aloysius Gritti. A prince who had been expelled from his kingdom by the Sophy, and restored by the help of the Turk, has revolted from the latter, and caused other peoples to do the same. As to Coron, it was reported at Rome a few days ago that Andrea Doria was informed that the famous Jewish pirate had prepared a strong fleet to meet the Spanish galleys which are to join Dorias' nineteen. He had heard also that the Turkish fleet had received an addition of 20 ships, and therefore he did not think of moving to carry aid to Coron, except in company with the Spanish ships. The Pope was reported to have decided to go to Spezzia by land, on hearing of the pirate's fleet. It may be that the 20 ships added to the Turkish fleet are those of the pirate.

Was in the church of St. Mark this morning with the other ambassadors, when certain Jews were baptized in the presence of the Doge. Was told by the Imperial ambassador that he had letters of July 28 from the viceroy of Sicily, saying that Doria was in Sicily with 26 galleys,—1 belonging to the Pope, 15 to himself, 4 to the religion of Rhodes, 4 to Antony Doria, who has 16, and 1 lately built by the Viceroy. There were 20 other sail,—ships, galleons, and carracks. The 19 galleys were expected from Spain, and

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991. JOHN CASALIS to the DUKE OF NORFOLK—*cont.*

another from the Viceroy, but Doria did not wish to wait longer than the 4th or 5th of August. There are in the fleet 2,200 Spanish infantry, 1,000 Italians, and 1,000 others whom Doria brought from Genoa, with many noblemen, including the sons of the viceroy of Naples.

They are carrying 40,000 modii of corn for Coron, and 200 brass cannon of good size, 50 brass "smeriglii," 50 of iron, and 400 "cantarii," each of 200 lbs., and a great quantity of sulphur, saltpetre, iron cannon-balls, armour, &c.; 1,000 casks of wine and vinegar, salt meat, cheese, and vegetables, to supply the garrison for 20 months. Venice, 16 Aug. 1533.

Letters of the 16th July have just come from Constantinople to the Signory, saying that their ambassador, or Baylus as they call him, has arrived, but giving no news about the peace between the Turk and the king of the Romans, or the increase of the Turkish fleet for Coron, but saying that Aloysius Gritti is slightly ill. The French king has written to his Ambassador here to tell the Signory that the duke of Milan has undeservedly put to death his ambassador Captain Maraviglia. The King's version is different to that received here. He intimates to the Signory that he intends to avenge him. This is of great importance. Writes it on a separate page that it may not be read by many. Asks him to send a copy to the King. A courier has just come from Hungary with letters from the King's secretary. Sends a copy. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 4. *Add.:* Duci Nepholciæ Angliæ primati.

17 Aug. **992.** TUKE to CROMWELL.

R. O. St. P. I. 404.

Finds by his letters of the 12th there is great fault in the posts. Gives directions about them. Knows that in times past people have antedated their letters a day or two. There are two posts between London and the court: one a robust fellow, badly treated by the harbingers for lack of horse-room; the other very laborious. Desires Cromwell to let him know which of the two is in fault. Begs that my lord of Northumberland will write on the back of his packets the hour and day of their despatch. As counterposts fall on the same day, the men have sometimes to ride both northward and southward, which is much for one horse or one man. Despatches come from my lords of Northumberland, Dacre, and sometimes from Sir George Lawson, one after another. From my house, 17 Aug. 1533.

P.S.—Has received his letters of the 12th and 13th: one for letters of the French ambassador, the other for 300*l.* for Wm. Gonson. Has received only 2,000*l.* in the King's exchequer, and not 4,000*l.* as the King supposed; of which Gonson had 900*l.* The rest was assigned by warrants before it was received. Since then has paid little less than 5,000*l.*

Hol. Add.: Thos. Cromwell, councillor, &c., and Master of the Jewels.

17 Aug. **993.** The MAYOR OF KINGSTON-ON-HULL to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Whereas you have directed your letters to us to restore to Will. Orrell all such goods as were forfeited by him by the death of John Lownd, and were given to him by the King with pardon for his offences,* this day as well Thos. Thomson, late mayor, and John Harrison, late sheriff,† as Mrs. Orrell, have comen afore us, and affirmed that they have sent in their accounts to the Exchequer, and answered for these goods, and therefore cannot accomplish your commandment. Kingston-upon-Hull, 17 Aug.

Hol., v. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

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* *See* GRANTS in JULY, No. 44.

† Thomson was mayor and Harrison sheriff in 23 Hen. VIII., 1531-2.—*Tickell's Hist. of Hull*, 675.

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994. WILLIAM ORRELL to CROMWELL.

R. O. Petitions him to move the King in such of these suits as shall like his mastership.

1. For the customership of Kingston-upon-Hull, "which John Lambart bought over my head of Anthony Knyvett," and has occupied for five years "without any deputy or non recydendo." Will give Cromwell 100*l.* for it.

2. To have 10*l.* a year with the searchership of Hull, as the searchers of Bristol have 14*l.*

3. That he may enjoy the office of searchership according to his letters patent, for which he has paid dearly.

4. To have an annuity of 10*l.* a year for his services to the King, "punishment of my body," and loss of time and goods.

P. 2. *Add. at the head:* Sir Thomas Cromwell, knight, of the King's most hon. Council.

17 Aug. **995.** ALAN HAWTE to CROMWELL.

R. O. I lately received from you two letters directed to my master, which I despatched, and received other letters. My master wished me to make a warrant for such sums of money as he has paid of late by your direction on the King's affairs. He begs you will procure an assignment for such sums of money, and also for that which was paid to the duke of Norfolk and his colleagues at their departure. Londo[n], 17 Aug. 1533.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Sealed.*

17 Aug. **996.** CARDINAL TOURNON to FRANCIS I.

Camusat, 8. Has declared to the Pope what Francis wrote respecting the king of England's business, and how Francis could not help resenting what had been done against him. The Pope said he was sorry he could not satisfy Francis with respect to that which he had so often requested, but that the king of England has constrained and almost forced him to do what he has done, especially since he has seen that the King was not contented with effecting the marriage in spite of the briefs and inhibitions against it, but has caused to be published laws to the great detriment of the authority of his Holiness and the Apostolic See, and has further caused the archbishop of Canterbury to proceed to sentence, who styles himself, in a copy which we have seen in full Consistory, Legate born in England of the Apostolic See. The greater part of the cardinals would have been exasperated with the Pope if he had not done what he has. Believes that Grammont will tell Francis the same. Francis will do not a little for Henry, if he can retain the duke of Norfolk at this interview; for, as the Cardinal has already written, however little appearance the king of England makes of repairing what he has done and obeying the Pope, the latter is willing to conciliate the King,* if he can do so with honor; and perhaps when they [the Pope and Francis] meet, there will be found expedients which it would be difficult to discover if the duke of Norfolk were not present. What the writer says on this subject proceeds from his desire to serve the king of England. Believes Francis is aware that Henry has recalled his Ambassadors hence, and commanded Dr. Bennet to take leave of the Pope.

Extract from a letter of 17 *Aug.* 1533. *Fr.*

* "de faire pour le dit Roy."

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18 Aug. **997.** CARDINAL OF JAEN to CHARLES V.

Add. MS. 28,585, f. 339. B. M.

Has received his letter of the 29th ult. Will execute the Emperor's orders in the matter of England. This practice was not originated by the Cardinal, but was the Pope's own doing. Does not think there will be much risk in negotiating it. If it lead to nothing else, it will cause jealousy between France and England; and as the English are naturally suspicious, some dissension may arise among themselves; but, as the Emperor orders, will say nothing more about it. The Pope secretly shows much vexation at the King's recall of his Ambassadors, saying that he shall lose the kingdom. Encouraged him by saying that the King would probably be ruined, and that the Holy See would not lose the obedience of the kingdom for this cause; and if it did, it was an unprofitable island; and the Pope's conduct would gain the affection of more important kingdoms. The Pope said that it was very necessary, and that he had said so often to the Ambassador, that during those three months that the king of England has for repentance the Emperor should send to tell him (the Pope) what he means to do towards executing the sentence against the King, and his deprivation of his kingdom. Advises the Emperor to do so, but to delay a final answer until the Pope returns from the interview, lest the Pope make use of his knowledge of his Majesty's intention for other purposes. Rome, 18 Aug. 1533.

Sp., pp. 3. *Modern copy.*

18 Aug. **998.** HENRY VIII. to BONNER.

Strype's Cranmer, No. IV.

Orders him to intimate to the Pope that he appeals from his sentence. Windsor, 18 Aug.

Add.

R. O.

2. Appeal of Henry VIII. to the next General Council against the acts of Clement VII., who had, contrary to his promise, revoked the King's cause of matrimony to Rome, pronounced the marriage with Anne Boleyn void, and required him to take back Katharine as his wife.

Pp. 10, *large paper.*

999. [CROMWELL'S] REMEMBRANCES.

R. O.

The despatch of the King's letters into France. To send my lord of Canterbury's appeal and money to Sir John Wallop and Sir Fras. Bryan. To write to Sir Fras. Bryan and Sir John Wallop. To write to Dr. Boner. To send for the aldermen of the Stylyyer.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd.:* Remembrances.

18 [Aug.] **1000.** JOHN, MINISTER OF WAVERLEY, to CROMWELL.

R. O.

This present Monday I received the letter enclosed from Mr. Myle, recorder of Hampton, desiring me to present myself with his letter; but I am in great fear to approach you until your pleasure be known, as we are troubled in these parts with the sweat, though my house is clean. I send you the letter by the bearer. Waverley, the 18th instant.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell. *Sealed.*

18 Aug. **1001.** HARRY HUTTOFT to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I thank you for your goodness to me, especially of late. I think you are aware of the death of the bishop of Bangor; "and for the succeede of him in Beauly" I am a petitioner to you for one of the same religion, a good man, the abbot of Waverley. He will do his duty every way, and if you knew of his manner of living, you would be his assured good master. 18 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

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19 Aug. R. O. **1002.** Sir Ric. Lyster to [Lord Lisle].

I thank you for your letter in your own hand received by your servant. I am glad to hear "of your honorable entertainer at Calais." Will not fail to send Mr. Windsor your patent. As to the report made of your servants, I know them to be of another fashion, and trust they never had cause so to report; yet I hear of many such light sayings towards me by servants, which I never regard when I know them to be untrue. I beg you to continue my good Lord. Stanbridge, 19 Aug.

The bishop of Bangor died on Sunday last. Who shall succeed him is not yet known.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd.:* My Lord Chief Baron.

19 Aug. R. O. **1003.** John [Capon], Abbot of Hyde, to Lord Lisle.

Master James, your young gentleman now at Reading, is in good health; and my prior, who was with him of late, tells me he is very well ordered. The bishop of Bangor died lately. Has great need of rain. They all much miss his Lordship. His son George is in good health, increases in his learning, and is as good a child as ever was seen. Hyde Abbey, Tuesday after the Assumption.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

19 Aug. R. O. **1004.** Geo. Tayllour to Lady Lisle.

Asks her to be good lady to the bearer, Mr. George Gaynesford's son, of Calais, who has now no master, and to desire lord Lisle to take him into his service. The King and Queen are in good health and merry. On Thursday next they will come by water from Windsor to Westminster, and on Tuesday following to Greenwich, where the Queen intends to take her chamber. London, 19 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

20 Aug. Harl. MS. 6,989, f. 20. B. M. **1005.** Fr. Dionysius Laurerius, Procurator-General of the Servites, to Henry VIII.

The King has heard what he has done for his cause from his ambassador, D. Benedictus (Benet), D. Edoardus (Karne), and Bonner. Is much troubled at the unhappy issue, which is the result of the perfidy of others. Rome, 20 Aug. 1533. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. *Add.*

20 Aug. R. O. Ellis, 3 Ser. II. 279. **1006.** Sir Will. Fitzwilliam to Cromwell.

I am informed of the death of the abbot of Beaudeley (Beaulieu), bishop of Bangor, who was in the King's displeasure for offences in these parts against the King's game. I chanced, in communication with the King, to mention one who was a virtuous man and a good husband, and had ever been good to his game, though the forests of Wolmer and Windsor and other places are about his house, and I thought he would make a good abbot of Beaudeley. On his asking who he was, I replied, the abbot of Waverley. He said it was truth, and willed me to write unto you to put him in remembrance, on his coming to London, that he might take order for the same. I assure you the suggestion came from myself alone, and not from any solicitation of the Abbot. Windsor, Thursday, 20* Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

* An error, as the 20th was a Wednesday.

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20 Aug. **1007.** JOHN LORD AUDELEY to the DUKE OF SUFFOLK.

R. O. The bishop of Bangor, late abbot of Bewley, died on Sunday last. Much suit is made for his room. Whoever is appointed abbot should be "a man of good gravity, and circumspect, and not base of stomach or faint of heart when need shall require, the place standeth so wildly; and it is a great sanctuary, and boundeth upon a great forest and upon the sea-coast, where sanctuary men may do much displeasure if they be not very well and substantially looked upon." Is urged by his neighbours on this account to write to the Duke, and my Lord Chief Baron will also certify his Grace thereof. Begs him to move the King in the matter. Wade, 20 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

20 Aug. **1008.** HARRY HUTTOFT to LORD LISLE.

R. O. William Greate, one of his retinue, has long owed the writer 20*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Begs Lisle will use his influence to have him paid. 20 Aug. My lord of Bangor is dead.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

21 Aug. **1009.** JOHN LORD HUSEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. I thank you for your kindness; advertising you that on the King's command and your letter that Mrs. Francis Elmer should have the custody of the Princess's jewels, I spake with my lady governess to have an inventory made, and the jewels delivered as the King desired. On calling for an inventory, to charge her that had the custody of them and her executors, none could be found. The most that I could get my said Lady to do was to bring forth the jewels and set my hand to the inventory she had made. But she will not deliver the jewels to Mrs. Francis unless you obtain the King's letters to her in that behalf. Would to God that the King and you did know what I have had to do here of late. Beaulieu, 21 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

21 Aug. **1010.** HAUKINS to CROMWELL.

R. O. He will understand the result of his labours by his letter to the
St. P. VII. 498. King. Has done what he could, but the men here are immovable. Begs the continuance of his favor to Augustin. Almunia, 21 Aug. 1533.

Hol. Add.

21 Aug. **1011.** ROWLAND LEE to CROMWELL.

R. O. All here are in good health. Yesterday Gregory and I killed a great buck at Lopham, where he shot a buck and doe at his pleasure, "but the skins were so hard that the flesh would not be hurt." The bearer informs me that Mr. Treasurer, to whom you wrote, and to my lord dean of York, for Mr. Maxwell to be sub-treasurer, is content to satisfy you, but the Dean alleges a previous promise. I have given your thanks to Mr. Treasurer, and made further request to the Dean. Yesternight I received letters from Mr. Thomson of Lichfield, which I send you. And as the billet at the foot of my lord of Norfolk's letter is not in your hand, I intend to be with you about Holyrood Day. Please send your mind to Mr. Richemond. Bromehill, 21 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To his entire friend Mr. Thomas Crumwell.

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21 Aug. **1012.** Sir Edward Guldeford to Cromwell.

Otho, E. ix. 26. B. M.

* * * "x° xx . . . . . which was detained . . . . . the same Lubykes with him at their . . . . . of Rye, were brought unto my house at W . . . . . two Hispayngyardes which were sent unto m . . . . . other Englishmen were there with me claimy[ng] . . . . . to be taken by them. And there before me I c . . . . . Hispayngyardes and Englishmen to see what they . . . . . the said captains, which was not denied, but . . . . . goods they have. And one fishmonger of Lo[ndon] . . . . . made unto him at Rye of all his goods save x. b . . . . . for recompense whereof to be made by the Stylyarde . . . . . wrote to the Stylyard, and the said Stilyarde will . . . . . ."

The captains have promised to make resti[tution for] goods and ships taken from the King's subj[ects] in his streams. To despatch this business sooner, has sent them and the plaintiffs to his lieutenant at Dover Castle, the Spaniards and others in their company. They were well treated, and were glad to go thither, as their ships were near. If they make restitution, they will be allowed peaceably to join their ships; if not, they will be brought back to him, unless the King send contrary orders. Thinks they will make restitution speedily, as they wish to be in their ships, for fear of the Hollanders prepar[ing] . . . . their navy. Thinks the captain, whose na[me] is Markes Maieur, is chief next [to the] Admiral, who is one of the 24 aldermen o[f] . . . . . He goes in the Admiral's ship, and has charge of the soldiers. He is a goodly young man, and well spoken. Cowche, of Dover, and Thomas Gygges, of Barking, were acting as their lodesmen. Retains Gygges, and will detain Cowche, when he comes ashore, till he knows the King's pleasure about them. "I do assure you, the captain was very * * * and so by the advise of the h . . . . to the Downs to stay the Lubikes ship . . . . . I presuppose that they of the Stillyarde the . . . . Hispayngyardes, and other plaintiffs, shall meet at th . . . . . Dover, and there shall take order for the restitution."

Asks him to move the King to send half a dozen light pieces of ordnance from the Tower for the defence of Rye and Winchelsea. Wishes that the blockhouses might be made up according to the plot, "and I will be worth to the King 40*l.* in the do[ing] of it." Without this nothing can be safe, as Fletcher will show Cromwell when he goes to Lon[don] to obtain these suits. H[alden], 21 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 2, *mutilated. Add.:* To the right worshipful and mine assured friend Master Cromwell.

22 Aug. **1013.** Sir Edw. Guldeford to Cromwell.

R. O.

Before the coming of the captains to Dover Castle, the Lubecks' ships were departed out of the Downs; and whether they be gone into their own country, or elsewhere, is unknown, so that no restitution is made, either to the Spaniards or Englishmen. The captains remain in Dover Castle till the King's pleasure is known, which I desire to learn as soon as possible, as their being there is a great expence. The two of the Steelyard that you sent to Rye "would in no wise be aknowen to the mayor, nor none of the town, that they came thither to cause restitution to be made," but only to see the captain, and be merry with him; "whereby I do think that the Steelyard doeth dissemble with the King's majesty." Halden, 22 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

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[22 Aug.] **1014.** Rowland Lee to Cromwell.

R. O. I send you 20 partridges, the most part alive this day. Your son and all his companions are merry, and in good health. Let me know what service I can do before my return at Holyrood Day. Friday, at night.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* My most entire friend.

22 Aug. **1015.** Sir Ric. Whettehyll to Cromwell.

R. O. I am bound by the office I have taken upon me for this year, much against my own will, and in deference mainly to lord Lisle, as the aldermen and *bourgeoisie* would none otherwise be avoided. I therefore beg your help in amending this town, which is sore decayed. I smart myself thereby, as I have a share in dwelling-houses and woolhouses to the yearly value of 40*l.* or 50*l.* Calais money; and though I am sworn to the Staple I may not see the *bourgeoisie* decay, to whom I am also sworn, if they will be content to lodge in other men's housings, as they did before the Staple Inn was made; "where by taking of chambers and closets, otherwise called comptoirs, they discharged the rents of the housings as they were in value to let, wherewith the owners lived that be now vacant; yea, and in the houses the man, wife, children, and servants had their meat and drink, clothing and wages, by victualling of them, whereas now is none such dwelling." All the crafts of the town were increased, and took much money of those men for their lodging, but now no such personages will appear, which makes a great decay. I wish they had solemn dinners like the crafts in London, "and to resort thither in infect times, so that they pay for their lodging in the town." Also the *bourgeoisie* had good rents by letting our woolhouses till the Staplers fell to taking pieces of ground themselves to build upon. Would to God they should build or buy no more woolhouses! I beg you will be good master to this town that by no means Bartlet obtain the passage therefrom. No one now wishes to be mayor, else he will be 100*l.* or more the worse for it. Calais, 22 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Of the Council.

1016. [The University of Oxford to Henry VIII.]

R. O. Request the King to settle their disputes with the townsmen of Oxford. Have the greatest confidence in a prince who has shown them so many benefits, and founded such a magnificent college here.

Subjoined is a formal surrender of their liberties to the King.

Lat., pp. 3.

22 Aug. **1017.** The Town of Oxford to the Duke of Suffolk.

R. O. Have communed with the Commissary and heads of the University, whom at the first communication we found somewhat reasonable. They promised to move the matter in variance between us to the Congregation house, and make us a reasonable answer on all points; but after moving it the Commissary sent word that the regents would not agree to any part of the communication. We therefore beg you and Mr. Cromwell to instruct the King of their froward mind. Oxford, 22 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Sealed. Add.*

23 Aug. **1018.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Vienna Archives. On Sunday last John de la Saulx and I were called to Windsor, where the Court was, for the answer on the matter of the Staple of Calais. On our arrival the King commanded the Dean of the chapel to entertain us at dinner, where we met the duke of Suffolk, the bishop of Winchester,

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Cromwell, the Great Chamberlain, and others of the Council; who sent us back after dinner to the King. He received us well, and after he had excused himself for not having given us earlier audience, owing to the illness of his physician, we explained to him our charge; viz., that seeing the Staple of Calais had been open from all antiquity, and had been wont to supply the Low Countries with wool, it was a new thing, and at this time very suspicious, to close it, as trade was a great bond of mutual amity. We therefore desired the removal of the restriction, or at least a declaration about it for the guidance of the Low Countries' merchants. The King said the stoppage of trade was owing to some difference between him and the said Staple, and not to any prohibition made by him, and therefore it did not in the least affect the treaties. ' What he had done concerned only himself and his subjects, and was for the recovery of what was due to him; trade was not put under restraint, either at Calais or elsewhere, and if they could not get wool at Calais, your subjects might get it here. He therefore declined to inform the queen of Hungary as to his intentions, and told La Sauch that he had come without any great occasion. If the people in the Low Countries could not obtain wool from here, which indeed they could not do without, they must speak in another fashion, and confess frankly the inestimable injury that would be done them by not having it, desiring in due form the removal of restrictions; and then he would make an answer that would satisfy the queen of Hungary. To this we replied, that he was much mistaken if he thought the Low Countries could not live without his wools, considering the abundance of them in Spain; and the French, who made more cloth than the Low Countries, did not care for his wools or staple; moreover they made very fine cloths (*tres singuliers draps*), though they had not such fine wool as the Spaniards; so that the Low Countries could all the more easily dispense with wools from here; that already several of their merchants had made arrangements for getting wool from Spain, and banishing the others from the said countries, but for the sake of friendship the said queen of Hungary had first desired to send hither to know his determination, not pretending that he was anyway bound to do what they required, except of goodwill, nor wishing to interfere between him and his subjects, as he himself put it; and that we thought the Dutch and Flemings, who were most interested in wool, would be quite content to be deprived of their wools, to have grounds for insisting with those of Brabant on giving up the use of English cloth.

On this he returned to his first answer, saying he knew well that if Spanish wool would have suited them better than English they would have made use of it; that those of Brabant had been at no pains to exclude English cloths at the solicitations not only of the Dutch and Flemings, but of a thousand other persons; and that it was certain his subjects had been hitherto well treated, but there were doubts about the future. These doubts are owing to their fear of the interdict being published there; and I think he would be glad to bargain that it should not be. Finding the King was resolved upon certain points, of which some were ill-founded and others too scrupulous, I cut the matter as short as possible, telling him we had no charge to discuss the matter further, and he would be pleased to make his answer to the Queen in writing. Cromwell has only today delivered the letter to La Sauch, and has presented him on the King's behalf with a gold cup; and moreover has told him that he hoped in two or three days the King's dispute with the Staple would be settled, and the wool trade return to its usual course.

About 10 days ago there arrived in the Downs of Dover seven ships of Lubeck, fully armed, and containing, it is said, 2,200 men. The King allowed them to take victuals for their money "pour tel si" (?) that they should sail as soon as they had wind, showing them that, considering his alliance with your Majesty and old friendship with your countries, he could not suffer them

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1018. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

"riere ung royaulme;" at least so Cromwell has given me to understand. News has since come that on leaving this river they took two small ships, a galley and a Biscayan; of which, and their being allowed to remain so long, I have made complaints. The King has shown himself much displeased at this capture, and has ordered the Easterlings to pursue the ships, and make them leave this coast, restoring the prizes; otherwise they would be deprived of their privileges. I think they will do their best to obey, as their merchandise here is worth over 5,000 ducats, and the King's Council have assured me they will neglect no means of obtaining a remedy for the said capture, and driving away the said ships. At my request they have sent to a neighbouring port where 15 Dutch hulks had arrived laden with salt, calling on everybody to render assistance against the said ships of Lubeck, which, as they had given out, were waiting principally for a Dutch fleet. They (the Lubeckers) said they had no enmity against any of your Majesty's subjects, except the said Hollanders, Zealanders, and Brabanters, excusing the capture of the said Spanish ships by some wrong that a certain Spaniard had done to one of their company, for which he had been unable to obtain redress at Antwerp. The Easterlings have not yet returned.

I wrote lately that the King's great affection to the Lady appeared to have cooled, in consequence of the sentence passed at Rome, and that he seemed somewhat to recognize his position; but now, after talking to his doctors, who have given him to understand that great wrong has been done him, and that even if they annul the second marriage, that sentence would not confirm the first, and further that the appeal he has interposed to the future Council protects him from all the censures the Pope could fulminate, he has changed sail, and returned to his first course. He is encouraged also by the duke of Norfolk, who has written him lately that he should not care a button about the said sentence, for he would not fail of adherents who would defend his right by the sword, and that the most sure way to follow for the present would be to recall to England his subjects who are abroad, with all their goods; which suggestions the King has repeated several times of late before those of his Privy Chamber. Since the said letter of the duke of Norfolk, and the advice of the doctors, the King has set about the reformation of the Queen's household, renewing her officers, who are sworn to her as Princess Dowager, and giving her about 30,000 cr. for her support, of which 12,000 will be freely at her disposal, except that she must pay her ladies out of them, and the rest will be administered by a deputy of the King for her servants' wages. With this reformation the Queen is not content, and has written to me that sooner than consent to it, even if they gave her 7,000,000 cr., she would die, or go and beg for God's sake, thinking that if she consented to any change in her treatment she would prejudice her right and her conscience. I have written to her, that, considering the protests already made, and that she was compelled to have patience, repeating her protestation, she could not possibly injure her cause; and that I thought, as she could obtain nothing better, that it would be safer not to go to extremes. London, 23 Aug. 1533.

Hol., Fr., pp. 5, *modern copy.*

23 Aug. R. O. **1019.** NORTHUMBERLAND to CROMWELL.

Sir Thos. Wharton is going up to the King by advice of the Commissioners, and will report to Cromwell the occurrents in these parts. Hopes the King will show him his goodness to encourage others. Begs Cromwell to inform the King that parson Ogle is gone up against Northumberland's commands. He never came at any "rode" made into Scotland, save one, and has served the King as ill as any man. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 23 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

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23 Aug. Calig. B. III. 160. B. M. **1020.** MAGNUS, SIR THOS. CLIFFORD, and RALPH ELLERKAR, younger, to CROMWELL.

Have been at Newcastle concluding a truce with the Scots. Expect the Scotch Commissioners again on Monday, 1 Sept. Have therefore sent up Sir Thos. Wharton. Newcastle, 23 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* "To the right honorable Mr. Cromwell of the King's most honorable Council."

23 Aug. R. O. **1021.** JAMES HORSWELL to CROMWELL.

John Stacy of Saltayshe has disclosed certain words of treason supposed by one Nich. Kympe to be spoken to him by John Agas, now prisoner at Saltaishe, the mayor of which place has been much troubled by this business. I was with him twice or thrice a week to help them in taking the examination. They have taken great pains to boult out the truth of this matter. Agas denies the words, and it is doubtful whether Kympe accused him of malice or not. I am sore spoken to by the prior of Plympton's friends for my suit. Plymouth, 23 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor.

23 Aug. R. O. **1022.** [SIR] THOMAS ARUNDEL to CROMWELL.

Met on his way home his cousin Zouche, the bearer, at Salisbury, who has been suitor to young Mrs. Curtney, late wife to the son and heir of Sir William Curtney. Being a younger brother, who wants means to live in the world "somewhat like," he would fain marry this gentlewoman if he could obtain the King's favorable letters to her, as she is the King's widow. Requests Cromwell's interest in his behalf. Sarisbury, 23 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.;* To the right worshipful Master Cromwell, of the King's most hon. Council.

23 Aug. R. O. **1023.** W. HEYDON to CROMWELL.

One Shelton, a monk, and others, "made certain quyngeryng" (conjuring) nigh me; on which I examined certain persons. An old man of Bishop's Hatfield, out of my jurisdiction, whose name I know not, I could not send for. He is known to John Grover, of Rickmansworth. I know not where the said monk and priest are, but Grover and the old man know of their doings. St. Bartholomew's Eve. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

23 Aug. R. O. **1024.** [LORD LISLE] to CROMWELL.

In your letters of the 6th inst. there is an article touching provision of victuals to be made in England for this town, in which you say the King will grant no other licence than shall be necessary for the supply of this town, that victual may not be conveyed out of the realm. I and the Council here desire to have no more than necessary, and we beg you to consider that when wheat is dearer in England than here no man seeks to bring it hither. Also where in former articles it was expressed that I and the Council should give bonds for certain things, both I and all the Council object to this. For my part I dare undertake that if more corn come than necessary, I will not suffer it to be carried to strange countries, but return it. Calais, 23 Aug. 1533.

Copy, pp. 2. *Begins:* Mr. Cromwell.

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1025. [Lord Lisle and the Council of Calais to Henry VIII.]

R. O. On Wednesday last, Wm. Marche and Robt. Donyngton, soldiers of the retinue and farmers of the soldiers' garner, put up a bill to the Deputy and Council, which is enclosed, with the copy of their indenture and of a commission granted to the farmers by lord Berners, late deputy. Wishes the Council to consider the case. Marche and Donyngton are determined to leave it, as expressed in the bill. As all matters concerning Calais are now resumed into the hands of the King and Council, dare not meddle therein, the rather that they have long expected to hear his pleasure about the articles sent by Cromwell to lord Berners, and returned somewhat reformed. Beseech the King that they may know his pleasure as soon as may be; for the necessity of this town, for lack of the ancient liberties which it has always enjoyed until the restraint, is so great that it requires quick remedy.

Copy, p. 1. *Headed:* Coppie. *Endd.*

1026. [Lord Lisle to Cromwell.]

R. O. I have divers folks, both east and west, to advertise me of news, and have enclosed their reports, whether true or not, in a letter to the duke of Norfolk. I beg you to consider the case of this poor town, of which I and the Council have written several times. There be many more necessities in this town than be well known. Those that had charge of the soldiers' garner will not use it longer, because their covenants are not kept, for restraint that hath been made, and because the wheat in it is not fit to make bread, having been there four years. The poor soldiers delivered each a noble to have each a quarter in case of need; which they would have been sure of at all times if the covenants had been kept. I see no remedy unless the King command Mr. Vice-treasurer to see it furnished again. I send you a goshawk. ["And where I wrote unto you for the King's lieutenant's livery, paying the rent to the King," &c.*]

Corrected draft, p. 1.

ii. Lord Lisle to the duke of Norfolk.

Wrote last on the 30th ult. On the same subject as the preceding letter.

Draft, p. 1.

1027. [Lord Lisle] to [Cromwell].

R. O. The brewers and bakers of Calais have asked us to write to you about your first proclamation, compelling all victuals for sale to be first offered for sale in the markets of Calais or Guisnes under pain of forfeiture and imprisonment. They have always been accustomed to provide their corn from the country, and wish to know if they may continue to do so. Has given them such permission till they know his pleasure, owing to the necessity of the case, for if they are not permitted to buy from the country, the inhabitants whom they serve will find themselves suddenly deprived of bread and beer. It will also be a great cost to large householders in the town and country, if they may not buy what corn they require in the country.

Copy, in the hand of lord Lisle's clerk, pp. 2. *Begins:* Right honorable.

* Struck out.

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1028. [The Council of Calais] to [Cromwell].

R. O. The town of Calais has never been in such poverty as at present since it was English, and the King's servants here were never so bare or needy. The inhabitants send over the bearer to ask his assistance and mediation, and have requested the writers to send a letter in their behalf. Beg him to be good lord to them in furthering their lawful suits. Calais, &c.

Copy, in the hand of lord Lisle's clerk, p. 1.

24 Aug. **1029.** John Coke to Cromwell.

R. O. Since my last letters news has come of the taking of certain hoys and two Spaniards by the Lubeckers. The people here say the Lubeckers had help in England; which Coke denied, though the Scots have help in these parts. The Council have forbidden any hoy or Spaniard to depart, and have ordered the rent-master of Zealand to get ready three or four ships of war, of which one is of Antwerp, the other, called the *Admiral*, of Sluys. Antwerp, 24 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor.

24 Aug. **1030.** Norfolk to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I intend to be at Calais on the 30th. If there be any ships of war sent by the King for my transport, let them be ready in the haven. If none, provide me the best passenger you can, and John Neall's boat to go with me. Mallyers, 24 Aug.

PS. in his own hand: Let Tadee be sent over sea with all haste, without paying any money, and I shall allow the same. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Sealed. Endd.*

24 Aug. **1031.** Ralph Broke to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Thanks him for his kindnesses. Sends by the bearer, Jas. Robertsone, a shipman at Calais, a poor remembrance and a cheese to my Lady. Has nothing better at present. London, 24 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

24 Aug. **1032.** The Duke of Albany.

Add. Ch. 12,519. B. M. Receipt by John duke of Albany, conte de la Marche, de Boulongne et d'Auvergne, lieutenant general of Francis I., of 240 livres Tournois for a quarter's pay of 80 lances of which he is captain, from Guy de la Malladiere, treasurer of the wars. 24 Aug. 1533. *Signed and sealed.*

Fr., vellum.

25 Aug. **1033.** Sir Thomas Audeley to Cromwell.

R. O. Bespeaks his aid for the bearer, a very poor man, copartner in a ship which was taken by the Lubecks in the Downs on coming out of Flanders. Though promised restitution by a letter from the captain to the Admiral of the Navy he has got nothing. Since he wrote to Cromwell Audeley's servant has not returned. Remains here till he hears from him. Monday after St. Bartholomew's Day. *Signed:* Thomas Audeley, k., Chauncelor.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Thomas Cromwell, Esq.

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25 Aug. **1034.** HENRY EARL OF ESSEX to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Has much trouble with the searcher for such things as he sends to Lisle. Would be glad if he made the bearer a victualler of Calais. Desires to know how many oxen and sheep and how much wood he wishes. Wants 10 tuns of wine, 2 to be sent immediately, 4 at Christmas, and 4 at Easter; also a last and a half of white herrings, a barrel of sturgeon, 100 barrels of cod, a barrel of salmon of the Mase, 4 goshawks, and 2 tassells. Will send him the bucks when they are in season. Staunstede, 25 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* My lord Deputy. *Endd.:* 25 Aug. 1533.

26 Aug. **1035.** MARGARET GRAYNFYLD to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Your friends in these parts are in health. I beg you to be good lady to John Worth the bearer. He will be your beadman, and many of his friends, religious and others. I would I were one day with you. I trust to see you yet before I die. 26 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

26 Aug. **1036.** GEORGE WILKYNSONE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Is going to Ireland, but expects to be in great danger of life. Will live honestly with the little substance his parents have left him, but not at heart's ease, because of the ungracious demeanour of his unfortunate wife, whom he has left as well off as he found her. Begs Cromwell not to believe the ill reports of her and her friends, and to be good to his mother and father-in-law. "At your place," 26 Aug.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

26 Aug. **1037.** EDWARD BESTENEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Has received his letters by Mr. Averell, and fulfilled his wishes. Offers his house at his convenience. Soome, 26 Aug.

Averell desires the writer should be his deputy.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

27 Aug. **1038.** FRANCIS I. to the BAILLY OF TROYES.

Camusat, 137. Supposes that Norfolk will have arrived in England before this letter, as he has been travelling in post. Though he has probably told the Bailly what he has concluded with Francis, sends an account of what has passed. In accordance with the orders brought by lord Rochford, the Duke came to Francis at Montpellier, and declared to him the King's displeasure at the sentence given by the Pope, which he was determined to resent, and trusted that Francis would do the same. He had special orders to dissuade Francis from the interview; and if he did not succeed in doing this, he was not to go himself, but to return to England without waiting for additional letters. Replied that he did not consider the sentence final, and it was no reason for breaking off the interview, which was already known by all Christendom, and had been arranged by Henry's advice. Could not honorably break it off, and considers it the best possible opportunity for setting matters right, as words spoken between princes have more effect than despatches, and he may be assured that Francis will act as if the affair were his. The Duke was persuaded by these words, and returned the next day in the same mind. He was present at the Council, who showed him the causes why his master should desire the interview, and the means of redressing matters if he would send some one with power to treat. This the Duke thinks Henry will willingly do, and asked for a memorandum in writing to

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show to his master of what could be done to redress matters. Encloses a copy of the articles which were given him. Has done what he could to retain the Duke, but he has several times declared that he has express orders to return, and dared not disregard them. In fact, he departed immediately, so as to despatch some one to come in his stead. Desires the Bailly to solicit the despatch of this person as much as possible. Much regrets that Norfolk would not stop, thinking that his presence would have been useful for his master's affairs. Sends a copy of a letter from cardinal Tournon of the 17th instant.

Heard two days ago from the Grand Master that the duke of Albany has gone with the galleys to Especyo, where the Pope and the duchess of Urbino will embark. The Duchess will come to Nice, and the Pope straight to Marseilles, where the Grand Master is making preparations to receive him and the King. Is going to Avignon for a few days. Nysmes, 27 Aug. 1533.

Fr.

27 Aug. **1039.** VAUGHAN and MONT to HENRY VIII.

R. O. St. P. VII. 499.

Arrived on the 22nd at Nuremberg. There has been incessant rain for the last 40 days. Had an interview with Stauber about sending letters to your Majesty, as I have written to Cromwell. Were compelled to leave Nuremberg. I (Mont) go to Augsburg, where are the heads of the Suabian League. I gave to Vaughan the letters to the landgrave of Hesse and the duke of Lunenburg. Did what he could to discover the state of Germany. The Lutherans are divided into two parties touching the Sacrament of the Altar. Mentions the names of the different partizans. Thinks that the dukes of Bavaria only look to their own interests, as they do what they can to fleece the clergy. The duke of Juliers has thrown off the Pope, and reserves to himself the collation to benefices. Enters into other minute particulars as to the state of religion in Germany. Finds the bishops in little estimation, and in want of ready money. Ferdinand is everywhere hated; some say because of the great expedition against the Turks, to which he contributed nothing. The Emperor is popular for his piety and clemency. About his return to Germany people are uncertain. The state of the country is not so disturbed as was thought, because it has become familiar with the Lutheran teaching, which is not so much admired. Nothing is heard of the coronation of Ferdinand. One of us goes on the 27th to the duke of Bavaria, and the other to the duke of Saxony. Nuremberg, 27 Aug. 1533.

Lat., all in Mont's hand. Add. Endd.

27 Aug. **1040.** S. VAUGHAN to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Christopher [Mont] and I came to Nuremberg together, 22 Aug. Could not get there sooner, the weather was so foul and the ways so bad; all the way from Bruges it was the worst weather we ever saw. Nuremberg is sore plagued with pestilence, and most of the people have left it. Staber came to us at a village where we lay, one league from the town. We gave him the King's letters, and he banqueted us in Nuremberg, and placed a servant at our disposal for messages.

Have written the news to the King. The lack of the tongue much cumbereth, and will do so more after Christopher's departure. The superfluous drinking, too, will trouble me much more. The Lutherans are very powerful here, though they agree not in their opinions. The bishops everywhere thrust their adherents out of their towns; but they are supported by the duke of Saxony, the landgrave Van Hasse, and the dukes of Brandenburg and Lunenburg. The disagreement among them is only about the Sacrament of the Altar, some cities like Frankfort regarding it only as a sign,

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1040. S. Vaughan to Cromwell—*cont.*

but there is no debate among them. The Princes have sent deputies to Augusta (Augsburg), where they are now sitting, on the rupture of the league Sweve; but their deliberations are very secret, and no man can tell what will be concluded. Today Christopher departs thither to learn all he can, and I go to the duke of Saxony, 24 leagues hence. I take with me the King's letters to the landgrave Van Hasse and the duke of Lunenburg, which I shall send on from the duke of Saxony's court. They lie nearer Saxony than Bavaria, and are such friends that whatever the duke of Saxony does they will agree to. The bishops in these parts are not much esteemed, and though they be of great power they are not rich. Neither the Emperor nor Ferdinand is much loved here. Some think the Emperor will return hither, others not. Never saw a country whose towns were so divided. The bishops' towns are Catholic, the others Lutherans. The bishops have the people in wondrous bondage, which cannot long endure. 1,400 or 1,500 men, some say more, do enterprises against the king of Bohemia because they were commanded to furnish themselves against the Turks, and were not paid their charges.

We have sent the King copies of the articles exhibited by the Papal and Imperial ambassadors about a General Council, and the answer of the Princes to the same.

I beg you will get the King to send me money, else I assure you I shall not be able to leave the country. You delivered me 40*l.* to be resident in a country of great charge, and my horse[s] cost me in England 20*l.* I can do the King no service if I lack money. If any instructions are sent me to declare to the Princes I pray let them be written in Latin. "You know I am not so good a Latin man to declare the King's mind in Latin where the Princes understand none other tongue." Also let them be made so substantially that I be not called to answer objections; for the Princes here are wise, and have learned men about them.

If my horses fail me I have no money to buy others. I see not why I should remain long in the country after my legation done, as Christopher can do as well as both together. Nuremberg, 27 Aug.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

28 Aug. **1041.** John Lord Husey to Cromwell.

R. O. On the 22nd Aug. I received yours, desiring me to send you certain parcels of plate in my custody. I have none of the King's plate. I have examined the clerk of the Princess's Jewel-house for it, and he says it was never in his custody, nor his indenture, which I send. I have spoken on the subject with my lady Governess,* who has the plate for the use of the Princess; and she says "it is occupied at all such seasons as the Princess is diseased, and cannot conveniently be spared." She is ready, however, to obey the King's pleasure. Beaulieu, 28 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

28 Aug. **1042.** Duke of Norfolk to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I desire you to cause 12 horses to meet me tomorrow at Marguison by 10 a.m., and to take such order for my passage that after my arrival I may embark as soon as wind and tide may serve. If ships of war be at Calais, in the Downs or Dover Road, sent by the King for my transport, one small passenger may serve. If not, I pray you let the best bark of Calais be ready manned, and Nelys boat to go before with such tokens as

* Margaret countess of Salisbury.

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I shall give him to avoid danger. My going to the King requires such diligence that I cannot remain with you half an hour if wind and tide may serve. I hope to be with his Highness on Saturday. I will be tonight at Abbeville. Amiens, Thursday, 28 Aug., 3 p.m.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. in Norfolk's hand:* A Mons de Lizle, deputys de Calais, ou a son absence a la counsell de la vile. Donne a Abevile le xxviij. de August, iij. heures apres mydy. *Sealed. Endd.*

29 Aug. R. O. **1043.** Brian Higdon to Cromwell.

Received on the 6th his letters directed to his brother treasurer* and himself for the preferment of Mr. Maxwell to the sub-treasurership of York. Could not reply without consulting his brother treasurer, whom he has not been able to see. Received yesterday, by Dr. Ligh, Cromwell's second letter, of the 23rd inst., by which he perceives that some one had answered in his name that he had granted his good will to a friend, and that Cromwell requires him to content that friend otherwise. It is true that before receiving the first letter he had granted his good will to Mr. Robert Chaloner for the preferment of Mr. Colteman, his brother-in-law, our chamberlain, who was brought up in our revestry, and is more meet for the room than Mr. Maxwell. Chaloner was absent when Cromwell's second letter arrived; and, though he has sent a messenger to him, has not yet been able to obtain his good will, else he would have complied with Cromwell's request ere now. Thornton, 29 Aug. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Mr. Thomas Crumwell, councillor unto the King's Highness.

29 Aug. R. O. **1044.** Sir John Russell to Lord Lisle.

I have received your letter and a goshawk by your servant, for which I thank you. I am glad you and my Lady are in good health, and lack nothing but liberty. I understand you are daily pestered with business about the town. You write that George Brown intends selling his room to Polle, but Mr. Halle informs me that since his coming over it has gone to another man. I have always been against this. The King will never be well served by those who buy posts for money; and if there be not a remedy soon, it will cause decay of the town. I am sorry I am not at court to do you pleasure. Mylton, 29 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy at Calais.

29 Aug. R. O. **1045.** De Dinteville to Lord Lisle.

Two days ago we had news from Scotland that the king of Scots desired the truce for 20 days at the request of Mons. de Beauvois and myself; to which the King, his uncle, has agreed. The Commissioners on both sides are to meet within that period to arrange it for a year, which I have great hopes will take effect. London, 29 Aug. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* Mons. de Lisle, lieutenant pour le Roy a Calais.

29 Aug. Add. MS. 28,585, f. 341. B. M. **1046.** Dr. Ortiz to Charles V.

Congratulations on the relief of Coron. The Pope departs next week, but it is not known where he is going. It is said he is not going to Nice. Nothing can be done in the case of the queen of England away from Rome. Fears that the Pope's suspension of the declaration of censures during Sept. will be prolonged, so that the *executoriales* now obtained cannot be intimated. The Count (Cifuentes) has sent a copy of the sentence to Naples to be printed, and Ortiz wishes the brief of 1531 to be printed also, to encourage the Queen's party.

* Lancelot Colyns.

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1046. Dr. Ortiz to Charles V.—*cont.*

They will see by it that all the King has done is null, and those who abet him are excommunicated and deprived of their offices. The Count will not have it printed without the Emperor's orders.

Wished the Pope to declare the archbishop of Canterbury deprived of his see for giving sentence against the Queen; to annul the impious proclamations issued in accordance therewith; and to excommunicate all who call Anne Queen, and try to prevent the Queen by threats from prosecuting her cause. This has not been done, on account of the Count's press of business, and because he sees that the Pope would not consent. Rome, 29 Aug. 1533.

Sp., pp. 3, *modern copy.*

29 Aug. **1047.** [De le Sauch] to Mary Queen of Hungary.

Add. MS. 28,173, f. 272. B. M.

An account of his carrying out his instructions of 12 July. Crossed the sea, and joined the imperial Ambassador in England on Monday the 28th. Tuesday, 29th, sent to Cromwell, as the King was staying with a gentleman 23 miles from London, to ask when they could have audience; which was appointed for Sunday, 3 Aug. On that day they were conducted by a gentleman to Ockin, 20 miles from London, where they found the bishop of Winchester, the dean of the chapel, and Cromwell, who told them the King was not there, but had gone to a place near, as his physician was ill of the sweat, and two officers of his household had died of it. The Ambassador explained to them his charge, which they would report to the King. Returned to London, and the whole week passed, and part of the second, before they had any news; but at length Cromwell sent them word that the King desired them to be at Windsor next Sunday, the 17th. On repeating their charge to the King, he answered that there was no prohibition of "wydenge" of wools in England. As to the Staple of Calais, he said some months had passed since any had been "wyde" (*vuidé*); but this did not concern them, and was not mentioned in the treaties with the Emperor. He would not give his reasons, whether the Staple was open or not, for it concerned no one but himself and the persons of the Staple, who had taken it of him for a term of years which had not expired, on certain conditions which they had not fulfilled, and there was some discussion whether matters should be reformed; but, if not, the Emperor's subjects might provide for their own affairs as they thought best. On their telling him that they had nothing more to say, he said it was a very meagre charge and of little importance. In reply, said that the queen of Hungary thought otherwise, and if the Emperor's subjects sought wool elsewhere, the old intercourse between the countries would be lost, to his great prejudice; she therefore desired to inform him of their grievances, that all difficulties might be removed. He replied as before, that there was no prohibition; that as to the Staple, it was for him to make his profit, and the Emperor's subjects should provide for themselves, but he did not fear their doing so elsewhere than in England, for he was assured that they could not do without English goods, though England could do without theirs. He asked if they had charge to make any overture for settling the difference between him and those of the Staple. Said that the Queen did not wish to meddle between him and his subjects. Finally he said he would write to the Queen. Received the letters on Friday, 27th inst.,† from Cromwell, who said that the merchants would meet the King on the following day to accept or refuse the appointment about the Staple, and he hoped they would do the former. Gand,* 29 Aug. 1533.

Fr., modern copy, pp. 8.

* So in MS. Apparently an error on the part of the writer, who was still in England.
† The 27th August was a Wednesday.

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30 Aug. **1048.** LAWSON to CROMWELL.

R. O. Received his letter of 21 July on 21st inst. Has been at the parsonage of Rudby to view the profits of the same. Sends a true valor, deducting 30*l.* for the vicar's portion. When there was a parson and no vicar, the parson paid the stipends of certain priests belonging to it. Is uncertain whether those charges should be allotted to the vicar or taken out of the parsonage. Has been with lord Conyers, who says that his agreement with Cromwell was only to give bonds if, after the survey of the parsonage, his debt were more or less than 250*l.*, and that he is not required to seal the bonds till Cromwell has examined the survey. Doubts not my Lord Warden and the Council have informed him of all news, and that Thos. Wharton, who is now with him, can instruct him of the same. Came today to his poor house at York. Is commanded by my Lord Warden and the Council to be at Newcastle on Monday night to meet the Scotch Commissioners. Hears that several persons are laboring to George Paulet, in the absence of Master Paulet, to have the wardship of "my daughter Rykbee's son and heir." Has no answer to divers letters. York, 30 Aug.

PS. in his own hand.—Cawe Mylles are still in the charge of Geo. Douglas at a cost of 15*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* a month to the King. They have cost altogether up to the 27th, 191*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.*

31 Aug. **1049.** SIR THOMAS AUDELEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Has received his letters this Sunday, 31 Aug., and has sent his servant to North, clerk of the Parliament, with letters to send him the Act of Annates, without which he cannot make the ratification desired by the King. Hopes shortly to be well enough to visit the King, but is troubled with a marvellous faint and feeble heart with intermittent fever. Today, being his ill day, has fallen into a great sweat, of which he hopes health will ensue. Colchester, 31 Aug.

Encloses a letter received last night by Jakys Darnell of Manytre, the contents of which he commanded him by no means to disclose. *Signed:* Thomas Audeley, k., Chancellor.

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Cromwell, Esq.

31 Aug. **1050.** SIR JOHN RUSSELL* to CROMWELL.

R. O. Whereas I moved your Mastership to ask the King for a hospital or chantry in Wyche, co. Worc., for a friend of mine: I find that the Chancellor of the diocese has directed inquiry to be made of the right of presentation. After a search in the rolls I could find nothing touching the King's gift for the same; but the prior of Worcester, Sir Humph. Stafford, showed evidence of the title. The jury could not agree, and the thing lapsed. I wrote to Sir John Russell, who attended the court, on the subject, and desire your favorable consideration. Streynsham, 31 Aug.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* of the Council.

31 Aug. **1051.** SIR JAMES FITZGERALD to HENRY VIII.

Lamb. MS. 602, f. 42. St. P. II. 179. Has received by the Master of the Rolls in Ireland lately assigned the King's letters to him and his brother Richard. Will return with the Master of the Rolls, if Henry wishes. His brother the Deputy bears him extreme ill-will for his services to Sir Wm. Skeffington when Deputy, and puts unreasonable impositions on his lands. Without relief from Henry, all his subjects in Kildare and Carlagh will be utterly destroyed. In Carlagh, the duke of Norfolk's property, the tenants have been forced to leave their lands. Dublin, 31 Aug. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

* Of Worcestershire.

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— Aug. **1052.** Sale of Meat.

R. O. Circular [to the justices in different counties] for putting in force the Act of last session [24 Hen. VIII. c. 3.] for the sale of beef, mutton, and veal by the butchers by weight, and at a certain price. As the butchers say they cannot supply themselves without loss, and some are compelled to leave occupying, you are to call before you those who are reputed notable graziers in that shire, or who have any quantity of meat in their hands, warning them to comply with the Act; and in case of obstinacy, we authorise you to take and sell beef, mutton, and veal at the statute rate to supply the wants of the shire, and also of the city of London, as request shall be made to you. Windsor, — Aug. 25 Hen. VIII.

16 *copies.*

1053. Henry VIII. to [Hawkins].

R. O. St. P. VII. 532. Thanks him for his letters of the — inst., and for his behaviour in the matters committed to his charge. As to the report at the Emperor's Court about the ill-treatment of the lady Katherine princess dowager, and the lady Mary, is surprised that the Emperor or his Council should believe anything about his proceedings but what is godly and honorable. He may deny this report in all cases, for the lady Katherine's house, offices, and servants are arranged as well as can be devised, and the same of the lady Mary. If the Emperor seems to believe it, he must say that the King is surprised he should do so without first informing him of it, and so finding out the truth. Henry would have acted thus to the Emperor.

Draft, pp. 5. *In Tuke's hand.*

1054. Correspondence of Charles V.

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 90. B. M. "Memoriale di Inglaterra."

The king of England had sent for the master of the Queen's household and arranged for a restitution of her old servants. It is thought that he has already done something about it.

The King's relenting was caused by the Emperor's having urged on the English ambassador that the Queen ought to be restored to her ancient dignity.

It is said that the English nobles are ill-disposed towards Anne on account of her pride and the insolence and bad conduct of her brothers and relations. For the same reason the King's affection for her is less than it was. He now shows himself in love with another lady, and many nobles are assisting him in the affair.

Ital., pp. 2, *modern copy. Endd.:* Memoriali di Inglaterra. Nuevas de Inglaterra que embia el conde de Cifuentes.

1055. [News from Flanders.]*

R. O. Pocock, II. 505. "The Pope hath sent a post to the French king that he woll cause the duke of England (Norfolk) home again, or else he will not come down to speak with him." The Pope has cursed the four bishops of England who were the cause of the King's marriage. He is more indignant at them than at the King. The French king will take part with the Emperor as long as the King keeps his new queen.

P. 1.

* This paper is in the same handwriting as some others, which appear to be the reports a spy sent into the Low Countries.

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1056. [CROMWELL'S] "REMEMBRANCES."

R. O. The death of the abbot of Bewley and bp. of Bangor.* The staplers of London. The answer of my lord of Canterbury. The death of the White Friar. Letters from my lord of Norfolk. The depeche of John de Lawssaw (Le Sauche). The saying of the French ambassador. Of Master Treasurer's letters. Of Mr. Hawkyns' letters. Of Mr. Hakkett's letters. Of the Lubykes, and what I have done therein with the alderman of the Stylyard. For the depeche of the letters of the sheriffs. For my lord of Suffolk's end. For the mending of the staplers' bill in articles. The death of the Chief Justice of Ireland. For the answer to the Warden of the Five Ports' letters. Of the hostility in Ireland between the earls of Osserey and Kyldare, and letters to be devised therefor. A letter to Robt. Fowler for Mrs. Somersette's "heryng howsys." To send for the alderman of the Stylyard. For the depeche of the French king's letters in French. To make a search through the Book of Knights for the names of them that shall be enclosed in the King's letters. To know what answer the King will have made to the letters sent to Sir Edw. Guldford.

Hol., pp. 2. *Endd.:* Remembrauncis.

2. "Remembrances."

R. O. To know what things that I do lack warrant for, and to cause a warrant to be made thereof to be signed. To send a letter to my lord Husse for such nursery stuff as is there. To cause Mr. Tuke's warrants to be signed, and also to be sought up. To know whom the King will have to be commissioners for the abbey of Bewley. Of the answer of the merchants of the Stylyerd for the Lubecks. "When his pleasure shall be to intimate to him that shall be bishop of Bangor." To know who shall be his Chief Justice in Ireland. To know what his Grace will do for the hostility between the earls of Ossory and Kyldare. For the sending out of all the King's letters to the sheriffs. For signing of the letters for the Staple. For pricking the names of the convicts in Salisbury. For signing the bill for the King's stud. For the bill for the "Princes" (Princess's) jewels. To send to the abbot of Westminster for his end. To the abbot of Colchester. To the abbot of Burton. Letters for a buck for my lord Thomas, and for the Scot's goods of Grimsby.† To the abbot of Malmesbury for his end. To survey what payments shall be due to the King at Michaelmas, Christmas, and at this time. To survey all the King's obligations, and to make a true book of them, to the intent they may be put in suit. To know how far those obligations be which have already been put in suit, as well for corn as otherwise, at the King's suit. A letter to be directed to my lord of Ely's executors. To speak with the King, that he grant none election for Bewlay without desire of *congé*. For the farm of Nasyngbury to Mr. Parre.

In Cromwell's hand, pp. 2. *Endd.*

1057. PAYMENTS.

R. O. Warrant for the following payments:—

Rewards to Fred. duke of Spruce's servant, 30 cr. of the sun = 7*l.* To John Alyn, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, 10*l.* To Steph. Vaughan, for his diets at 10*s.* a day in Almayne, 40*l.* [To Chr. Mounte] . . a day for our like affairs in Almayne, 30*l.* To the said Chr. Mounte, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for his fee for a quarter of a year due at Michaelmas next. Reward to Thos. Legh, LL.D., for his costs from London to Ampthill and to Donstable, 5*l.* To Richard . . . . . ., to be distributed . . . . . "of two cesses [for the inning of the] mershes at Lesen." To Giles Lever and others, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in reward for conveying Sir Jas. Harryson, clk., accused of treason, from

* Died 17 Aug. † This mem. is struck out.

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1057. PAYMENTS—*cont.*

Faryngton, Lanc., to London. To Jas. Bek of London, in alms to the Friars Observants of Greenwich, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Reward to the post that brought news from Steph. Vaughan, 20*s.* To the messenger that went to my lord of Canterbury, 7*s.* 6*d.* To Thos. Pyerson, potycary to the late lord Cardinal, 10*l.* in part payment of a larger sum due to him by Wolsey "f[or c]erteyne confeccions and medycynes [de]lyvered to the same late reverend father in his lyfe time." To "John . . . . . Freers Carmelytes, 9*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; that is to say, 6*l.* 10*s.* parcel of the same 9*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* f . . . . . of Dr. James Calchus, to hym late prested by the sayde p[rovyncial] . . ., 8*d.*, residue of the same 9*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, to the sayde provyn[cyal] . . . . . "

In Cromwell's hand, pp. 4. On the fourth page, in the same hand, are the following memoranda:—

"Abbot of Westm., 1,000.
Abbot of Colchester, 200.
Abbot of Athelney, 100.
Abbot of Malmesbury, 1,000.
Abbot of Burton, 100.

1058. [PENSIONS?]

R. O. To Sir Ant. Browne, 171$\frac{3}{7}$ cr. of the sun = 40*l.* To Sir Wm. Powlett, 285$\frac{3}{4}$ cr. of the sun = 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* To the duke of Norfolk, 1,428$\frac{4}{7}$ cr. of the sun = 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To lord Rochford, 428$\frac{4}{7}$ cr. of the sun = 100*l.* To Sir Francis Bryan, 428$\frac{4}{7}$ cr. of the sun = 100*l.*

P. 1. *In Cromwell's hand.*

1059. JOHN FEILD.

R. O. His petition to the Lord Chancellor and the Council. The day after Twelfth Day 21 Hen. VIII., Sir Thos. More, then being Lord Chancellor, had the petitioner, with others, brought to his place at Chelsea, and there kept him for 18 days, then set him at liberty, taking bonds for his appearance in the Star Chamber eight days after, *i.e.* Candlemas Eve. He was then sent to the Fleet, where he remained till Palm Sunday two years after. He was at first kept so close that none but his keeper was allowed to visit him, and closed up with those who were most straitly handled; often searched, sometimes at midnight; and snares were laid for him. Between Michaelmas and All Hallowtide, after his committal, there was taken from him a Greek vocabulary, price 5*s.*, and Cyprian's works, and Sir Thomas More's Supplication of Souls. On Palm Sunday, which was also Our Lady's Day,* two officers of the Fleet, Geo. Porter and John Butler, took the petitioner to a ward, and after long searching took his purse from his girdle, containing 10*s.*, sent him for necessaries, and, returning the purse, kept the money, for their fees, as they said. He was then carried from the Fleet, without being allowed to take his bedding, and delivered to the Marshalsea, by order of the King and Sir Thos. More. On Sunday before Rogation week he fell sick of the house sickness, and on Whitsun Monday was carried out on four men's backs, to be delivered to his friends. They then took from him 10 more shillings. On his coming abroad again, when Sir Thos. More, who had given up the chancellorship, heard thereof, he made means with the bishops of Winchester and London and the duke of Norfolk that the petitioner should be again attached by the keeper of the Marshalsea; and he was remanded to prison until St. Laurence Day, when further things were taken from him. He was then delivered, under surety

* The writer should have said, "Our Lady's Eve." Palm Sunday fell on 24 March, the eve of Lady Day, in 1532.

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to appear the first day of the next term; and has thus been at liberty 12 months and more, waiting daily from term to term. He now desires to be clearly discharged, and that his books and money may be returned.
P. 1. *Endd.*

1060. Grants in August 1533.

August.

Grants.

1. For the Benedictine monastery of Burton-upon-Trent, Cov. and Lich. dioc. Assent to the election of Wm. Edis, monk and third prior of the said monastery, as abbot. Guildford, 30 July 25 Hen.VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 13, *dated* 1 *Aug.*

2. Gerard Warde. Presentation to the parish church of Straddessell, Norwich dioc., void by death. Bretons, 4 Aug.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 17.

3. John Bothe, S.T.P., the King's chaplain. Licence to acquire from John Assheton, John Jacson, Charles Bothe, and Docea Bothe, the whole estate which they have in a fourth part of the demesne lands of the manor of Hakensall *alias* Hakensawe, Lanc., a moiety of another fourth of the same, and the other moiety of the same fourth part; and in the chief messuage, site, &c. of the manor of Saghton, Cheshire, a pasture in Saghton called Medoasshedale, and a close of land in Saghton called Caldlaiffeld, another called Beggers Brogh in Saghton, another in Saghton called Little Asshedale near Churchenheth, another in Saghton called "the Newehay," and another close or pasture called "the Nether shepe hay," divided into two closes in Saughton, another pasture of land in Saghton called Shepehay *alias* Over Shepehay, and a windmill in Saghton, with all tithes, &c.; notwithstanding the Act 21 Hen. VIII. forbidding spiritual persons to hold lands by lease. Guildford, 2 Aug. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Brettons, 11 Aug.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 17.

4. Rob. Curson, Wm. Lye, Roger Fyssher, and Thos. Oseley. Next presentation to a canonry and prebend in the collegiate church of Warwick. Chersey, 10 Aug. 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Brettons, 18 Aug.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 17.

5. Sir John Arundell. Wardship and marriage of Rob. Bekett, son and heir of Gilbert Bekett, deceased. Westm., 23 Aug. 25 Hen. VIII.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 16 (*undated*).

6. For the college of Plecy, Essex. Congé d'élire to the fellows of the said college, on the death of Chr. Johnson, late master. Westm., 24 Aug. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

1061. Rowland Lee to Cromwell.

R. O.

I thank you for your late letter. You shall ever find in me a faithful lover and chaplain. I never labored for myself but to help my poor kindred and others. Concerning the licence for Mr. Eygram, Mr. Clyffe, now parson, affirms that you have agreed he shall have the arrears. Please, therefore, send your letters to that effect. I thank you for my lord of Rutland. Be good master to Robert, Oliver Suthworthe's kinsman, now in durance in the Tower. He has done the King good service in the Scottish field, and was there sore hurt. Poverty only constrained him. Remember the master and fellows of Christ College, Cambridge. London, Monday morning.
Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* My loving friend.

1062. Thomas Bedyll to Cromwell.

1 Sept.

Otho, C. x. 167 b. B. M. Pocock's Records, II. 509.

Received his letters begging him to obtain from the Archbishop such determinations of the Universities as were exhibited to him at Dunstable. The Archbishop had similar notice, and for that cause rode to the Court this morning. As he will not come to Otford tomorrow night, will not be able to obtain them, but if he has not taken them to the King, Bedyll will bring them to London as soon as he can. Before they are sent out of the kingdom, desires that they should be carefully looked over; for some make not best for

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1062. THOMAS BEDYLL to CROMWELL—*cont.*

the purpose, and lean much to the point *quod Papa ex causa possit dispensare contra jus divinum.* The bishop of Winchester and the Almoner* will easily separate those which make most for our purpose from those that halt. Otford, Monday, 1 Sept.

Hol., mutilated. Add.: Of the Council.

1 Sept. R. O. **1063.** SIR THOMAS AUDELEY to CROMWELL.

Has received his letter by the King's pursuivant this Monday, very early in the morning, showing that the King desires his attendance tonight or early tomorrow. Is sorry that from the state of his health, of which he wrote in his last, he cannot comply without peril of his life. Will repair to London by as long stages as he can bear, but cannot hope to be there before Thursday night. Colchester, 1 Sept. *Signed:* Thomas Audeley, k., Chauncelor.

P. 1. *Add.:* To his most loving friend Mr. Cromwell, Esquire.

1 Sept. R. O. **1064.** CROMWELL to LORD LISLE.

The King is displeased at the desire of Lisle and the mayor of Calais to have new provisions for restraining of corn, and thinks he ought not to be importuned for such like business. Marvels that Lisle is so soon inclined to every man's device. ". . . ye and . . . . . reportyd . . . . . nite meon (?) . . . . . causes as me semythe . . . . . nother . . . . . ne gentilwymen; for although my lady be right honorable and wise, yet in soche causes as longeth to your auctorite, her advice and discretion can little prevail." London, 1 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1, *mutilated. Add.*

1 Sept. R. O. **1065.** NEWS FROM FLANDERS.

Within eight days the Easterlings took at sea two ships of Flanders laden with herring, and gave a bill in payment to the Flemings, directed to the fellowship of Easterlings at Bruges, by whom it has been cashed. The two ships are therefore retained to assist the Easterlings, as well in England as in the Eastland. They say they intend to do a great act before Michaelmas. The King has been judged in the court of Rome to take back the Queen his wife, and his daughter as legitimate and right heir to the Crown; ["upon the which sentence his Grace hath appealed; after the which appellation the Pope"]; † and if the King will not obey, he and all princes who assist him will be excommunicated, and his realm interdicted. The Emperor intends sending an ambassador to the King with loving letters urging him to incline to the Pope's ordinance, and not incur the indignation of God. If the King will not consent the Pope will summon all Christian princes to make war on England by Easter next. They say in Flanders "that the King is abused by the new Queen, and that his gentlemen goeth daily a playing where they woll, and his Grace abides by her all the day long, and dare not go out for the rumor of the people. Also they say the said new Queen is brought a-bed with a monster, or else that she bare is born dead. Also these gentlemen of Flanders liketh the King's grace to the count Bawdewyn of Flanders, the which was abused by diabolic illusions."

Pp. 2. *Dated at the head,* 1 Sept.

* Edw. Foxe. † Struck out.

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2 Sept. R. O. **1066.** JOHN COKE to CROMWELL.

A post from Ancona to certain merchant strangers brings news that Andres Doreo on the 2 Aug. left Sicily with 29 galleys, 23 ships, and about 10,000 men, well appointed, to rescue Corona besieged with 60 galleys by the Turks. The Morea is in insurrection. The Sophi has begun war against the Turk with a great host. Two gentlemen have come to Antwerp with 8 sumpter mules of the duke of Milan's ambassador, gorgeously accoutred. The Ambassador himself is coming through Germany to accomplish the marriage of the Duke and the eldest daughter of the king of Denmark. Antwerp, 2 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor.

2 Sept. R. O. **1067.** JOHN ABBOT OF HYDE to CROMWELL.

Is wholly bound to Cromwell for his goodness. Has received by Wriothesley his letter of 30 Aug., declaring the King's goodness in nominating him to be bishop of Bangor, and desiring his presence in 14 days. Your favor has comforted me in my sickness more than I can express. As Mr. Wriothesley showed me your pleasure that I should give the names of those who have spoken evil against me and my house, although it is not my part to be accuser, yet for the public weal I will do so. Thos. Merwell, of Penton, Hants, on the 17th May last asked of Rafe Gunter, of Andever, in presence of Joan his wife, whether he would go to London to see the news; and on Gunter saying No, used the words reported by Gunter himself in the enclosed letter under his hand. Hyde, 2 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Sealed.*

2 Sept. R. O. **1068.** OUDART DU BIES to LORD LISLE.

I send you the head of a boar killed yesterday, which destroyed two of my best greyhounds in hunting it. I must try and get other greyhounds. If you like the boar's head let me know, and I will try and get more. Boulogne, 2 Sept. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

3 Sept. Vienna Archives. **1069.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Six days ago I received your letters of 18 July, with those addressed to the Queen, which I immediately sent to her, informing her of the rest of the news, as commanded. She has written to me that she has received more joy and consolation from the said letters than from the news brought to her at the same instant of the sentence given at Rome in her favor. And not without cause ought she to prefer the continuance of your Majesty's good will to the news of the sentence, for your support may help her; but without it, considering the obstinacy of those concerned, the sentence will do little good; in contempt of which (*en dessaie en relipende*, qu. *defiance ou vilipende?*) the King has lately taken into his hands the revenues of the bishoprics of cardinal Campeggio and of the auditor of the Chamber,—which shows very little inclination to obey the sentence; though some think this a much better sign, because he is so desperate and makes such brags, that after his anger is over he will put water in his wine, and return to the right road, provided that the Pope is resolute, whom he is trying by these grimaces to intimidate. Of this I think the Queen will inform you by the first messenger, if the spies round about give her an opportunity (*luy donnant les espiez quella au tourd relaiz de pouvoer escripre*), which she has not been able to do yet; and she has begged me to excuse her to your Majesty, and request you on her part if you will be so gracious as to send persons to persuade the King

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1069. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

to obey the sentence, to instruct them to remonstrate with him, and, if necessary, with the Parliament, against making any change in the goods she has hitherto had assigned for her support and dower (*arrez matrimoniales*), of which it is reported they mean to deprive her in the coming Parliament, which will begin about the end of October. At this she is more afflicted than with anything else that has hitherto occurred; for she always thought that so long as she kept this, which is the usual portion of queens, that she was not entirely dispossessed of her estate and dignity; and, moreover, it will deprive some of her domestic servants of the remuneration she had given them out of the said goods. Thinks it superfluous to write about sending men to make these persuasions, but as the Queen has written to him twice about it, could not omit to mention it. Till now no change has been made in her treatment, whatever threats have been used. I am endeavouring to obtain the treaties and documents about the said *consignation de biens*, which being obtained I will do my best to prevent the said injury.

In regard to what the duke of Norfolk said to me about the interview of the Pope and king of France, there has been no question about it since.

The authors of those proposals still profess (?) (*se tiennent par le bec*) never to have put them forward, because their suggestions are turned into ridicule. As to those about Andrea Doria, it has been equally out of the question to revive them, but if there were an opportunity I should not fail to reply according to your command.

The duke of Norfolk arrived at Court the day before yesterday, having come from France in post. Immediately on his arrival it was proposed to send to this meeting at Nice, to the king of France, the bishop of Winchester, who left this morning. There is some report also that the archbishop of Canterbury will follow him; and I have not yet learned whether he is going to the Pope, or to whom. The duke of Richmond is also returning from France to marry the daughter of Norfolk, and it is said the King will send him to Ireland as governor of that country. There has lately been sent to the Tower a Scotch gentleman, taken upon the sea, who was going to Rome to solicit, in the name of the Scotch king, against the archbishop of St. Andrew's, who, as I have written, is attainted of treason. This capture will not promote the peace or truce for which Beauvois is still here awaiting a new commission and letters from the king of France to return to Scotland. Some think the king of Scots will for all this consent to a truce, to give him time to accomplish his marriage and to make some alliance, without which he does not intend to make any enterprise for the invasion of this kingdom; for if money fail him the angelots and practices of those here might make his men stumble, and do him an ill turn, as has happened to several of his predecessors.

The ships of Lubeck wishing to fight the 15 hulks which had arrived at Rye, as I wrote in my last, caused one of their chief captains to land, to obtain the favor of the inhabitants of the said port, and ask them to allow them to land some artillery, the better to injure the said hulks. But those of the said port having received the King's command, granted at my solicitation, to assist your Majesty's subjects, not only refused his request, but apprehended him; on which the said ships, astonished, drew down their flags, and hoisted sail for their own country, leaving their captain prisoner, who gives assurance (*se fait fort*) that everything that has been taken will be restored to the English and Spaniards, provided they will let him go to Lubeck on parole. But the King and Council, who have taken the affair much to heart, will not accept his assurance, but require him to get the Easterlings to pay or give security on his behalf. As for the seven ships which I wrote were in

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the fleet of Lubeck, two were Spaniards, of which they gave *congé* to one and to all the men, giving them letters to the factor of Portugal at Antwerp, for recompence of their damages in an action which one of the company raised against the said factor.

The King holding it certain by the report of his physicians and astrologers that the Lady would bear a son, has determined to hold rejoicings and solemn jousts to make up for (*pour regor de*) the shortcomings of the last, which were shameful and beggarly, and already some of the Lady's favorites have sent to Flanders to buy horses. The King has taken from his treasures one of the richest and most triumphant beds (*lictz*) which was given for the ransom of a duke of Alençon. It was well for the Lady that it was delivered to her two months ago, for she would not have had it now; because, being full of jealousy, and not without cause, she used some words to the King at which he was displeased, and told her that she must shut her eyes, and endure as well as more worthy persons (*aussy bien que vailloient mieulx quelle*), and that she ought to know that it was in his power to humble her again in a moment more than he had exalted her. By reason of which words there has been some grudge, and *façon de faire*, so that the King has been two or three days without speaking to her. No doubt these things are lovers' quarrels, to which we must not attach too great importance, yet many who know the King's disposition consider them a very favorable commencement for the recall of the Queen.

On Sunday next the duke of Suffolk will be married to the daughter of a Spanish lady named lady Willoughby. She was promised to his son, but he is only ten years old; and although it is not worth writing to your Majesty the novelty of the case made me mention it.

The Duke will have done a service to the ladies who can point to his example when they are reproached, as is usual, with marrying again immediately after the death of their husbands. The King has given him, in compensation, I think, for the expence he had in the burial of his late wife, the fruits of a vacant bishopric*, which will amount to more than 12,000 ducats. Thanks the Emperor for promising to remember him in the distribution of benefices. London, 3 Sept. 1533.

Fr., hol., pp. 5, from a modern copy.

3 Sept. **1070.** The Bailly of Troyes to Francis I.

Camusat, 139. Has received his letters sent by the duke of Norfolk, who arrived Aug. 30. He has completely satisfied Henry of Francis' friendship. He has asked whether the Bailly has orders to hold at the font the child of which the Queen is pregnant, if it is a boy. Replied that he had no such orders, but would write about it. The King said the Queen would probably be delivered before an answer could be had; and Norfolk said he had spoken to Francis about it, and asked him, on the Queen's part, if the Bailly or some other on his behalf might hold the said child, which he said Francis had agreed to. Asks his pleasure. The King means the child, if a boy, to be named Edward or Henry. In accordance with Norfolk's account of what he arranged with Francis, the King is sending the bishop of Winchester to him.

The king of Scotland has taken a truce for 20 days, and the Commissioners have again met to conclude a truce for a year, if possible. Now that Norfolk has come, hopes that matters will go on better. London, 3 Sept. 1533.

Fr.

* This must be Ely.

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1071. EDWARD FOXE to CROMWELL.

R. O. The King has commanded him to send Cromwell the commissions made to Dr. Boner, Dr. Aldrige, Thurlbye, and Goodriche, in order that he may cause a similar commission to be addressed to the bishop of Winchester, Sir Francis Brian, and Mr. Wallopp; "that they joinctely, or two of them, may have like autoritee and power to intimate the Kinges appeale at this diett." It must be at Greenwich tomorrow by 8 a.m. ready sealed with the broad seal.

These are the King's orders, word for word. At the "first brunt," the matter seemed strange, but he now sees that all that is necessary is a commission similar to the other, sealed with the privy seal. "Trusting we shall se youe here shortely. At Grenewiche this evenyng."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* "Of the Privy Council."

3 Sept. **1072.** JOHN DEYTHYKE, Priest, to ———

Titus, B. xi. 396. B. M. St. P. II. 180. Desires to be recommended to his good mastership and to his lady. Here the people are very well disposed and full of abstinence. Their accustomed ceremony is to refrain [from] flesh on Wednesday, but now they are much more full of devotion, for they abstain also on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday. This is a very sore abstinence. Trusts he will hear there will be many saints among them, "but they play the fox's part, 'Fie of hens,' when he could not reach them." All the butchers in Dublin have not enough beef to sell as would make one mess of brose. So they use white meat very well in Dublin, except in my lord of Dublin's house, or where they have their own provision. The cause is that they are nightly robbed. Five or six preys have been taken out of St. Thomas within 10 days, one butcher having lost 220 kine. Another cause is that "the country is so quiett" that they dare not ride a mile out of the town to buy victuals. When they complain to the Deputy, the wind has blown him so in the ears that he cannot hear. It is a common saying, "Who is so deaf as he that list not to hear." The poor butchers are remedyless, and have closed up their shops, and taken to "makyng of prekes," thinking there is a new Lent. Since the sight of the King's letters, the Deputy has conveyed the King's ordnance out of the castle into his own country, and fortifies his castles with them. Thinks this means no good. Dublin, 3 Sept.

Hol., p 1.

3 Sept. **1073.** ORDNANCE ACCOUNTS.

R. O. Moneys due to the following persons:—

To Raphe Wilde of Thistilworthe, Midd., for 163 "strakes," 119 doz. nails, 32 "repayres," 22 washers, 12 linchpins, and 11 "dowlegis," delivered to the Tower of London "towards the showing and garnishing of the King's great wheels for his great ordnances" belonging to the town of Berwick, in all $m^l m^l m^l v j^c iij$. q. (36 cwt. 3 qrs.), 7 lb., at 2*d.* per lb. = 34*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* To Will. Tempille, the King's fletcher, for 310 sheaves of new livery arrows delivered at 18*d.* a sheaf, "which arrows came in when the French ambassadors came into the Tower for the sight of the King's ordnances," 23*l.* 5*s.*; also for the "new nocking, new feathering, new heading, and new trimming" of 500 sheaves of old arrows which came from the wars when the duke of Suffolk was captain-general in France, at 9*d.* a sheaf, and were received to the King's use by Sir Edmund Walsingham, lieutenant of the Tower, one of the Commissioners for the view of the office of the King's ordnance, 3 Sept. 25 Hen. VIII. To Rob. Beele of London, grocer, for rent of a great house, rooms, and yard, in Southwark on the Thames side, wherein were laid the King's stuff procured beyond sea by Will. Sayntpeere, of London, mercer, viz., barrel boards, demi-barrel boards, and firkin boards, which lay there five years,

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at a rent of 20*s.* a year; which stuff was taken and viewed at the departing of Sir Will. Skeffington to Ireland as the King's lieutenant, and afterwards delivered to certain coopers in Southwark, and made into gunpowder barrels; "and after they were filled with the King's gunpowder within the Tower; which powder lay in worm-eaten vessels and casks decayed," 20 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII., 100*s.* To Rob. Oldring, dwelling at Andrew Morys quay, for wharfage of seven of the King's great brazen pieces of ordnance, which were broken in Calais, and lay at the said quay three years, till they were broken up and cast into field-pieces at the King's commandment, by the Italian gunfounders of Salisbury place, and by Peter Bawde, French gunfounder in Houndsditch, 2 March 24 Hen. VIII., 60*s.* To John Wilshire and Thos. Hixson, wardens of the Fletchers of London, for searching the King's livery arrows in the Tower of London, that were "fectyffe" or decayed in the nocks, or moth or worm eaten, and "showing" the best, and sorting them from the arrows that were not decayed, 21 March [2]4 Hen. VIII., 4*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* To Thos. Jaxson of London, joiner, for "helving" and trimming 6,000 of the King's black fighting bills, at 1*d.*, each; and for 4,000 of "bylle helves of asshe for the helvinge of 4,000 of the same billes," at 6*s.* 8*d.* the hundred; and for 6,000 nails called "broodes" spent in the "helving" of the said black bills, at 2*s.* 6*d.* a thousand; in all 39*l.* 20*d.* To Will. Huxley, clerk of the Ordnance in the Tower of London, for surplusage laid out by him above the money he received for the casting of brass ordnance by Peter Bawde, French gunfounder in Houndsditch, 25*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

Pp. 9.

4 Sept. **1074.** HARRY HUTTOFT to CROMWELL.

R. O. Ellis, 3 Ser. II. 242.

I received yours of the 29th Aug. Everything shall be fulfilled Among the "newilties pretendid" for a present to the King's highness, are these:—two musk cats, three little monkeys, a "marmazat," a shirt of fine cambric entirely wrought with white silk, which is very fair, a chest of India nuts, containing 40 greater than a man's fist, 4 pots of earth, painted, called "purselandes." Before they are presented the merchant saith that to every one of these shall be added certain "preparis," as chains of gold and silver with collars. He has besides in a little bark 100 cases of sugar, and in all these will be ordered by your commandment. I thank you for your goodness to the present abbot of Beaulieu, for whom I was a petitioner. 4 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

[4 Sept.] **1075.** SIR THOS. AUDELEY to the ABBOT OF ST. ALBANS.

R. O.

The earl of Wiltshire of his gentleness and good will has given him the interest of the high stewardship of their monastery, and delivered two patents under the convent seal accordingly. He desires your Lordship to be as good lord to me as to himself. Begs him to grant to Arthur Clerk the reversion of offices held by Newport. Old Ford, Thursday before the Nativity of Our Lady.

Copy, p. 1. *Headed:* To the right hon., &c. *Endd.:* My Lord Chancellor's letter to the abbot of St. Albones.

5 Sept. **1076.** GEORGE HAMPTON to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I send you "9 pices, which be fantasies." They are made here in Paris. I beg you will be so good master to me, "when my quarinputythe (*quare impedit?*) shall be called," that I may have justice. By so doing you shall have a young man at your service. Paris, 5 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

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5 Sept. **1077.** ——— to [CROMWELL].

R. O. Gives information against a priest named Sir William, who, in communication with Thomas Bispin and Robert Wyman of the town of Rye, on the 5th Sept., had said :—

"Owghe good Lord! what danger should it be to us, if our holy father the Pope should now send in among us an excommunication. What misery were the people of this realm in by the days of king John, who standing accursed by the Pope, there was neither corn, grass, nor fruits growing within this realm!" Whereunto it was answered, "As for the Pope's curse is but words, and it is thought that no like effect will follow in our days." On being asked whether, if the Pope made war on the realm, the subjects of it were not bound to resist, he answered, "No, marry! for the Pope is above all kings and princes of the world, and hath power both of body and soul; whereas the King hath power but of the body only." Not only the priest but the friars have "their chief communication in houses" about this matter, and tell the people that "if the Pope curse us, then will the Emperor and the Danes destroy all this realm, because the King hath married this marriage, and none will take the King's part, but only hereticks which will not obey the Pope." So are the common people seduced and brought into a murmuring.

P. 1, *broad sheet. Endd. by Tuke:* "The accusation of a priest by men of Rye."

5 Sept. **1078.** The DUKE OF NORFOLK to CRANMER.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 30 b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 255. Signifying the King's pleasure that Cranmer send up immediately all books and writings, sealed or signed by learned men, in justification of the King's great cause; also all his own "process in form authentic" touching the same. Greenwich, 5 Sept. [1533]. *Signed.*

Add. Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

5 Sept. **1079.** The DUKE OF SAXONY.

R. O. St. P. VII. 503. The duke of Saxony replies to the king of England's message by Steph. Vaughan :—

1. That he feels himself highly honored by the proposal, on which Vaughan himself insisted, that Vaughan should remain some time in the Duke's court as the King's ambassador; but he considers himself unworthy of such distinction, and thinks it might be ill taken by the Emperor, as it has not been usual hitherto for German electors to have ambassadors at their courts. 2. That unless there are other reasons for the step than those declared by the envoy, it would do no good. 3. He wishes the King to be informed of his condition, and will be glad to gratify him in anything for the love he bears to the House of Saxony. That he and the other German princes have sent no ambassador to England since the death of his father John duke of Saxony, is only because they have had nothing to write. 5 Sept. 1533.

Lat., pp. 3.

6 Sept. **1080.** MAGNUS, SIR THOS. CLIFFORD, SIR RALPH ELLERKER, the younger, and THOS. WHARTON to HENRY VIII.

Cal. B. II. 24. B. M. St. P. IV. 658. Wrote lately that the Commissioners of Scotland were to have been here on Monday last by appointment. Their servants arrived that day to prepare for them, but in consequence of the "ragious weder" they could not come till Tuesday night. On Wednesday they met. Perceived them to be "some deal" strange, but not so much as before. Told them roundly

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it was not for Henry's honor to allow so many prorogations. Showed them the minute signed by the King's hand for concluding a truce, declaring how honorably it was couched, and demanded an answer, Yea or Nay. without change of a word. Much abashed they demanded a day's respite. On Friday they desired, as they were but two personages for their whole realm, to have a copy sent to the King their master, offering to remain as they now do in Newcastle till his consent was obtained, and requested a further abstinence till Michaelmas next; which was agreed to, as they supposed the King intended a truce from Michaelmas to Michaelmas. They now say they mean to have Cawemills during the abstinence, and have promised to have answer by Friday next. Northumberland will do everything belonging to his charge. Newcastle, 6 Sept. *Signed.*
Add.

6 Sept. **1081.** VAUGHAN to HENRY VIII.
R. O. To the same effect as his letter to Cromwell, which follows. Wymar,
St. P. VII. 501. 6 Sept. 1533.
Add.

6 Sept. **1082.** STEPHEN VAUGHAN to CROMWELL.
R. O. As I wrote to you from Nuremberg on the 26th Aug., I and Christopher parted there. On the 1st Sept. I arrived at the duke of Saxony's Court, where I awaited his coming five days. On the 6th he sent his Chancellor to me, who brought me to him at a castle in the town of Wymar. He received me with much gentleness, and showed great regard for the King, preferring me before himself in his own house. He speaks neither Latin, French, nor any language but his own. So it was appointed between his Chancellor and me, but at the Duke's request, who I found was ashamed of the lack of language, that I should deliver in writing the articles of my oration, which I had intended to declare in Latin or French. I did so, stayed to dinner, and two hours after received a reply from the Chancellor to the following effect:—that the Duke thought himself unworthy to have an ambassador resident in his Court from so great a King; that it might give rise to suspicions abroad, as no such custom had been used at the Courts of the dukes of Saxony, and that if there was no further cause for it than what appeared in my oration it would be unadvisable. My answer was to the effect as you will see by the same written by the hand of his Chancellor, and enclosed in my letter to the King. I thought it inexpedient to press the matter further, and have determined not to send on the King's letters to the landgrave Van Hesse and the duke of Lunenberg till I know the King's pleasure. I see well neither the duke of Saxony nor any other German prince dare have intelligence with the King, for fear of the Emperor. Though grieved at the result, I mean on the 7th to leave Wymar for Wyttenberg, "which is 20 leagues hence straight from England," remain two days to collect news, and return to Cullen, where I shall await an answer from the King or you. You may send your letters to Herman Ryng, to whom I shall daily resort, addressed "Herman Ryng, the younger, dwelling beside St. Anthony's." You can get messengers every hour to Antwerp, and from that to Cullen. Any of the Greshams or Locke will help to convey the letters. I pray you send my letter to my wife.

The Lutherans are everywhere so mixed with the others that I think they are far the less number. Wymar, 6 Sept.

I must hire a post to carry these letters to Staber to Noremberg, 28 great Dutch miles. I cannot tell where Christopher is. I wish his legation undone, for his answer will be like mine.

Hol., pp. 2, *mutilated. Add.:* Right worshipful.

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6 Sept. **1083.** Laurence Stauber to Cromwell.

Vit. B. xxi. 91. B. M.

Has often desired to write to Cromwell, and now is assured by Stephen Vaughan and Christopher Monthaborinus, lately sent by the King into Germany, of Cromwell's goodwill to him. His servant who has just returned from England says that his speedy return is due to Cromwell's assistance, for which Stauber thanks him, knowing that his only reason for acting thus is Stauber's fidelity to the King. Has spoken to the ambassadors about the King's affairs, and warned them to act with care, as Courts and all other places are now full of eavesdroppers; and has instructed them in the customs of the German courts. Is not influenced so much by the pension of 150 cr. which he receives from the King, as from desire to serve him, for he could get double the amount in the court of king Ferdinand. Will, however, never leave the King's service while he lives.

There is great fear of the pestilence here at Nuremberg, and very many of the citizens have left the town. "Neque non e . . . . . ferre decrevi, neque longe ab illis locis abf . . . . . Stephanum esse scivero. Meum tamen ministr[um] . . . . . Anglia nuper advenit, Noribergæ reliqui, ut si q . . . . . literarum pervenissent, mihi et legatis Regiæ Majestatis celeriter [transmittere] curaret." Has also left orders with his factor at Antwerp to send on at once anything for him from England. Mentioned in his last letters to the King the probable dissolution of the Suabian league. The matter is being discussed at Augsburg, but everything is carefully concealed. The result of such a dissolution would be great changes in the kingdom of Germany.

From Podolia, John the Waywode writes on 13 Aug. at Lamburg, that he has sent an ambassador with 200 horse to the Turk, bearing presents worth 50,000 ducats, and a promise to pay this sum as tribute every year. In addition there were 50 gold and silver cups, and a saddle of gold and ivory, worth 10,000 ducats, which he is said to have taken when the treasure of Hungary was plundered. The ambassadors are instructed to request the Turk not to cease protecting him in Hungary, and not to make peace with the Emperor or Ferdinand. Nuremburg, 8 id. Sept. 1533. *Signed.*

Lat., pp. 3, *mutilated. Add.*

6 Sept. **1084.** Hackett to Cromwell.

R. O. St. P. vii. 505.

Wrote last on the 16th. News of the Hollanders and Lubeckers. An embassy has arrived here from Denmark to make a league with the Emperor. The duke of Milan is to marry the second daughter of Denmark, and De Praet is to come from Spain to conduct her. Two days ago St. Py asked my opinion of the Pope's sentence. I told him that I did not think he acted like a godly prelate, as he knew the whole business two or three years ago, and had deferred sentence. I have received a letter mentioning the meeting of the Pope and French king, and of the Emperor's saying to the Pope he thought he was not inclined to make such an alliance; to which the Pope replied that if he gave his nephew to the Emperor's bastard daughter, there was no reason why he should not give his niece to the French king's legitimate son. As the Queen is ill, he is not sure of his movements. Complains of his allowance. Ghent, 6 Sept. 1533.

The Danish ambassadors have shown the enormities committed by Christiern II. during his reign. He is like to remain a prisoner for life. The Queen here hunts and hawks and rides continually. She rises in the morning at five, and takes her chamber at nine, but for all that is often sick.

Hol. Add.

6 Sept. **1085.** Monsieur de Langey.

See Grants in September, No. 6.

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6 Sept. Camusat, 9. **1086.** FRANCIS I. to M. DE POLIZI, Bailly of Troyes.

Gives him leave to return home, as he has been over there [in England] a long while. Sends in his stead the sieur de Castillon, gentleman of the Chamber, the bearer. Avignon, 6 Sept. 1533. *Signed and countersigned.*

Fr. Add.: A M. le Bailly de Troyes, mon ambr. devers le Roy d'Ang., mon bon frère et perpetuel allié.

1087. RIC. SAMPSON to CROMWELL.

R. O. Reminds him of the complaint of the French ambassador's priest, who says he has been severely handled, that he may know it is seen to before he leaves England.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right honorable Mr. Cromwell, the King's high councillor.

6 Sept. Granvelle, II. 54. **1088.** CHARLES V. to his AMBASSADOR IN FRANCE.

* * * You did well to visit the duke of Norfolk, and we approve of what you said to him, but you ought to have repelled his repeated accusations against us of ingratitude to the king of England; for, all things considered, we think we have done as much for him; and as to the affair of the Queen, honor and conscience have higher claims upon us than his friendship. * * * Monson, 6 Sept. 1533.

Fr.

7 Sept. [Harl. MS. 283, f. 75. B. M. St. P. I. 407. **1089.** QUEEN [ANNE BOLEYN] to LORD COBHAM.

Informs him of the birth of a princess [Elizabeth]. Greenwich, 7 Sept. 25 Hen. VIII.

P. 1. *Add.*

Harl. 787, f. 1. B. M. 2. A similar letter to Thos. Josseline.

Modern copy, p. 1.

[7 Sept.] Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 30 b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 256. **1090.** CRANMER to the DUKE OF NORFOLK.

Has this present Sunday, at a request on the King's behalf, sent to Master Cromewell all the books and writings he had upon the King's great cause. Has despatched a secretary to his Chancellor to procure all his process in the matter, "reduced in form authentic," and bring the same to Norfolk with all speed.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book. Add.

1091. CRANMER to ROSELL.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 31. B. M. C.'s Letters, 256. "Brother Rosell,† in my right hearty wise I commend me to you and to my sister, your bedfellow." I understand your son is clever and studious; either send him to school at Southwell, or send him here to me, so that he lose not altogether his youth. Commend me to your father and mother. Otford.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

† Harold Rosell, of Radcliffe-on-Trent, married Cranmer's sister Dorothy.—Strype Mem. of archbishop Cranmer, vol. i. p. 602.

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1092. CRANMER to his CHANCELLOR.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 31. B. M. C.'s Letters, 256.

Desires him, in accordance with the Archbishop's licence, to admit into the Arches the bearer, Dr. Cave, a civilian.

Ibid.

2. CRANMER to the DEAN [OF THE ARCHES].

On the same subject.

Copies from Cranmer's Letter Book.

1093. CRANMER to DR. TRYGONELL.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 31. B. M. C.'s Letters, 256.

Trygonell is to desire my Lord Chancellor, in Cranmer's name, to favor Mr. Hutton, of London, grocer, in his matter, and instruct him fully about the case.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

1094. CRANMER to BROWGH.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 31. B. M. C.'s Letters, 257.

Summons to appear before Cranmer at Otford on Saturday next. Otford.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book. Add.

7 Sept. R. O.

1095. FREDERIC COUNT PALATINE to HENRY VIII.

Was greatly delighted by the King's letter, brought to him by some noble youths from England. As the King desires him to send some one to him well informed of his mind, sends his secretary, Hubert Thomas. Amberg, 7 Sept. 1533. *Signed.*

Lat., p. 1. *Add. Sealed. Endd.*

7 Sept. R. O.

1096. ANTHONY FOX to CROMWELL.

Writes in behalf of a friend, the baron of Kynderton, married to the writer's wife's sister, requesting him to be favorable to his suit. The Vigil of the Nativity of the B.V.M.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right honorable.

7 Sept. R. O.

1097. LAWSON to CROMWELL.

Hears that the Commissioners at Newcastle make labor for a warrant for their diets, charges, and rewards to be paid by Lawson. Since his last account, has paid Geo. Douglas for keeping Cawe Mylles, and had other expences, so that he has not sufficient for the above purpose. Requests Cromwell to send a warrant to the abbot of St. Mary's, York, to deliver sufficient money, and to inform Lawson of the particulars. Berwick pursuivant has been attending upon them daily. Wishes to know the order of his wages. Hopes Cromwell has received the certificate about lord Conyers' matters. Newcastle, 7 Sept.

Is here attending upon the Commissioners.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

8 Sept. R. O.

1098. LAWSON to CROMWELL.

Writes about the wages of the Commissioners and the pursuivant, as in his letter of 7 Sept. Asks if Magnus shall have any allowance for his diet. My lord of Northumberland keeps a warden court at Newcastle

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today. The Commissioners wrote to the King by the last post, and have commanded him to attend on them till they know what further conclusion shall be had. Asks Cromwell to speak to Paulett's brother concerning his daughter Rykbe's son and heir, and to respite the matter till he comes to London. Newcastle, 8 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

8 Sept. **1099.** VANNES to CROMWELL.

R. O. St. P. VII. 508.

He will learn more from his letters to Norfolk of the coming of the Pope. He does not approve of Marseilles, and is afraid of pirates. News of Doria's engagement with the Turks is uncertain. The Great Master has gone to Marseilles to receive the Pope's niece. On asking the Papal Nuncio what the Pope would do, he said he thought that he would issue monitory briefs, but if the King would not submit, he did not see what he could expect from the Pope. Avignon, 8 Sept. 1533.

Lat., hol. Add.

8 Sept. **1100.** JOHN COKE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

In my last I sent you the song these naughty people here made on the King. Next day I heard it sung in three or four places in Antwerp. As the governor and fellowship had departed to England, I went of my own accord to the governors of the town, as if commissioned by the English merchants, to complain of such ribaldry being suffered. They immediately sent officers to sundry places, and forbad any one to sing the song on pain of imprisonment. Antwerp, 8 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor.

8 Sept. **1101.** FRANCIS I. to HENRY VIII.

Camusat, 9.

Learns by Henry's letters of the 25th ult. his answer to what Francis had written concerning the injury and outrage which duke Francis Sforza had done to him in beheading his ambassador, the escuyer Merveilles. Thanks Henry for taking the matter to heart. With regard to Henry' affair, and the wrong and injury which he says has been done to him by the Pope, and his desire that Francis should resent them, has charged the duke of Norfolk, on his return, to inform Henry of his intentions. At his next interview with the Pope will employ himself in Henry's affair, both with the Pope and elsewhere, so that Henry will see he is as much concerned about it as about his own affairs. Avignon, 8 Sept. 1533.

From a duplicate. Fr.

9 Sept. **1102.** The ENGLISH COMMISSIONERS ON THE BORDERS to CROMWELL.

Calig. B. VII. 207. B. M.

According to the King's command they await the abstinence about to be concluded. Beg that a warrant may be sent by the bearer to Sir George Lawson for their allowances, as Sir Thos. Wharton has not brought it down. Former commissioners have had 20*s.* a day. Ask also for allowance for rewards to heralds and messengers sent from Scotland. For news refer him to their letters sent to the King by the posts. Newcastle, 9 Sept. *Signed:* "Thomas Clyfford—Rauff Ellerkar, younger—Thomas Whartton, k."

P. 1. *Add.:* "To, &c., Master Cromwell, of the King's most honourable Council."

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9 Sept. R. O. **1103.** David à Rixefortt, servant of Laurence Staber, to Cromwell.

Transmits letters despatched by Stephen Vaughan on the 9th Sept. from the court of John Frederic duke of Saxony. His master, Laurence Staber, has left Nurnberg on account of the pestilence, but has deputed the writer to receive and forward their letters. Nuremberg (*Noricum*), 9 Sept. 1533.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. *Add.*

9 Sept. Add. MS. 28,586, f. 1. B. M. **1104.** Dr. Ortiz to Charles V.

Has received his letter of 18 Aug. The *executoriales* have been obtained in accordance with the late sentence, and the Count (of Cifuentes) will send them to Flanders for intimation.

The Pope departed this week, to the great displeasure of everybody. The Queen's case cannot be proceeded with in his absence. The Rota and most of the Consistory remain. Hopes the term fixed, the end of Sept., will not be prolonged.

The Pope took with him a summary of the whole process, to show the French king that he could not act otherwise, and that he has done much less than he might. He has ordered Capisucho, dean of the Rota, judge of this cause, to accompany him; and the auditor Simonetta goes also. Gave him (Simonetta) the Emperor's letter. He says that the other side complain of the delay caused by the Pope's journey, and that the Queen should be written to, to be very careful of those who serve her meat. Wishes that she and the Princess were out of England.

The intimation of the brief, which the Emperor ordered to be sent from Flanders when he was at Bologna, has not come.

Is glad that cardinal Tournon recognizes the injustice of the king of England. He does not, however, consider this a sufficient reason for the French king to make war upon him, as he does not trust the Emperor. Rome, 9 Sept. 1533.

The Imperial Advocate says a terrible thing,—that the Pope told him that he wishes a discussion to be held in his chamber there, to show that what he has done in this case has been well done, to satisfy the French king, and he would like the Advocate to go thither for this purpose. Certainly, if the Pope wishes to have public or private discussions there, it will be against the wish of the Count or Ortiz, and most unreasonable. It will be paying excessive regard to the French king, and a great insult to the Consistory and Holy See, considering the delay in giving sentence, and that a brief has been granted to deprive and excommunicate the archbp. of Canterbury for giving sentence.

Sp., pp. 4, *modern copy.*

1105. Sir Antony Mydelton to Lady Lawson.

R. O. Has been with Mr. Treasurer* according to her orders, to ask his favor touching the benefice of Sotton in Gaudres. He replied that he had consulted with Master Cromwell, but no one should know what they had agreed, and he would not meddle till he knew whether "the Chalon (the Canon's) capacitie" came from Rome or no. "I said, Sir, then it past time, for then he should be in possession." Perceives that the Treasurer favors the Chalon, and that he would prolong the time that the Chalon may have his capacity. Urges her to speed the matter. Will never let the benefices without her

* Lancelot Colyns, treasurer of York.

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counsel. Did not know of the letter sent by Mr. Mansell, nor of his own servant coming up, for he was at Carlisle. York.

Was with the Treasurer before receiving her last letters. He was riding on a visitation.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* To, &c. lady Lawson, in Sedyng Lane, by the White Friars, in London. *Endd.*

1106. ELIZABETH LADY LAWSON to CROMWELL.

R. O. Cromwell's letter to the prior and convent of Merton, touching the benefice of Sotton in Gawtrasse, in favor of her poor kinsman, Anthony Myddulton, has been little regarded. After taking counsel they made answer that they had given the presentation to a canon of their own place, who, as she understands, has sent for a licence to Rome. So the benefice is kept void.

P. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Master Cromwell. *Endd.:* Elizabeth Lawson.

10 Sept. **1107.** ARCHBISHOP LEE to CROMWELL.

R. O. In reply to Cromwell's letter complaining that a canon not *capax* had been presented to the vicarage of Sutton, notwithstanding his long suit in favor of Sir Anthony Middleton. A canon did come to him with presentation and capacity, but he denied him institution, doubting if his capacity would serve. Intended to have given it to a chaplain of his own, but, in deference to Cromwell's letter, is content that the said Anthony shall have it if he be found competent. But as he is very young for a charge which he had intended to commit to a learned man and a good preacher, offers to give him instead the vicarage of Barkwaye, 12 miles from Cambridge, now held by the chaplain whom he meant to promote to Sutton; and, if Cromwell think fit, something else might be added. Scrobie, 10 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Of the Council.

10 Sept. **1108.** WILLIAM PARR to CROMWELL.

R. O. I received your letters, and hear by report of my uncle Sir William Parre that you desire to have the interest and lease of the farm of Nasingburie for such years as I have it. It was bequeathed by my lady my mother to my sister Anne, and her child's portion of 400 marks is to be levied out of it. I propose shortly to be at London, when I shall see you on the matter. Horton, 10 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Of the Council.

10 Sept. **1109.** J. HYNDE to CROMWELL.

R. O. I beg you to remember that I have been a suitor for my poor brother's promotion. It is said here that Dr. Lee will be bishop of Chester. I beg you will help my brother to one of his archdeaconries of Taunton and Cornwall. We will give Dr. Lee such a pension as will be thought reasonable by you. Cambridge, 10 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

10 Sept. **1110.** WILL. HAVYLLOND to CROMWELL.

R. O. I received your letter dated Sutton near Guildford, 4 Aug., for favor to Henry Whithorne to continue in his room. Your request is complied with. The customer, controller and searcher lately seized upon a forfeit, and charged me in the King's name to appear with others before the Council when called for. Let me know whether the said officers can so charge me. Pole, 10 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

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10 Sept. **1111.** The Princess Elizabeth.

Harl. MS. 543, f. 128. B. M. Hall's Chron. f. 217 b.

The christening of lady Elizabeth, daughter to King Henry VIII., the 25th year of his reign, A.D. 1533.

On Sept 7, between three and four o'clock p.m., the Queen was delivered of a fair lady, for whom *Te Deum* was incontinently sung. The mayor, Sir Stephen Pecock, with his brethren and 40 of the chief citizens, were ordered to be at the christening on the Wednesday following; on which day the mayor and council, in scarlet, with their collars, rowed to Greenwich, and the citizens went in another barge.

All the walls between the King's place and the Friars were hanged with arras, and the way strewed with rushes. The Friars' church was also hanged with arras. The font, of silver, stood in the midst of the church three steps high, covered with a fine cloth, and surrounded by gentlemen * with aprons and towels about their necks, that no filth should come into it. Over it hung a crimson satin canopy fringed with gold, and round it was a rail covered with red say. Between the choir and the body of the church was a close place with a pan of fire, to make the child ready in. When the child was brought to the hall every man set forward. The citizens of London, two and two; then gentlemen, squires, and chaplains, the aldermen, the mayor alone, the King's council, his chapel, in copes; barons, bishops, earls; the earl of Essex bearing the covered gilt basons; the marquis of Exeter with a taper of virgin wax. The marquis of Dorset bare the salt. The lady Mary of Norfolk bare the chrisom, of pearl and stone. The officers of arms. The old duchess of Norfolk bare the child in a mantle of purple velvet, with a long train held by the earl of Wiltshire, the countess of Kent, and the earl of Derby. The dukes of Suffolk and Norfolk were on each side of the Duchess. A canopy was borne over the child by lord Rochford, lord Hussy, lord William Howard, and lord Thomas Howard the elder. Then ladies and gentlewomen. The bishop of London and other bishops and abbots met the child at the church door, and christened it. The archbishop of Canterbury was godfather, and the old duchess of Norfolk and the old marchioness of Dorset godmothers. This done, Garter, with a loud voice, bid God send her long life. The archbishop of Canterbury then confirmed her, the marchioness of Exeter being godmother. Then the trumpets blew, and the gifts were given; after which wafers, comfits, and hypocras were brought in. In going out the gifts were borne before the child, to the Queen's chamber, by Sir John Dudley, lord Thos. Howard, the younger, lord Fitzwater, and the earl of Worcester. One side was full of the Guard and King's servants holding 500 staff torches, and many other torches were borne beside the child by gentlemen. The mayor and aldermen were thanked in the King's name by the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, and after drinking in the cellar went to their barge.

Copy in Stow's hand, pp. 4.

Harl. MS. 1,107, f. 31 b. B. M.

2. A similar but shorter account.
Pp. 2.

Add. MS. 6,113, f. 31 b. B. M.

3. Another abridged account, similar to that in Hall and Grafton. At the end is the following sentence: "See the works of God and the mutability of this world; for this queen Anne, that (as afore is showed) was so triumphantly crowned, within three years next ensueing was attainted of high treason, divorced from the King, and her head stricken off; *and this child that was christened with such pomp was, within three years and less, in open court parliament, declared for a bastard, and deprived of the name of princess.*" The sentence in italics is erased.

* "gentlewomen," Harl. MS. 1107.

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Harl. MS. 3,504, f. 235. B. M.

4. Notarial attestation by Ric. Watkins of the baptism of the princess Elizabeth at Greenwich in the church of the Friars Minors of the order of St. Francis on Sept. 10, 1533.

The bishop of London was assisted by Wm. abbot of Westminster, Robt. abbot of St. Alban's, Robt. abbot of St. Saviour's, Bermondsey, and Robt. abbot of Stratford. There were present, in addition to persons mentioned in the previous account, Thos. lord Borough, Sir W. Fitzwilliam, treasurer, Sir Wm. Pawlet, comptroller of the Household, Thos. Cromwell, master of the jewels,* Sir John Allen, Sir Michael Dodmer, Sir Wm. Hollydes (Hollies), John Hardinge, Ralph Warren, and Ric. Choppinge, aldermen.

Lat., later copy, pp. 5. *Printed in Leland's Collectanea* (II. 663) *from a MS. in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge* (*Miscel. G.* 381).

Add. MS. 27,447, f. 72 b. B. M.

5. "A remembrance of the christening of the lady Elisabeth, daughter of our sovereign lord the king Henry the Eighth."

An abridged translation of the notarial attestation.

Pp. 3.

10 Sept. **1112.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

Will not write at length, having only been informed of this courier at the moment of his departure; besides there is nothing important since his last. Has only to mention that on Sunday last, the eve of Our Lady (7 Sept.), about 3 p.m., the King's mistress (*amie*) was delivered of a daughter, to the great regret both of him and the lady, and to the great reproach of the physicians, astrologers, sorcerers, and sorceresses, who affirmed that it would be a male child. But the people are doubly glad that it is a daughter rather than a son, and delight to mock those who put faith in such divinations, and to see them so full of shame. The mayor, aldermen, masters of trades, and others of the city, are called to be present this afternoon at the christening. The French ambassadors are also summoned. The christening is to be at Greenwich. The godmothers are to be the mother-in-law of the duke of Norfolk and the marchioness of Exeter. The archbishop of Canterbury is to be godfather. The bishop of London is to officiate. She is to be called Mary, like the Princess; which title, I hear in many quarters, will be taken from the true princess and given to her. If it be so, Misfortune manages well; and God has forgotten him entirely, hardening him in his obstinacy to punish and ruin him; of which there is the greatest probability in the world, seeing the indignation of the people, both small and great, which grows every day, and nothing could better augment it than defrauding the said Princess of her title; for she is, as she ought to be, adored by everybody. But the said indignation, like other things, may grow cool in time, so that it should be used in season; yet I think it so rooted and so just that the people will not forget it, or change, at least the most part of them.

It is appointed for me to be at Court tomorrow morning with the King's Council to take resolution about the restitution of the goods seized by the Lubeckers from the Spaniards. London, 10 Sept. 1533.

Fr., from a modern copy, pp. 4.

10 Sept. **1113.** FRANCIS I. to HENRY VIII.

Camusat, 10.

Learns by letters from the bailly of Troyes, his ambassador in England, and from the sieur de Beauvais, his ambassador in Scotland, the slight difficulty which hinders the conclusion of the truce between Henry and the Scotch king, and which is founded upon a place of small con-

* Jacobum in MS. for Jocalium.

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1113. FRANCIS I. to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

sequence on the Borders. Prays him, for the welfare of their common affairs, not to stick at trifles, and begs credence for the sieur de Castillon, the bearer. Avignon, 10 Sept. 1533.

From a duplicate. Fr.

10 Sept. **1114.** FRANCIS I. to his AMBASSADORS in ENGLAND and SCOTLAND.

Camusat, 10 b. Has received their letter of the 26th ult., with the duplicate of that which they wrote on the 13th to the king of Scotland, concerning the prolongation of the truce between England and Scotland. René le Pelletier has also informed him on the subject. Perceives that the truce is not concluded because of the place called Ramille;* at which he is greatly displeased. Has written to the king of England; sends them the duplicate. They are to understand that he does not wish to press Henry to do anything which he would not approve of as much as Francis. Learns from their letter the conversation which the King and Queen his good sister held with them concerning the interview, and that they desire him to give them certain knowledge of the friendship which he bears to them. As he has fully conversed with the duke of Norfolk before his departure, concerning Henry's affair, and the means available for redressing the sentence lately given, has no more to say at present, except that at the interview, which he hopes will take place in a few days, he will employ himself in the affair. They are to advertise the Queen of what is above written, and thank her for her communications with them. Avignon, 10 Sept. *Signed and countersigned.*

Fr. Add.: A Mons. le Bailly de Troyes, mon ambr. devers le Roy d'Ang., &c., et le sieur de Beauvais, aussi mon ambr. devers de Roy d'Escosse.

11 Sept. **1115.** CHRISTOPHER MONT to CROMWELL.

R. O. Wrote on the 21st Aug. from Nuremberg to the King and Cromwell. Departed thence to Augsburg to the dukes of Bavaria, with whom he is now staying, and who will send an ambassador to England when they have consulted with the duke of Saxony and other confederate princes. These dukes of Bavaria, though they adhere to the old religion, take away many things from the clergy. "In monasteriis . . . . . que septuaginta duo (preter Mendicantes) in suo ducatu habent, credo ad numerum discipulorum Christi quos septuaginta duos Evangelista commemorat, omnia (?) conscripta et regeistata habent, que alicujus pretii sunt. Abbatem quoque . . . . . cujus monasterium, an negligentia an casu nescitur, combustum est, in vincula conjecerunt. Ferdinandus jam olim quartam partem bonorum in mundum ab omni clero suo abstulit et in perpetuum vendidit. In singulis ecclesiis . . . . . supra unum aut alterum calicem non reliquit. Ludovicus comes Palatinus . . . . . monasteria in suo ducatu opulenta emori vult, interdum noviciorum susceptione et admissione. Hic omnium rerum magna caristia est, cujus causa est, tum illa profectio et expeditio per has partes superiori anno contra [Turcam?] et omnium frumentorum ex hiis vicinis regionibus in Hungariam . . . . . tum celi intemperies que maxima hoc anno fuit. Veneti quoque modo in his partibus agunt ut frumenta comparent, qui a Bavarie ducibus licentiam satis (?) . . . . . (ut fertur) munere redimerunt ut hinc evehere possint siliginis . . . . . nam

* Doubtless "Camille" in the original MS., *i.e.* Cawmills.

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ingenti fame laborare totam dicunt Italiam . . . . . us [Majestatem] Regiam que cognita habui certiorem feci." Munchen, 11 Sept.

Hol., Lat., p. 1, *partly illegible from damp. Add.:* " Ornatissimo viro D. Thome Crumwello consiliario regio inter . . . . patrono meo colendissimo." *The writing in the passages quoted is very illegible and gall-stained.*

11 Sept. **1116.** FERDINAND KING OF THE ROMANS to CLEMENT VII.

Theiner, 603. Thanks him for having pronounced sentence in favor of Katharine, of which he has heard from Wolfgang Prantner. Vienna, 11 Sept. 1533.

Lat.

11 Sept. **1117.** HENRY DUKE OF MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN to HENRY VIII.

R. O. Desires a licence for the bearer to procure ambling horses in England for his use. Schwerin, Thursday after the Nativity of St. Mary '33.

Hol., German, p. 1. *Add.*

R. O. 2. A Latin translation of the preceding.

P. 1. *Add. Endd.:* Concerning the King's cause.

12 Sept. **1118.** [SIR] JOHN ARUNDELL to CROMWELL.

R. O. Sends him the residue of this one year's annuity ended at Michaelmas. Begs him to remember his poor suit before the prince be born, else it will do him no pleasure. Fears his son Thomas has not done his part in reminding Cromwell. It concerns his honor that the thing be not omitted. Tresorow, 12 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Master Cromwell, of the King's most honorable Council.

12 Sept. **1119.** NICHOLAS FARSHYN to CROMWELL.

R. O. Has desired the information, &c. that the customer and searcher of Poulle brought from the merchants that lost their goods. Laurence Devyt is so threatened by the customer and controller that he durst not come to Poulle. London, 12 Sept. 1533. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

13 Sept. **1120.** [LORD LISLE to LORD SANDS ?]

R. O. Compliments to your Lordship and my Lady your wife. I send you two hogsheads of wine; one of claret Gaskoyn, the other white, better than Gaskoyn; " and at your commandment have autorisyed hym one of the vyttelers of this town, and for your Lordship's sake he shall have both here authority and more larger liberty at his next coming." If you wish to have herring and wine for your own mouth this winter let me know. Calais, 13 Sept.

Hol., p. 1.

13 Sept. **1121.** LAWSON to CROMWELL.

R. O. My lord of Northumberland and the Commissioners are still at Newcastle, and write to the King of their proceedings with the Scotch commissioners. The Council has commanded him to stay here till the King's pleasure be known. Reminds him of their diets and expences. Newcastle, 13 Sept.

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1121. Lawson to Cromwell—*cont.*

Asks Cromwell to write him his mind in all things, which will be much to his comfort, for he has only been at his house two days since Midsummer. Has delivered the King's letters to the sheriffs of Yorkshire, Cumberland, and the bishopric of Durham. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

13 Sept. R. O. **1122.** Robert Abbot of St. Alban's to Cromwell.

The bearer will report to him certain words spoken by a wretched person against the honor of the King, the Queen, and the Princess. St. Alban's, 13 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Mr. Thomas Crumwell, one of the King's most hon. Council.

13 Sept. R. O. **1123.** Export of Wool.

"Eskippacio versus Cales xiij. die Septembris anno regni Regis Henrici VIII. vicesimo quinto," viz., wools, 482½ sacks, 23 "cl."; customs therein, 965*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.* Hides, 156,286; customs thereon, 1,302*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

Lat., p. 1.

14 Sept. R. O. **1124.** Thos. Legh to Cromwell.

You are advertised by my cousin Sir Jas. Layborne of a cruel murder committed on 18 July, at Furnes, in Lancashire,—of a kinsman of mine named John Bardsey, son and heir to Wm. Bardsey, the bearer, whom I recommend to you. The matter was contrived by the prior of Conygished and Wm. Lanc[aster], brother to Edw. Lanc[aster], and others unknown. The murdered man's head was cut asunder in three places, his legs and arms mutilated. My cousin says he informed Mr. Antony Fitzherbert, justice, of the whole affair, at the last assizes in Lancaster, but no indictment was put in. As the matter is colorably borne by divers gentlemen, I beg you to provide a remedy. The bearer can tell you much of the county, and may be trusted. Camberag, 14 Sept. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Sir Thos. Cromwell. *Endd.*

15 Sept. Vienna Archives. **1125.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Yesterday morning I was with the Council, as I wrote the day before to your Majesty, to take resolution about the recovery of the Spanish merchandise plundered by those of Lubeck. In the discussion of the matter a great deal was said that was very ill considered, which I shall pass over for the most part. Among other things, the Council, wishing to show their subtlety, or, if I durst say it, their little discretion, remarked, first, that it was strange that the Lubeckers, seeing they were subjects of your Majesty, should make war upon the Dutch; secondly, that it would be more proper for the Spaniards to have recourse for justice to your Majesty as sovereign of the Lubeckers than to the King their master; and, thirdly, that the King would have cause to complain of your Majesty if you did not punish your subjects, the said Lubeckers, for the said outrages committed here. To those points I replied that the first was nothing to the purpose, and that if they knew the custom of Arragon, Valencia, and Catalonia, in which each gentleman, without leave and even against the will of the sovereign, can denounce war against another, they would not be astonished that one city or country had the privilege of making war upon another, especially in Germany, where all the cities had a sort of royal authority, and that your Majesty was the preserver and augmenter of their privileges. As to the second, I said

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the Spaniards had very good cause to press the King for justice and reparation of their injuries, seeing that the outrage had been committed here, and that they had some of the criminals in their hands; and, moreover, because the King, besides his ordinary customs, levied certain taxes for the protection of his ports and of the neighbouring coasts, he was bound to repair the said injury. As to the third, it was not likely that the Lubeckers would do them (the English) any injury, considering the favor they had shown them, even in delivering victuals to them; and if it pleased the King to make a complaint to your Majesty, or the king of the Romans, or to the Government of the Empire, I was sure it would be proved to his satisfaction; and this I affirmed boldly, knowing they had no case to come to such terms, and telling them further that I knew well how, by the delivery of the said victuals, the treaties of peace had been observed, seeing that they were not ignorant the Lubeckers were enemies or rather rebels to your Majesty, although I protested I would not enter into such a dispute, nor had come thither except to assist the said Spaniards. The Council, however, would not admit that the King was bound to make redress; and as to the giving of victuals, they at first attempted to deny or dissemble it, but seeing this was impossible they said for excuse they had counselled the King thereto because there was no readier means of making the said ships leave the coast than to give them the said victuals on condition they sailed with the first. After innumerable discussions, which lasted nearly the whole day, the Council did all they could to arrange the matter, and it was at last determined that the King should send a man to the city of Lubeck to insist on the delivery of the things taken within his limits, and redress of the outrage done to his authority, and that with him should go the captain here detained, who promised to make restitution, or return here prisoner; and for this the merchants of the Steelyard have given surety.

The duke of Norfolk being charged by the Lady with his too great familiarity and freedom of speech [with me], and fearing lest I should take advantage of some words he had spoken to me about the legitimacy of the Princess, and the right of succession belonging to her even if there were 1,000 daughters from this new marriage, has avoided giving me an opportunity of speaking to him, pretending always to be busy, and, when I was in his company, being always occupied with other concerns. All his conversation, even during dinner, was about the ladies of France, and the good reception made to him there even by the duke of Albany, both in his own country and in the lands under his Government, also of the intimate friendship and fraternity between the two Kings, which he said nothing could exceed. These things, I presume, he set forth to intimate that the affairs of Scotland would go quite after their mind, for everything depends on the said Duke. On my asking what other captain of repute France had, he answered smiling, and with exaggeration, that there were plenty, and more than 50. At last he said that they had all gone away, and that there was none left. He spoke much also of the grace and wit of the duke of Angoulême, praising him as if he wished to make a match for him. I know not if he did so to make me suspect that it would be a good bargain for the new-born child. At last he was obliged to speak as he felt (*Il faillut que la langue alat ou le dent luy doilloit*), and said that the world would never be in peace while one prince held so many kingdoms. I showed him that your Majesty's greatness was very necessary for the resistance of the Turk, and that your kingdoms were as well governed as if they had separate kings. He would not admit either one or the other, and said the number of children your Majesty will have will bring a remedy. I had much conversation with him to get him to talk of business, but could not bring him to it.

The daughter of the lady has been named Elizabeth, and not Mary. The christening has been like her mother's coronation, very cold and disagree-

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1125. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

able both to the Court and to the city, and there has been no thought of having the bonfires and rejoicings usual in such cases. After the child was baptised, a herald in front of the church-door proclaimed her princess of England. Previously, *i.e.* from her birth, it was ordered that the true princess should not be so called, and her lackeys were deprived of their gold-embroidered coats, which they bore with her device, in place of which the arms of the King alone have been put on them. There is a report that they will diminish her establishment. God grant that they may do no worse to her. Like a wise and virtuous princess as she is, she takes matters patiently, trusting in the mercy of God, and has written a comforting letter to the Queen her mother, which is wonderfully good. I shall not fail, after ascertaining the Queen's will, to remonstrate against this monstrous injury and injustice, although I am sure it will be all in vain; for sin, misfortune, and obstinacy have closed the King's ears, and something more than words will be necessary to move him. London, 7 Sept. 1533.

P.S.—Since writing, the King sent to me yesterday by one of his chamber, desiring me to come to him at once. After leaving his mass, I made him reverence, and he received me very well, but not so openly as he used to do. He said he had called me about the affair of some merchants, and, instead of waiting in the room as he used to do, without further words he retired, and left me with the Council. They detained me such a time that they might have despatched me 100 times, the business being such as your Majesty will understand; but they kept me long after dinner, for no other end, I believe, than that the world should know I was waiting at Court (*que je faysoye la cour*). At last, after much discussion, I was called; when the duke of Norfolk, after excusing the trouble the King had given me to come, having in his hand a letter from the English ambassador in Flanders, told me that the said Ambassador had informed the King that the Dutch fleet had gone out, of which he presumed I was notified; and because men at sea were very commonly ill governed, they all desired me on the King's part to write to the queen of Hungary to take measures that the said fleet should not injure this country or the King's subjects. I told them this was unnecessary, as the said Queen, both of her own disposition and by the general command of your Majesty, would take all precautions; and, on the other hand, I begged them that, as they themselves said men at sea were demi-devils, they would impute any little disorder to the bad condition of the soldiers, and not to those who have charge of them, and that in such a case we should do the best that could be done. After this conversation, which was designed to cover the fear they had of the said fleet, they communicated to me the letters which the King wrote by an express messenger to Lubeck, in order that corrections might be made by my advice; but of this there was no necessity, the letters were so well worded, and I promised to write and do my duty, as it pleased the King to command me.

During dinner the duke of Norfolk, who on the Thursday before desired entirely the appointment between the king of the Romans and the Turk, to the end, as he said, that it might be understood in the court of France, told me yesterday that he would wager 100 to 1 that it was not concluded without comprehending the Vayvode, and reserving to him the principal part of Hungary, and that what remained to the King could be only a very little, and ten times more loss than profit, as he understood by Capt. Rincon. On this he began to speak of Barbarossa, extolling his forces, and saying there was some danger that he would injure his neighbours, as he had been made by the Turk captain general on the coast of Africa. Afterwards, when one of the company remarked that the Turk was hindered by the Sofi, and that you had done a great good to Christendom by finding means of moving the

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said Sofi, the Duke replied that there were Christian princes who had greater intelligence with the Sofi than your Majesty. I answered, as to the first point, that I would not quarrel with him, as events would soon speak for themselves, and that my conscience would be ill at ease to win his money upon a wager that he made upon the report of such a man as Rincon, whom he ought to know well enough. As to the second, the neighbours of Barbarossa could have no such great reason to be afraid on account of his being made captain, for he had been so for two years, and had not done much during that time, and this would make the kings of Barbary join to put him down; apart from which I hoped that your Majesty, by the aid of God and your allies, would prevent him doing as much mischief as he would like to do. On these words the duke of Suffolk said to the Chancellor, who sat above him, quite loud in English, knowing that I did not understand it, as my man informed me, who served at table, that not only your Majesty had done your duty to Christendom against the Turk, but even more than your duty, and that the French and the English had acquitted themselves very ill, and that God would punish them for it (*les avoit deschastier*); which he afterwards repeated in French, but not quite so energetically. As to the third point, I said to Norfolk I was sure your Majesty had no jealousy, but great pleasure at the intelligence of other princes with the Sophy, which was much more praiseworthy than having it with the Turk, Barbarossa, or the king of Fez. To this he made no reply, knowing well to what such generalities might turn, and it was then the duke of Suffolk repeated his observation in French.

At my departure from Court I begged Norfolk would allow me to speak with him apart, which he showed no inclination to do for the reasons already mentioned. He therefore sent the brother of the Lady, as I understand from a man who heard him, on a message to the King's chamber, who returned immediately in haste to break off our conversation. I accordingly called thither Cromwell, and told him that I had been informed the new-born child had been proclaimed as princess, but I could not believe that the King on that account would bastardize the first one, or deprive her of the succession, which rightly belonged to her. And, to color their error, and open a road for them to excuse themselves without prejudice to the Princess, I told them that there was no harm in having proclaimed the child a princess, for all children of a King ought to be so called, but I thought they did not intend as abovesaid to do prejudice to the first. On these words they remained looking at each other without knowing what to say; and I entered further in remonstrance, reminding the Duke of what he had formerly said to me of it, and that I wished to know what to write to your Majesty. They both told me that it was a matter too high and important for them, and that they must consult about it maturely with the King; and as to what I should write to your Majesty they left that to my discretion. On this the Lady's brother arrived with his commission to call them to the King, and thus I came away without seeking to speak to the King of this matter until I had learned the wish and opinion of the Queen; and I think, if I had then demanded audience to speak upon the said subject, I should not have had it.

Since my return from Court the marchioness of Exeter, who is the sole consolation of the Queen and Princess, has informed me that they have sent letters through the kingdom by which the King informs his subjects that they ought to thank God for giving them a lawful heir. She has also informed me that the bishop of Winchester had gone to France to complain somewhat that the king of France had not prevented the sentence being given, as he might have done, and had given hopes that he would do, when he promoted the going of the duke of Norfolk, and to urge that since nothing more could be done he would now endeavour, by promises,

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1125. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

threats, or otherwise, to get the said sentence revoked, or at least that no further steps should be taken to put it in execution. She also informs me that the councils, which they hold day and night at Court, are only to reform the establishments of the Queen and Princess, and that they can come to no resolution. London, 15 Sept. 1533.

Fr., hol., pp. 8. *From a modern copy.*

1126. KATHARINE OF ARRAGON to the PRINCESS MARY.

Arund. MS. 151, f. 194. B. M. Burnet,* v. 363.

"Daughter, I heard such tidings today that I do perceive, if it be true, the time is come that Almighty God will prove you; and I am very glad of it, for I trust He doth handle you with a good love. I beseech you agree to His pleasure with a merry heart; and be you sure that, without fail, he will not suffer you to perish if you beware to offend Him." I pray you, good daughter, to offer yourself to Him. If any pangs come to you, shrive yourself; first make you clean; take heed of His commandments, and keep them as near as He will give you grace to do, for then are you sure armed. And if this lady do come to you, as it is spoken, if she do bring you a letter from the King, I am sure in the self-same letter you shall be commanded what you shall do. Answer you with few words, obeying the King your father in everything, save only that you will not offend God and lose your own soul; and go no further with learning and disputation in the matter. And wheresoever and in whatsoever company you shall come, [obey] the King's commandments. Speak you few words, and meddle nothing. I will send you two books in Latin: one shall be *De Vita Christi*, with the declaration of the Gospels; and the other the Epistles of Hierome, that he did write always to St. Paula and Eustochium; and in them I trust you shall see good things. And sometimes, for your recreation, use your virginals, or lute, if you have any. But one thing specially I desire you, for the love that you do owe unto God and unto me, to keep your heart with a chaste mind, and your body from all ill and wanton company, [not] thinking nor desiring any husband, for Christ's Passion; neither determine yourself to any manner of living until this troublesome time be past; for I dare make you sure that you shall see a very good end, and better than you can desire. I would God, good daughter, that you did know with how good a heart I do write this letter unto you. I never did one with a better, for I perceive very well that God loveth you. I beseech Him of His goodness to continue it; and if it fortune that you shall have nobody to be with you of your acquaintance, I think it best you keep your keys yourself, for howsoever it is, so shall be done as shall please them. And now you shall begin, and by likelihood I shall follow. I set not a rush by it; for when they have done the uttermost they can, then I am sure of the amendment. I pray you recommend me unto my good lady of Salisbury, and pray her to have a good heart, for we never come to the kingdom of Heaven but by troubles. Daughter, wheresoever you become, take no pain to send for me, for if I may I will send to you.

"By your loving mother,

"KATHARINE THE QUEEN."

Modern copy.

* The latest editor of Burnet says that the Norfolk MSS., from which this letter was originally printed, have been destroyed. They appear to be the Arundel MSS. now in the British Museum; but the text in Burnet contains several inaccuracies.

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1127. [——— to KATHARINE OF ARRAGON.]

Vit. B. xiv. 52. B. M.

" Pleaseth† it your [Grace] . . . . . and had knowledge . . . . . maryng my . . . . . certain . . . . . wrote unto . . . . . and displeasure . . . . . when the Emp[eror] . . . . . gence in your G[race] . . . . . same, the which . . . . . and inspiration of . . . . . be God your Grace's . . . . . mind and will and . . . . . with his pitiful eyes y . . . . . [the court of] Rome hath given sentence . . . . . concerning‡ the cause principal . . . . . [consisto]ry of the Cardinals that the prohibition of your [marriage was] of the law of man, against the which the Pope [ma]y [well] dispense; of the which conclusion it followeth necessary[ly] . . . . . in the cause principal, but that there was not here all [the process which] was begun in this matter in England by the Pope's jug[es] . . . . . of the said process men supposeth it very necess[ary to be] had here for to give judgment, or else by the know[ledge of the] process the sentence should be more solemnized. This notwith[standing the] Emperor's ambassador made many strong reasons and argu[ments to] the learned men that [it was not] necessary to tarry for the process that was begun in Eng[land; but] for all the Ambassador's reasons the Consistory would not give [sentence], but for the diligent calling in this matter the Consist[ory has] given sentence against the marriage that the king of England . . . . . to make with my Lady Anne;§ the which surely is to be h . . . . . reputation because it is named a sentence, and for to b . . . . . much solemnity, and with so great authority as it was, for whe[n it was] given, the court of the Consistory was opened that every [man might] come in and hear and see the sentence given; and here it was . . . . . that the marriage that the King made with my lady Anne wa[s of no] strength, and the children that were had between them . . . . . married to be unlawful and base, and likewise [all such issue as] they should have hereafter, and also it wa[s declared that the] King and my lady Anne did enter and r[un into the] dangers and excommunications contained . . . . . [by reason of] their unlawful marriage, but the d[ate of execution] is suspended unto the latter [end of this month of September] to give the * * * e your Grace to your . . . . . [rig]ht queen of England . . . . . [se]ntence that is given, and . . . . . [S]eptember do not . . . . ence as taking your . . . . . lerly to put away my . . . . . eynst his Grace, and . . . . . me and all privileges which . . . . . he and Pope, also this sentence . . . . . [King]es grace, shall be printed . . . . . e by the which the French king . . . . . ease to aid the king of England any . . . . . .

† *Modern marginal note.*—" The Emperor offended at the King's marriage with Anne Bullen, and complains to the Pope."

‡ *Modern marginal note.*—" The Court of Rome gave sentence in the case of Q. Catharine that the prohibition of her marriage was *de jure humano*, against which the Pope might dispense."

§ *Modern marginal note.*—" The Cardinals give sentence against the marriage with Anne Bullen."

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1127. [——— to KATHARINE OF ARRAGON]—*cont.*

. . . . . demand, lest the French king enter and be . . . . . rd the King's offences and pains ordained and put forth . . . . . the Church, or else that the French king will cause and counsel [the] King to forsake my lady Anne, and take your Grace again unto his [la]wful wife and queen, the which the Pope's holiness doth [tr]ust to persuade the French king now at their meeting and coming to [N]eza. So let your Grace put your sure confidence and whole trust in [Alm]ighty God, the which of His infinite goodness will send your Grace, after these great storms and tempests, fair and prosperous weather, both in this world and in the other; and I beseech Jesu send the [King]* grace shortly to return and conderect himself, to the which [th]ere hath been many devout and holy prayers said, and many mo shall be in Spain, with many godly and solemn processions. Also let your Grace not myst (mistrust?) and take it for a truth the Emperor is [e]arnystly set and fixed in that, and to do that an Emperor and your nephew is bound to do in this your Grace's business and matter. [N]o more, but I beseech our Saviour always strength and [com]fort your Grace in His holy service, and save and keep the noble [Pr]ence your daughter. Amen."

Probably a copy. Mutilated.

15 Sept. **1128.** THOMAS CROMWELL to the FRENCH AMBASSADOR.†

Announces the arrival of the ambassadors of Denmark and Norway at the Court of the queen dowager of Hungary to conclude and sign a treaty of alliance. Thinks that Court inclined to treat with them on the footing that whoever is elected king there (the election being again deferred for a year) shall swear to the alliance. Stepney, 15 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

15 Sept. **1129.** LAWSON to CROMWELL.

R. O. Asks him to favor Edw. Paynter, owner of a ship of Lynne, whom Lawson retained to convey corn to Berwick at the King's adventure and his own. He has been arrested in a wrongful action of debt by Oduell Selby, of Berwick, and been unjustly condemned in the court of the bishop of Durham at Norham. He will sue to Cromwell for remedy. Berwick, 15 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

15 Sept. **1130.** THE GALLEON OF FLUSHING.

R. O. Certificate by the burgomasters, &c. of Antwerp that Andrew Macambro, merchant and citizen of Antwerp, has made oath before them that in April last his ship called *the Galleon of Flushing*, Matthew Pierson, master, sailed into Scotland, and in returning was attacked by the English as a Scotch enemy, and the cargo taken, to the value of 16*l.* 17*s.* Fl. Dated 15 Sept. 1533.

Lat., vellum. Seal of the town appended.

16 Sept. **1131.** FRANCIS HALLE to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Thanks for her letter of 31 Aug. Has not deserved her thanks. Till he comes again to Kent on his return to Calais, cannot arrange for the delivery of beef and mutton according to her letter. Came to London five days ago from Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, where he had been to see his friends, having returned so soon that he might the sooner be at Calais

* This word is omitted in the text, but is clearly necessary.

† MS. sold by Messrs. Sotheby, 17 March 1875.

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again. Has now to visit these counties again at his father's desire, but wherever he is will remember her affairs. While in Nottinghamshire, the archbishop of York desired to be recommended to lord and lady Lisle. Hopes lord Lisle has heard from Bond his servant and Master Russell that Hall did not fail to deliver his instructions. Would have done the same to Mr. Treasurer, but he has not yet come to Court. Mr. Kingston wishes for a goshawk. He says Ric. Blontte, of Newnam Bridge, will do as much for him. Every one asks after lord and lady Lisle. London, 16 Sept. 1533.
Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* At Calais.

16 Sept. R. O. **1132.** Edw. Lord Stourton to Cromwell.

The abbot and convent of Bruton granted to the bearer, John White, an annuity of 10*l.* and other profits in past time, which the present abbot withholds contrary to right. I beg your charitable interference in the matter. Stourton, 16 Sept. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

17 Sept. Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 29 b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 257. **1133.** Cranmer to John Flemyng.

Summons to appear before the Archbishop immediately, at Otford or elsewhere. Otford, 17 Sept.
Add.: "To Sir John Flemyng, curate of St. Nicholas parish, in Bristoll."
Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

17 Sept. R. O. **1134.** De Dinteville to Lord Lisle.

The bearer will give you a packet of letters from me to the King, with news of the good health of the King his brother. We are expecting news of the truce from Scotland.
I beg you to cause the packet to be given to Colin Caron, who is the French king's post at Boulogne. I have given the bearer money to pay for the carriage thither, and have written to your servant Jehan to find a carrier. I thank you for the directions you gave to my man going into France with greyhounds. London, 17 Sept.
Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

17 Sept. Camusat, 139 b. **1135.** Francis I. to the Bailly of Troyes.

Yesterday evening received his letter of the 3rd. Would be glad to send some notable personage to be present at the baptism of the expected prince, but if the King cannot wait for this the Bailly may do it. Will send a ring to be presented to the Queen, and meanwhile he may use one which Norfolk will give him. Had already heard of the mission of the bishop of Winchester, and expects him here today or tomorrow.
Is pleased with the Scotch news he has had from the Bailly and De Beauvais. The Grand Master writes from Marseilles that the duchess of Urbino has arrived at Nice, and that Albany had returned to Spezzia (*à l'Espece*) to meet the Pope, who will be there on the 20th or 22nd. He left Rome eight days ago. Arles, 17 Sept. 1533.
Fr.

17 Sept. Add. MS. 28,586, f. 3. B. M. **1136.** Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.

Has received his letters of 18, 27, and 30 ult., in answer to his own sent by Davalos, and those of the 5th and 13th.
Told the Pope what your Majesty ordered to be written to me touching the case of the queen of England. He was pleased to hear that you were

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1136. Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.—*cont.*

contented with his declaration; and in answer to your request that he would make a declaration in the principal cause, he said that he would persevere in doing justice with as much haste as possible. Showed him what you had sent me,—that writing which was handed in by the English ambassador here, to be communicated by the Pope. (*Amostrele lo que V. M. me mando embiar que el ambajador que ay reside por aquel Rey dio in scriptis por communicarlo por su S., como V. M. me lo mandava.*) The Pope was annoyed, and said he wished the Emperor had not desired it to be kept secret, as he would have had it printed and published in the streets of Rome, so that every one might know the good intentions of the king of England, and that he inclines more to Lutheranism than to Christianity. He denies having made the promises mentioned in the writing. Passages in the brief and decretal are falsely interpreted in it, and it is all cavilling, to make him speak in the King's favor to the Emperor. He thought your answer to the first point was prudent, but wished you had said more. The second satisfied him much more. Asked him to write about it; but he said he would consider it, and then answer me. I see that he wishes to show his feelings about these writings, but is content with the rest.

He is more satisfied than before with the passage in your Majesty's letter, that he might declare in the principal cause, because your Majesty would not fail in acting in accordance with your dignity and your relation to the Queen. Has sent the *executoriales* to queen Mary, with instructions from the lawyers.

Passages about the Swiss, the Council, and the death of Maraviglia (Merveilles).

At the interview the Pope intends to prove to the French king, and to certain lawyers and prelates who are well affected to the king of England, that he acted legally in giving this last sentence, which they dispute. There will be some discussion about the matter itself, and the Pope has ordered Simoneta and Cappisuccha to accompany him with a copy of the process. He desired Juan Luys de Arragonia, the Imperial Advocate, to go also; but he excused himself, as not knowing your wish. The Pope said he should come, not as the Queen's advocate, but as a member of the College. I have advised him not to go; but the Pope has ordered the King's advocates, and another of the Queen's, to go; and the College of Advocates has pressed Juan Luys to go also; so that he says it will be very difficult to refuse. I have promised to speak for him to the Pope, whom I expect to overtake in two or three days.

The Pope says that the Vayvode has commissioned a brother of el Cavallero Casal (Sir Gregory) to go to the interview, and complain of his excommunication without a hearing.

Will speak to the Pope, when I have an opportunity, of the trust of the king of England in the Papal Nuncio, of which you write. * * *
Sto. Lorenço, 17 Sept. 1533.

Sp., pp. 21, *modern copy.*

19 Sept. **1137.** The Count of Cifuentes.

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 14. B. M.

"Relacion de lo que escrive el conde de Cifuentes y su secretario, 17–19 Sept. 1533."

With marginal notes.

19 Sept. **1138.** Robert Abbot of St. Alban's to Cromwell.

R. O.

Has caused John Corke to be examined, of whom Cromwell wrote, and also one Will. Lowe, who is here in prison for like cause. Encloses

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their confessions, and desires instructions what to do with them. St. Alban's, 19 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To, &c., Master Thomas Crumwell, one of the King's most hon. Council.

20 Sept. **1139.** JOHN LORD HUSE to [the COUNCIL].

Harl. MS. 416, f. 22. B. M.

According to the King's commandment, showed me at Greenwich on Sunday last, I have signified to the Princess his pleasure concerning the diminishing of her high estate of the name and dignity of Princess. She was astonished at my declaring such a thing alone, and without sufficient authorisation by commission or other writing from the King, not doubting that she is the King's lawful daughter and heir. She will not believe that the King intends to diminish her estate without a writing from him.

I have declared your commandment to her servants. They answered that they will always be ready to obey the King, saving their conscience; but they think such a commandment, given only by me, is not sufficient. I commit the matter to you to be further weighed. Beaulieu, 20 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1.

20 Sept. **1140.** NICHOLAS LONGMED to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I have had manifold troubles since I left England, not to be comprised in three paper leaves. I am sorry I cannot discharge you and others and myself against the King. I have been so handled in the city of Groyne by a false corrygidor that I am utterly undone. My wife and children are "sparkled" among my friends, and I am cast away without your favor in recovering my goods. I am at the Blackfriars here, awaiting your commands. In the house of Martin Howberd, some time servant to Mr. Wyott, in the Black Friars in London, this Saturday.

Hol., p. 1. *Headed:* London, 20 Sept. *Add.:* Of the Council.

21 Sept. **1141.** CROMWELL to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

Requests him to suffer the executors of Robert Baynam, of Calais, to administer his testament freely, notwithstanding the letter which he formerly wrote at the suit of his own servant, Bartholomew Bayneham, Robert's son, to stay his father's goods for a time. Thanks him and my Lady for their goodness to his said servant. Stepney, 21 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

21 Sept. **1142.** JOHN ABBOT OF WELBECK to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I send you your poor fee. I received your letters, dated 5 Sept., by your chaplain, Richard West; and, according to your desire, I send you a good bay gelding, the best I have. At our next meeting I will further show you my mind concerning our religion. I hear that in the Lower House an Act has been conceived touching vicars, from which no man can obtain any advantage except the Bishop. My religion was mostly founded in spiritualities, and if the vicars are called home, and their benefices given to secular priests, it would undo the third part of our houses. By the Pope's bulls, and the King's grants, we may give our vicarages unto our religious brethren. Welbek, St. Matthew's Day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Worshipful.

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23 Sept. **1143.** CRANMER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Begs his favor to John Broke, plaintiff in a cause against Ric. Mares.
C.'s Letters, 257. Begs him to remember the writer's kinsman, John Padley, sanctuary man in Westminster. Otford, 23 Sept. *Signed.*
Add.: Of the Council.

23 Sept. **1144.** ROBT. KAYLLWEY to THOS. BROKE.

R. O. There is a parsonage in Wiltshire, near Salisbury, called Chawlke, in the hands of one Lodge, by lease of the provost of King's College, Cambridge, which lies very commodious for me. Though no fine has been hitherto given for the lease, I will give Mr. Fox, now provost of the College, 20*l.* for a lease of 40 years. If you will get Mr. Cromwell to speak to Mr. Foxe, so that I might get it by his means, I would give you 40*s.* If Mr. Cromwell obtains it for me I will give him 20*l.* Salisbury, 23 Sept.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Thos. Broke, at the sign of the King's Head, within Temple Bar.

23 Sept. **1145.** NICHOLAS SHAXTON.

See GRANTS in SEPTEMBER, No. 18.

24 Sept. **1146.** JANE BASSET to LADY LISLE.

R. O. I received your letter, dated Calais, 10 July, in which you desire the great book should remain at Soberton. Thank you for the thanks you have sent Mr. Dr. for his kindness. Thomasine has been with me since I came to this country. When I leave Umberleigh she goes to Alverdescotte. Thanks lady Lisle for her gown and the bucks. Has not got them, as the game is far behind. This winter will ask her for a doe. Is surprised that anything should be lost at Soberton, as she entered in a book everything that was in the house, and therefore Nich. Person and Seller shall be answerable. Umberleigh, 24 Sept.
Desires her remembrance to Mastres Frances, her sister Phillippe, and the rest.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

24 Sept. **1147.** JOHN CHERYTON to LORD LISLE.

R. O. The Pope came to Pisa 23 Sept., preceded by the *Corpus Domini*, and with him 16 cardinals, 100 spearmen, and 100 musketeers. He and the duke of Florence have in Pisa above 2,000 men, for the most part gentlemen. He has left Rome with most part of his baggage. They say he will not return to Rome, but go to Nice, and the duke of Savoy has refused to let him land there, although the French king has appointed to meet him there. The Pope will therefore land at Marseilles. They say the meeting is for a marriage between the Pope's daughter* and the French king's son. All say he is going to raise an army, some think against the Emperor, and some for him, to enable him to land in England; to which the Pope intends as much good as a fox among a flock of sheep. Can have no other passage here but in the same navy in which the Pope sails, in which there are 10 galleys and 8 very great ships, sent by the French king, and well appointed. Will send him further news from Marseilles. Prays that God will send my Lady a son and heir.
" My Lord, as for aowre holle fader the Pop, he has ij. the fayryste wemyn to hys wyvys that ever I sowe aowtt of Engelonde, for thaye ar mor lokyn

* Sic.

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angellys than erle (*earthly*) womyn; and the Pop fyndes mor myn (*men*) for to wat apon thym than he dyd for to wat a pon the Corpys Dome (*Corpus Domini*)."

Hol., pp. 2. *Dated at the head:* "1533, 24 Sept., at Pyse."

II. SAME to SAME.

Has received in Leghorn a letter from Lisle, dated 19 April. Thanks him for his great goodness. Has sold *the Mare* (the Mary?) to Antone de Maryne, according to Lisle's order. He and the master have caused the writer to spend in this voyage more than 1,400 g. ducats, and has lost by her sale above 60*l.*, and in victuals above 100 marks stg. My Lord, Antone Gethott (Guidotti?) and Jas. Provytt have written here all the mischief they can. Have yet come to no arrangement about the King's ordnance. Will come home by the first ship to England.

Hol., p. 1. *Dated at the head the same as the preceding. Add. Endd.*

24 Sept. **1148.** CHRISTOPHER HALES to CROMWELL.

R. O. I received your letters this day concerning our Holy Maid, and I think her holiness will appear such as you write. It will, therefore, be a good deed to make it manifest. No affection shall prevent me from executing the King's commands. Yesterday and today we kept the quarter sessions. That done, I will apply the purpose to the best effect that I can; and as I can catch them, one after other, I will send them to you. The two religious men and the official are of as good reputation as any of their degree, and therefore may the sooner deceive others if they be of evil disposition. There is a fame here among some fools that, at the request of Mr. Bedyll, you favor one Tomson, a priest, intending to promote him to the mastership of the Maison Dieu. If ye knew the man, as many do, you would not help him to such a promotion. He is the worst priest I ever knew, but can help himself with his tongue and his audacity. Let ye not to say this upon my report. Show kindness to the poor prisoner here, to whom the King granted pardon, of which you have a bill to be signed. If he lie here during the winter he will be undone. Canterbury, Wednesday before Michaelmas.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor and Master of the Jewels.

25 Sept. **1149.** CHRISTOPHER HALES to CROMWELL.

R. O. According to your late letters I have not only apprehended Dr. Bokkyng, cellarer of Christchurch, and Mr. Hadley, one of the penitentiaries there, but have entered their chambers, and examined all things belonging to them. I send up Bokkyng and Hadley, with all the writings found in the said Doctor's chamber. In Hadley's chamber I found nothing. These things have been handled as secretly as possible. The official is yet in the country, keeping his visitation. You shall be sure to have him at his return, and whatever of his things can be found. Tomorrow I ride for the parson of Aldyngton, whom I will also send. Canterbury, Thursday night before Michaelmas.

If no cause appear to the contrary, I pray you send home the religious men as soon as you can.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor and Master of the Jewels.

R. O. 2. HENRY MAN to DR. BOCKYNG.

Of late it has pleased God to give me some knowledge of His secret and wonderful works which He works daily in his special elect virgin named Eliz. Barton, your spiritual daughter. This knowledge doth more edify my soul, and more fervently "accend" my heart in the love of God, than anything

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1149. Christopher Hales to Cromwell—*cont.*

that ever I heard spoken, or anything "that ever I have read in Holy Scripture." I beseech you, therefore, *in visceribus Jesu Christi*, to accept me as your spiritual son, and make me partaker of your prayers. I also beseech you "ofttimes to put that my good mother Elizabeth, in whom is my trust above all mortal creatures, in remembrance to offer me up in sacrifice to the most glorious Trinity, and to beg grace for me that may so mortify me that I may say with St. Paul, *Vivo autem jam non ego; vivit vero in me Christus;* and that I may so set my desire, my delectation, my estuant affection, and my fervent love in God, that I may attain to such cognition and love of Him as may be had in this life." Charterhouse of Shene. *Signed:* Henry Man, professed and proctor there most unworthy.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To his devout father in God, Mr. Dr. Bockyng, cellarer of the monastery of Christ's Church in Canterbury.

25 Sept. **1150.** Vaughan to Cromwell.

R. O. St. P. VII. 509.

Waits at Cologne for the King's pleasure. Certified the King that the duke of Saxony would have no intelligence with him. Thinks that as he is the chief maintainer of Lutheranism, he will not embroil himself in any fresh difficulty, especially as the King has repudiated Katharine, which affects the Emperor. From want of success in his commission, stays at Cologne for further orders. The King has been greatly deceived by Staber, who has certified many lies in order to obtain his stipend. Thinks the Lutheran sect will never be overthrown. Enumerates the German princes by whom it is favored. Ferdinand, for a yearly tribute, abandons the regiment of Hungary. A gentleman in the territory of duke George of Saxony lately burnt two rich abbeys there. Hears that a number of Gueldrois have been raised for service against England, which they threaten in their foolish way. Regrets his utter ignorance of the German tongue. Cologne, 25 Sept.

Wishes his letters to be sent to Harman Ryng, the younger, at St. Antony's in Cologne.

Hol. Add.

[25]* Sept. **1151.** [Peter Vannes] to Cromwell.

Vit. B. XIV. 58. B. M.

"Mag . . . . . habem
. . . . . Dicit . . .
. . . . . secumque . . . . . .
. . . . . ab eo . . . . . .
. . . . . vagantem . . . . . .
. . . . . pontifex intra . . . . . .
. . . . . non ante xxiiii. diem . . . . . .
ascensurus.

"Hic assidue construuntur nova . . . . . tabulata, ut excipiatur pontifex . . . . . tum, et Galli conqueruntur, quod hospi . . . . . .

"Ubi primum convenerint isti pri[ncipes] . . . . . aliquid scire potero dignum quod sc . . . . . id statim, ut in mandatis habeo . . . . . significabo.

"Tanta est hic hominum nobilium scilicet . . . . . fluentium turba, ut mirum sit, et . . . . . Rex, nec pontifex adsunt, adeo . . . . . in eorum adventu, quam multos eject . . . . . .

* Supplied from modern marginal note.

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" Rogo quam vehementissime ut me . . . . . suscipias commendata, et non gra . . . . . contrarotulatori optimo,* et pr . . . . . cujus in me humanitati mul . . . . . commendare, et bene vale . . . . . Septembris 1533."
Mutilated. Hol. Add.

26 Sept. R. O. **1152.** LORD DACRE to CROMWELL.

Certain of the gentlemen whom, in accordance with the King's letters, he has warned to be ready to resist or attack the Scots, have been ordered by Sir John Musgrave, sheriff of Cumberland, to appear before Cromwell next term, and have asked Dacre for licence to go up. Dares not give it, especially as soldiers have gone from this country to the East Marches. Wishes the said gentlemen excused, seeing the costs and charges they have sustained, and the good service they have done during the war. Nawarde, 26 Sept. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Maister Crumwell.

26 Sept. R. O. **1153.** SIR WILLIAM KINGSTON to LORD LISLE.

Sir Edward Nevill desires me to write to you in behalf of his servant Harry Somer, the bearer, to whom the King is good lord. He has continued in Court many years with Master Nevill. There is no news, for now they are about the peace in the Marches of Scotland. The King has heard no word from my lord of Winchester, and so the King hawks every day with goshawks and others, viz., leyners, sparhowkes, and merlions, both before noon and after, when the weather is fine. I pray you, if there be any gerfalcon or yerkyn, to help me to both. My wife and I send commendations to my good Lady. I thank her for my token which came to me in the church of Blackfriars. My wife was disposed to have offered it to Sayntley that his horse should not halt, and he never went upright since. Remember me to Master Porter, Master Marshal, and Master Mayor, and their ladies. Waltham Abbey, Friday before Michaelmas Day.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

[26] Sept. R. O. **1154.** MARGARET GRAYNFYLD, widow, to LADY LISLE.

Thanks her for kindness to herself and to others who have passed by Calais for her sake. I would I were one day with you. If I were as strong as when I covered you with so many clothes I would surely see you. I have sent a pair of hose of Guernsey making as a poor token, by my daughter Jane Graynfyld. Friday before St. Michael's Day.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* In Calais.

26 Sept. Le Grand, III. 569. **1155.** NICOLAS RAINCE to FRANCIS I.

The Pope being detained at San Minyato, 20 miles from here, by the weather, and the French galleys being prevented from going from Spezia (*sa specie*) to Leghorn, card. Tournon reminded the Pope that the time for the suspension of the censures contained in the sentence lately given in the affair of the king of England would expire at the end of the present month, and thus the King would be involved in the censures before the Pope and Francis would meet, and asked his Holiness to provide for it. As his Holiness could only act by Consistory, he left San Miniate and came hither, where he proposed the matter himself in Consistory, so that the suspension of censures is prolonged throughout October. To this all the cardinals present consented with applause.

* Sir William Paulet, Controller of the Household.

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1155. Nicolas Raince to Francis I.—*cont.*

After dinner his Holiness told Raince to write to Francis about what he had thus done for him, and his hope that at the approaching interview some good determination may be taken in the affair. De Pyse (Pisa), Friday, 26 Sept. 1533.

Fr.

[26 Sept.] **1156.** Dr. William Benet.

R. O. Account of money paid by Sir Brian Tuke, treasurer of the Chamber, to Dr. Benet, deceased, late the King's ambassador at Rome.

i. In Nov. 20 Hen. VIII. sent to Rome on a warrant for his diets at 26*s.* 8*d.* a day to be accounted from 4 Dec. Received 26 March following, 200*l.* On 22 May 21 Hen. VIII., for diets and postages, 400*l.* On 12 March 21 Hen. VIII., to John Benet and Edw. Moll, for Dr. Benet's diets, 200*l.* On "the 9th day anno 22^do" to John Benet, for postages, 150*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*; and for Dr. Benet's diets from 22 May 21 to 1 Oct. 22 Hen. VIII. (496 days), 61*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in addition to previous payments. In Nov. 22 Hen. VIII., to John Benet by warrant dated 8 March 22 Hen. VIII. (*sic*), for diets beginning 1 Oct. 22 Hen. VIII., 122*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In March 22 Hen. VIII., 200*l.* In Nov. 23 Hen. VIII., by Anthony Vivaldi, who had just returned from Rome, and was immediately despatched thither again, 200*l.* By bill of exchange then sent to him for 1,100 ducats at 5*s.* 4*d.* each, for the King's affairs, and not to be counted off his diets, 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In Feb. 23 Hen. VIII. (by Ant. Vivaldi), for diets, 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In March 23 Hen. VIII. (by John Benet), for diets and post money, 200*l.* In Feb. 24 Hen. VIII., 70*l.* In April 24 and 25 Hen. VIII., 100*l.* In May 25 Hen. VIII., by assignment at Florence, to be delivered at Rome for his diets and post money, 266*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Total, 2,571*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* *Signed* by Tuke.

ii. Dr. Benet's demands.

He claims 118 days' more diets at his first going out; also full diets at his second going, from 22 May 21 Hen. VIII. to 26 Sept. 25 Hen. VIII., the day of his death, having a warrant to allow him his diets while here in Dec. 23 Hen. VIII. Post money when he went to Rome 22 May 21 Hen. VIII., and money then laid out for the King. Post money coming from Rome the said December, "and returned again in post," and for two couriers, one on the 23 Oct. 1531, and the other 11 Feb. 1531. Total 2,607*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

"So charging Dr. Benet with the 1,000 crowns made by exchange for the King's affairs, there should yet be due to him 36*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*," or, not charging him with it, 303*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

Pp. 5. *Endd.*

27 Sept. **1157.** Henry VIII. to ———.

R. O. Order to induct Richard Robinson into the chantry of Brigham, Cumberland, from which he had been expelled by riotous persons; and, though the King has written to the earl of Northumberland, nothing has been done for him. Greenwich,* 27 Sept.

Draft, corrected by Cromwell, p. 1 (*large paper*). *Endd.*

27 Sept. **1158.** Edw. Archbishop of York to Cromwell.

R. O. I have received your second letter in favor of Sir Anthony Myddleton for the vicarage of Sutton. He shall have institution as soon as it

* The King was at Greenwich towards the end of September in 1532 and 1533.

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is in full lapse, which will be before 8 or 9 Oct. His learning is competent, and I find nothing intolerable against his conversation. Something did come to my knowledge which made me doubt, but he has satisfied me it was not so bad as reported. I have suspended him from execution of his orders for injuring my jurisdiction in taking orders by the dimissories of the archdeacon of Richmond; but at his institution I will dispense with him again. I have warned him to set a good example to his parishioners, and live like a curate; otherwise not even your entreaty shall prevent me proceeding against him. I would not have done so much for him at any other man's request but yours, unless it were the King's. I pray you remember my old suit for dismes. At my late being in those quarters you commanded the barons of the Exchequer to make out no process against me; yet Mr. Fairfax, who was sheriff last year, says you have commanded them to be levied. As you have now a room of authority in the Exchequer you may well discharge me, as you know neither reason nor conscience can charge me with them. The King himself acknowledged this when I was with him. Scrobie, 27 Sept. 1533. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.*

27 Sept. **1159.** LAUNCELOT COLYNS to CROMWELL.

R. O. As you have written to me for my "monstruus best," you shall have her before the last day of Oct. You promised to be good to us about the vacation of Beverley, and that we should know your pleasure by Thos. Barton. For God's sake help us to our right, and you shall have half the sum; also for the vacation of the prebend of Weyttowayne (Wetwang), which is due to the chapter of York since the death of the last incumbent. I beg your favor to my brother, the vicar of Doncaster, if he is called into the Exchequer for non-residence, for he is very sick, and staying with my mother. I send instructions for a commission, which I beg your cousin Mr. Richard to procure. I send a token for good Mrs. Moore, "trusting she will lose it if she play with you." I sent her one clew of thread. If she will send me word what she found in it, I will send her one other. Be good master to my cousin Jas. Crathmore for his fine, for he has not in his own hands 40 marks, nor shall have for three years. York, 27 Sept. 1533.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

27 Sept. **1160.** SIR THOMAS HYLTON to CROMWELL.

R. O. Has received the King's letters dated 24 Aug., showing that whereas proclamations were ordered in the bishopric of Durham for all persons having lands to the yearly value of 40*l.* to take the order of knighthood, and Sir Thomas certified their names into Chancery on the morrow of Ascension Day last; his Highness is informed that there are others within his bailiwick whom he did not mention, and that some of those certified have not appeared. Has made full inquiry, and cannot discover any omissions in his list. Has admonished the two named in the schedule, who did not appear, to appear before his mastership in the octaves of St. Michael next. Nevertheless, one of them, John Hedworth, is over 70 and vexed with infirmities; the other, John Lambton, offers to prove that his lands are not worth so much. Hylton, 27 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1, *large paper. Add.:* To the right honorable Master Thomas Cromwell, councillor to the King's highness.

CROYDON PUBLIC LIBRARIES CENTRAL

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27 Sept. **1161.** The English Commissioners on the Borders to Cromwell.

R. O. St. P. IV. 660.

Have received his letter dated London the 12th inst. Are glad the King is satisfied with their concluding the truce. Caused the French ambassador's letter, which Cromwell forwarded to them, to be conveyed with all speed into Scotland. Send herewith an answer to it from the Chancellor of Scotland. Newcastle, 27 Sept. *Signed by* Magnus, Clifford, Ellerkar, and Wharton.

Add.: Of the King's Council.

27 Sept. **1162.** Sir George Lawson to Cromwell.

Cal. B. III. 150. B. M.

Has received his letter this day, desiring him to pay the King's commissioners their diets. There is no precedent for it, except that when Master Clifford was in commission at Carlisle two years ago the Commissioners received 13*s.* 4*d.* per day. The 2,000 men appointed by Northumberland to be at Newcastle on Wednesday 24th were stopped at Darnton, Durham, and Chester by reason of the truce. Desires a warrant to be sent to the abbot of St. Mary's, York, to provide payment. Master Magnus has taken great pains in procuring the abstinence, and entertaining the Commissioners. Will attend to his direction touching Cawe Mills. Has paid George Douglas for the keeping of it 207*l.* 12*s.* Will be at his house at York in four days. Newcastle, 27 Sept. *Signed.*

Added in his own hand: "The warrant must needs be 1,500*l.* at least." Magnus is unwilling he should write on his behalf, as he has never had any allowance for his expences, and will never ask for the same, but is ready at all times to do his best.

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, Esquire, and of the King's most honorable Council.

27 Sept. **1163.** Cardinal Tournon to Francis I.

Camusat, 11.

Repaired to the Pope immediately on the receipt of Francis' letter, desiring the prorogation of the suspension of the censures contained in the sentence lately given on the English business, and requested him to grant it. He replied that he desired to do all he could for Francis, but that this was a matter which he could not despatch except in Consistory, and he believed the Cardinals would raise difficulties. Besought him to explain to the Cardinals the reason why Francis made the request, namely, because he hopes to bring about a good result at this interview. At length the Pope resolved to propose the prorogation to the Cardinals, which he did with such wise persuasions that no cardinal could oppose it, and it was concluded in Consistory yesterday. Francis can inform the English ambassadors that the affair is assured for this month. "Il est bien venu à propos du sejour que le Pape a esté contrainct de faire icy avec le nombre de Cardinaux que nous y sommes." But for this there would have been no Consistory till the interview; and yet the month of September would have passed, which was what one feared. The weather is so bad that Francis' galleys have never been able to approach this place, although M. d'Albanye has often essayed to do so. Are waiting for them from day to day. On their arrival the Pope intends to embark as soon as possible. Piza, Saturday, 27 Sept. 1533. *Signed:* F. card. de Tournon.

Fr. Add.

27 Sept. **1164.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Vienna Archives.

The day before yesterday I went to the country to find Cromwell, who had gone hawking, in order to talk with him and learn something.

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After some other conversation we came to speak about the Queen, and took an opportunity of setting before him the remonstrances I had already made, exhorting him to do his utmost to induce the King his master to take back the Queen; which I affirmed was a thing easy to do, considering the King's great prudence, virtue, and courtesy, if he and the rest of the Council would agree to it, and that it was much easier to remedy now than it would have been to prevent it before the things which had been done; for the King would have resented being unable to put his intention into effect; but now, having accomplished his desires in everything, and influenced by several considerations, especially the moderation shown by your Majesty, and the extreme patience of the Queen, it was to be hoped he would come to reason, and obey the Holy See and the sentence so justly given. This would augment the general opinion of the English nation that they were more ready to recognise their error than any other people. But as it might be with the King as with wicked monks, who, not for devotion but for pure shame, dare not abandon the habit, and for some point or scruple of honor or suspicion of lightness, he might make himself more intractable, I pointed out that the King's reputation on doing this would not be injured, but very greatly increased; and for his greater satisfaction, if the King would agree to it, your Majesty might be got to send personages hither, or give me a commission very urgently and affectionately to request him to take back the Queen; which request could be made in such a form as to take away all suspicion that he did it from fear; and, moreover, that the Queen might swear solemnly, in presence of Parliament or elsewhere, that she had never been known by prince Arthur, and thus weaken the whole foundation of the King's proceedings. And further, I told him that the King ought not to fear that such a reconciliation would be imputed to him as inconstancy, seeing that the like had occurred to several princes, whom I named to him, especially the Emperor and king of France, Lothair, and Philip I. and III. of France, who by force of justice were compelled to return to their lawful wives, and give up others as adulterers. Cromwell, after thanking me for the affection I showed to his master and the confidence I reposed in him, praised my suggestions and motives, and answered that, as to the sentence given at Rome, which seemed to be my principal ground, it was not to be regarded as of great importance; for, as the King found by the opinion of several doctors of this realm and of the University of Orleans, it was unjust and invalid; and the King and every one of them expected it would be revoked, and also that perhaps they would shortly have the definitive sentence in their favor. As to the other point, about sending ambassadors here on the part of your Majesty, or giving me a commission, it would be the most laudable thing in the world, for by this means the regrets, scruples, and remorse of all Christendom would be extinguished, provided the charge of the said ambassadors or my commission should be to conclude or determine this divorce, or take some resolution and assurance as to the manner of living hereafter in order to defeat the slanders and inconveniences which might arise; but if the charge of the ambassadors contained nothing but the article proposed by me, he saw no hope of effecting it, seeing that matters were too fresh and the King's love too vehement. On this, from one thing to another, he went on to say that it was quite notorious that if your Majesty wished to undertake war against this kingdom, it would be very easy to destroy it, but it would be no great profit to your Majesty; and it was not to be believed that you, after receiving so many favors from this kingdom, would consent to ruin it. In answer, I said that at least the King could not affirm of the sentence that the Pope had given it through fear of your Majesty, as he had done in the case of the past provisions; and as for the opinion of the doctors of whom he spoke, I was surprised that he attached importance to it, for the reasons which I told him; but, moreover, I wondered that he thought your

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1164. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

Majesty, on knowing the justice and truth of the case, would treat in prejudice of a sentence so canonically given, which your Majesty would not do for all the world, and that what I had proposed to him proceeded only from myself, out of zeal for the preservation of amity; and since I had done the duty of an honest man, I did not intend henceforward to take more pains about it, and it was for him and those who have the management of the King's affairs to think about it. He confessed it was true, and that on his side he would do his best, and he watched all occasions to set matters right, but there were some things which he must lead with a long hand (*mener de longue main*) and discreetly. Hereupon he asked me to send him the books containing the histories of which I had made mention, which I did yesterday morning, and by my messenger he desired me to write to the queen of Hungary to take order that certain rhymes printed in Flanders to the disadvantage of the King his master should be suppressed, and the printing of such things forbidden. He has not informed me of the substance of the said rhymes, intending, as he intimated, to come and tell me about them.

The King has sent to solicit with all diligence a great jurist of Bologna, named Previdello, to come to Nice to discuss the matter of the divorce in this meeting with the bishop of Winchester, who carries a bag full of writings and consultations, and four full of promises, and as many of menaces; and those here are in hope to gain the Pope. The French ambassador has notified to the Venetian ambassador that the English have lately been reproaching him with the intelligence that the King his master has with the Pope, and that this interview was half to spite them; but now they did not hold such language to him, but expressed satisfaction at the meeting.

The duke of Norfolk told me lately he had been called to the French king's Council, when it was determined to write to your Majesty about the decapitation of Capt. Merveilles, at which not only the said King was very indignant, but also the Dauphin, who had spoken of it with considerable passion (*bien affectueusement*). In relating the case the Dauphin had named the duke of Milan. The said Duke (King ?) reproved him for having given that title to another than himself; on which he readily corrected the error. Your Majesty will judge better than I if the intention of the said Duke in that matter was sound.

Since my last letters there has been nothing new about the treatment of the Queen and Princess, nor about the affairs of Scotland; nor do I see any appearance of their obeying the censures of the Pope unless they be accompanied with the remedies of which I have before written. And as the good bishop of Rochester says, who sent to me to notify it, the arms of the Pope against these men, who are so obstinate, are more frail than lead, and that your Majesty must set your hand to it, in which you will do a work as agreeable to God as going against the Turk. And if matters were to come to a rupture, perhaps it would not be *mal à propos* that your Majesty should use all means possible to draw to you or get into your power the son* of the Princess's governess, daughter of the duke of Clarence, to whom, according to the opinion of many, the kingdom would belong. The said son is now studying at Padua. For the great and singular virtue of the Duke (*i.e.* Pole), besides that he is of the King's kindred, both on the father's side† and the mother's, and for the pretension that he and his brother might have to the kingdom, the Queen would like to bestow the Princess on him in marriage rather than any other; and the Princess would not refuse. He and his brothers have many kinsmen and allies, of whose services your Majesty might thus make use, and gain the greater part of the realm. I beg you to take my bold advice in good part, which is only prompted by

* Reginald Pole.

† He was not on the father's side.

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my desire to serve you. Among the other allies of the said personage is lord Abergavenny (*Burgain*), one of the most powerful, wise, and prudent lords of England, who is ill pleased with the King because he detained him long in prison with the duke of Buckingham, his father-in-law, who left therein his person, while Abergavenny left his feathers, that is to say, a great part of his revenue, which he will be glad by some means to get back again, and revenge himself. He had charge lately, when I was in Court, to bring me back (*de me ramener de la necessite* ——— †), and then said to me that he would have been glad to talk with me, but had no opportunity; and only observed that there was not a gentleman in the world who would more heartily do service to your Majesty than he, and that possibly your Majesty would perceive it some day. And because the King would follow entirely the inclination of Cromwell, who preceded us, and kept listening (*et nous alloit tenant les oreilles*), we had no opportunity of conversation. Nevertheless, the anxiety he expressed to declare his intention induced him to show me all the cordiality he could by taking me by the arm.‡

I thought he had been called to Court for some affair of importance, but it was only for a foolish matter, viz. to send him to the duchess of Norfolk, who is his wife's sister, to make an arrangement between her and the Duke her husband, whom she would not see or hear, because he is in love with a young lady of the King's concubine, called Holland. For this reason, since his return to France he had not dared to go and see the Duchess till after the embassy of the said lord Abergavenny, who went at once to the point, promising that the Duke should henceforth be a good husband. London, 27 Sept. 1533.

Fr., hol., pp. 7. *From a modern copy.*

28 Sept. **1165.** KARNE and BONER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Pocock, II. 522.

Thanks for his singular goodness. Request him to deliver the enclosed letters to the King. Susa, 28 Sept. 1533. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

28 Sept. **1166.** COUNT OF CIFUENTES to CHARLES V.

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 16. B. M.

Yesterday a Consistory was held, at which the Pope proposed a prorogation for one month of the term for declaring censures against the king of England, that he might come to a knowledge of his error. As the intended interview with the French king has not yet taken place, this prorogation was granted. Intends to go to the Pope tomorrow and complain about it. It is said that the king of England has deprived Campeggio of his rents there. Advises the Emperor to recompense him.

The duke of Norfolk will not come to the interview. The bishop of Winchester is already at the French court, having been sent to the interview in place of the Duke. Anna de Bolans has been delivered of a daughter named Ysabel. Directly she was baptised she was proclaimed princess of England.

* * * Juan Luys has come. The Pope said he wanted him, not to discuss the Queen's case, but for other matters. Pisa, 28 Sept. 1533.

Sp., pp. 4, *modern copy.*

† Blank in copy.

‡ "Toutesfoys, Sire, l'affection quil monstroit avoir de ne (*qu.* me?) declarer son intencion l'induisoit de cop sur cop me fere feste en me sarrant le bras par soubz lequel il me menoit."

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28 Sept. **1167.** Sir Christopher Dacre to Cromwell.

R. O. Writes in excuse for his cousin John Leyghe, one of the deputies of the Marches, who has so many matters in charge under the Lord Warden that he cannot conveniently obey a summons to appear before Cromwell in the octaves of Michaelmas. He has sent up his servant to Dr. Leyghe to inquire the cause of his summons, and to ask a longer day. Carlisle, 28 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To Master Thomas Cromwell, one of the King's Highness' most honorable Council.

28 Sept. **1168.** Thomas Prior of Christchurch, Canterbury, to Cromwell.

R. O. Has received his letter for Brian Talbot, keeper of Westwell Park. Has been advised to put him from his office by Mr. Barker for his misbehaviour, as Mr. Attorney will explain when he comes to London. But as Cromwell wishes that he should continue, is content. Canterbury, Sunday, 28 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Councillor.

29 Sept. **1169.** Christopher Hales to Cromwell.

R. O. Till now I could not conveniently get together the official and parson of Aldyngton, whom I now send to you. The parson is a man of good fame; and if the official have not offended in the manner presupposed, I can speak largely for his honesty. I can find no spot of matter in his house, but your industry in this will be much commended. As to your writing that Dr. Bokkyng is in the Tower by the King's command, I am sorry he has given cause to be so used, but for the cause given I lament not his correction. He is more worthy of punishment than others who are destitute of learning. I am relieved of my great disease. If I may continue well during the cold of this winter, I trust to be safe from it for ever. Canterbury, Michaelmas, at night.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor.

29 Sept. **1170.** Thomas Houth to the Earl of Kildare.

R. O. Your servant Wolff is indebted to the bearer, as appears by bills of Wolff's son-in-law's hand. I ascertained at the Steelyard that the handwriting was his, by the evidence of Geo. Gyes, the alderman's deputy, and others, who told me that the one bill was of 32*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, the other 9*l.*, and that Wolff had the goods for which these sums were due. Wolff showed me in Ireland that he had debts in England, which he left money to pay in a factor's hand at the Steelyard. Found that he had left goods, but not sufficient. I persuaded the bearer not to appeal to the King, trusting to have justice otherwise. It is noised here that Wolff is with your Lordship in the wars, at liberty to do right or wrong, and had done many "gay feats." This I contradicted, saying your Lordship would promote justice as much as any in Ireland. I trust therefore you will do the bearer justice. His name is Peter Rych. London, Michaelmas Day.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.*

R. O. 2. Inventory of "goods of John Wolf which were and yet be in the keeping of Sir William Skevyngton, late deputy of Ireland, and divers of his servants that by diligent and great inquiry came to knowledge."

1. With Mr. Skevyngton, a gold ring with a "turkes," worth 20*l.*, which Wolf offered him as a present on condition that Skevington should take surety for the value of Wolf's goods, but the condition was not fulfilled; also broken gold in an alabaster pot, and other goods. 2. With Master Colley, Skevyngton's son-in-law, a cross-bow with a "rake" (rack). 3. With Mr. Catesby, his nephew, "a writing standish, and a round ball gilt for seal-

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ing thread to hang out of to seal withal." 4. With Rob. Jenner, his surgeon, a bedstead, &c. 5. With Mr. Brutton, his servant, a hand gun. 6. With John Alen another hand gun, " and also a stanyd clothe of Fortune."
P. 1.

29 Sept. **1171.** The HANAPER OF CHANCERY.
R. O. Journal of fees received for writs and patents from Monday, 30 Sept. [24 Hen. VIII.], to Monday, 29 Sept. [25 Hen. VIII.] The names of the grantees in a number of the patents are given. Examined by J. Croke, controller of the Hanaper.
Pp. 22.

29 Sept. **1172.** The DUKE OF NORFOLK.
R. O. Compotus of Jas. Danyell and other receivers of Thos. duke of Norfolk, in various counties, from Mich. 24 to Mich. 25 Hen. VIII.
Large paper, pp. 74 (*of which* 10 *pages are blank*).

29 Sept. **1173.** ESCHEATED LANDS, &c.
R. O. " Valor " of the possessions of Jasper late duke of Bedford in cos. Notts and Derby, and of other lands in the King's hands in cos. Heref. and Salop ; of the late duke of Buckingham's lands in Yorkshire ; of the lands of Sir Will. Stanley, Coopersioners landes, Warwick's lands, &c.
Lands in possession of Katharine dowager of prince Arthur as part of her dowry in Essex and Suff., Mich. 25 Hen. VIII., 114*l.* 14*s.* 7¼*d.*
Large paper, pp. 7.

29 Sept. **1174.** The EARL OF DEVON'S LANDS.
R. O. Compotus of Thos. Spurwey, receiver general of the lands which descended to Edw. Courteney late earl of Devon, on the death of his father Sir Hugh Courteney, as well as those purchased by the said Earl in cos. Cornw., Devon, Somerset, and Surrey, from Mich. 24 to Mich. 25 Hen. VIII.
Total receipt in Devon, Soms., and Surrey, 532*l.* 19*s.* 1¾*d.* and two-thirds of a halfpenny ; in Cornwall, 235*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* and two-thirds of a halfpenny.
Large paper, pp. 8.

29 Sept. **1175.** The BISHOPRIC OF WORCESTER.
R. O. Account of John Hornywold, receiver general of the temporalities of Jerome bishop of Worcester, from Mich. 24 to Mich. 25 Hen. VIII.
Total receipts, 975*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* Expences allowed, 272*l.* 11*s.* 0¼*d.*
Large paper, pp. 8. *Endd.*

29 Sept. **1176.** DARTMOOR FOREST.
R. O. Draft of a bill for the King's signature for letters patent to be made to Thos. Cromewell, squire, chancellor of the Exchequer, John Row, serjeant-at-law, John Uvedale, the Queen's secretary, John Rastall, Martin Pirry, John Braban, [Humphrey Bonvyle ?],* John Wheddon, John Bobych, and Rob. Copper, goldsmith, giving them a 50 years' lease of the lead mines in Dartmoor Forest, Devon, from Mich. 25 Hen. VIII.
Pp. 5.

R. O. 2. Grant by John Roo to Thomas Cromwell, chancellor of the Exchequer, of the tenth part of all the metal, wrought and melted, obtained from the lead mines in Dartmore forest, Devon, of which a 50 years' lease was granted to them both by the King from Mich. 25 Hen. VIII., at a rent of the tenth part of all the lead obtained.
Draft, pp. 2. *Large paper.*

* This name is struck out.

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30 Sept. **1177.** T. Derbye to Richard Cromwell.

R. O. As much haste is made by one of Mr. Norris's servants for three bondmen to whom the King has granted manumission, and "my master, your uncle, is privy of the signature of the bill," sends a warrant for the signet. Wishes it to be speedily sped, as the poor men have spent all their substance in the suit, and it is a charitable deed to help them forward. London, Tuesday crastino Michaelis.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To Mr. Richard Crumwell or Master Sadler, being at Hampton Court, or at Master Hennage's, or, in their absence, to some of Master Cromwell's servants there.

30 Sept. **1178.** Edward Conwey to Cromwell.

R. O. I am summoned by the sheriff of Warwickshire to appear at London the 8th day after Michaelmas, "to make a fine for that I was not knight." I have hurt my leg, and cannot come up until Martylmasse tide. I beg therefore you will feel no displeasure. I trusted that my son, who is the Queen's servant, would have taken some way with you as promised. Divers of my neighbours have been discharged, and I can as ill bear the expence as any of my degree in Warwickshire. From Arow, 30 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

30 Sept. **1179.** Thos. Lord Lawarre to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Is glad to hear that lord and lady Lisle are in good health. Thanks her for three dozen and 10 quails. The residue was lost in the carriage. My lord of Chichester shall have half the sturgeon. Halfnakyd, 30 Sept.

His wife desires to be recommended to lord and lady Lisle. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

30 Sept. **1180.** Robert Bishop of Chichester to Lord and Lady Lisle.

R. O. Has seen their letter directed to lord Lawarre, for which he thanks them, and will do the best in his power. Aldyngbourne, 30 Sept. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

30 Sept. **1181.** Guilbert de Brun, M.D., to Lord Lisle.

R. O. A gentleman of Calais has requested me, on your behalf, to send you my son, with some good cassia and rhubarb to take when you feel yourself unwell. The moon will be full on Friday next, and after that will be a good time to take medicine. So after that I will send my son with the medicines when you please, to show you how to use them; or I will come myself if desired. St. Omer, 30 Sept. 1533.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

30 Sept. **1182.** Christopher Wellyfed to John Williamson.

R. O. It has pleased God to call my mother to His mercy, so that I have now neither father nor mother. Please inform my uncle (Cromwell), that it may please him to help me to one of Dr. Lee's benefices. I greatly fear that if I offended him by any chance it would be to my utter undoing, considering that he will be soon angry. When I was last in London, it was reported that I was more delighted to search corners than to remember the death of my mother. I refer me to my cousin Walter if it were so. Cambridge, 30 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To his well-beloved cousin, Master John Willemson.

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1183. X. W. (Chr. Wellyfed) to Cromwell.

R. O. Has written to him his great desire to know of his health, for which he will pray God without ceasing. Cromwell knows that both the writer's parents are dead, that he is in some measure without means; and therefore, as his nephew, begs some promotion of Cromwell.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

30 Sept. **1184.** Walter Smyth to Cromwell.

R. O. I moved you of a priory near me, called Nuneaton, that keeps no good rule either to God or the world; for one of the nuns is with child now, and all the country is surprised, the convent being a house of such great lands. Please move the King in this matter, that, as he is founder, there may be a new prioress, and his Grace shall have 100*l.* for his lawful favor, and you shall have 40*l.* for yourself; and thus doing you shall have thanks of God and the world. Let me know your pleasure by the bearer. Scherforde, 30 Sept.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Endd.*

30 Sept. **1185.** The Princess Mary.

R. O. View of the expences of the household of lady Mary for one year, 1 Oct. 24 Hen. VIII. to 30 Sept. 25 Hen. VIII.

Remainder of victuals, 122*l.* 15*s.* 2¼*d.* "Onus parcellarum in officiis," viz.: —bakehouse and pantry, 194*l.* 4*s.* 5¼*d.*; buttery, 488*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*; wardrobe, 238*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*; kitchen, 187*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*; *emptor'*, 765*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.*; poultry, 276*l.* 9*s.* 11¾*d.*; scullery, 93*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*; saucery, 13*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; hall and chamber, 39*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*; stable, 69*l.* 10*s.*; wages, 411*l.* 13*s.* 7½*d.* = 2,778*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Total charge, 2,901*l.* 14*s.* 4¼*d.*

Deductions:—Victuals remaining, 96*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; third penny, 104*l.* 7*s.* 2½*d.*; victuals sold, 16*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* Total, 216*l.* 10*s.* 6½*d.*

Expenditure, 2,685*l.* 3*s.* 9¾*d.*

View of the account of Wm. Cholmeley, cofferer of the Household, for the same year.

Received from Sir Brian Tuke, treasurer of the Chamber, 2,636*l.* 11*s.* 0¼*d.*; third penny and victuals sold, 120*l.* 8*s.* 5½*d.* Total, 2,756*l.* 19*s.* 5¾*d.*; leaving a surplus of 158*l.* 10*s.* 8½*d.*

P. 1, *Lat. Endd.*

1186. The Princess Mary.

R. O. "Articles to be proponed and showed on our behalf unto our daughter lady Mary and all other the officers and servants of her household by our right trusty and right well-beloved cousins and councillors the earls of Oxford, Essex, and Sussex, and by our trusty and right well-beloved clerk and councillor, the Dean of our chapel, whom we send at this time unto our said daughter."

1. They are to assemble on Wednesday next at Chemsforth, and, after communicating with each other on their charge, repair to Beaulieu, where "our said daughter" now abides, and there declare their credence as follows by the mouth of the Dean of the chapel, viz.:—

2. That the King is surprised to be informed, both by lord Hussye's letters and by his said daughter's own, delivered by one of her servants, that she, forgetting her filial duty and allegiance, attempts, in spite of the commandment given her by lord Hussy, and by the letters of Sir Will. Pallett, controller of the Household, arrogantly to usurp the title of Princess, pretending to be heir apparent, and encourages to do the like, declaring that she cannot in conscience think but she is the King's lawful daughter, born in true matrimony, and believes the King in his own conscience thinks the same. That to prevent her pernicious example spreading, they have been commanded to declare to her the folly and danger of her conduct, and how

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1186. The Princess Mary—*cont.*

the King intends that she shall use herself both as to her title and as to her household. That she has worthily deserved the King's high displeasure and punishment by law, but that on her conforming to his will he may incline of his fatherly pity to promote her welfare.

Draft, pp. 3.* *Endd.*: "Articles to be purposed to my lady Mary;" *and below, erroneously,* "A° xxx^mo."

1187. Northumberland to Henry VIII.

Calig. B. III. 229. B. M. St. P. IV. 661.

On Friday, 26 Sept. inst. your Commissioners declared to me they had concluded a truce with Scotland. Called Sir Geo. Lawson, and addressed letters that day "for dissolving of your garrison; then repaired into the country, to Durham, Derneton, and other towns thereabouts, to have been in the town of Newcastle upon Wednesday at night last, like to my former letters unto that same; who was there stayed upon relation made to your Highness' Commissioners by Sir James Colvell, one of the Scots Commissioners, which at length I trust your Highness' Commissioners doth advertise." As Lawson had no money to dissolve the garrison, Northumberland advanced some, leaving them to be paid at York for their coats, conduct money, and wages at a day to be certified by Lawson. It is said in Scotland the repair of your garrison to the Borders hastened the conclusion of the abstinence. There is certainly as great dissension in Scotland as ever,—Murray and Argyle at feud with Huntley for the murder of the laird of Lynsay. The King has in vain tried to make them agree, and pretends to be ill "of a soore fois." Is consulting with Clifford, Wharton, and the gentlemen of Northumberland for the establishment of the Borders; after which he will attend on the King.

Copy by Magnus.

1188. The Queen's Jointure.

Vesp. C. XIV. 252. B. M.

Remembrances unto the Queen's grace for divers and sundry matters that be needful for her gracious pleasure to be known in.

Whether the Queen's farmers, who have many years to come by the Princess Dowager's leases, according to the Act of Parliament, and have offered good fines, shall have new leases. The Queen's signature is required to the bill of the farmers, for the discharge of her Commissioners. Whether her Council shall see if the Commissioners have done good service in letting the farms, and stay anything that is amiss. When the book of surveys has been examined, new leases should be drawn in paper by the clerk of the Council Chamber, according to the surveyor's instructions, and then examined and signed by three of the Council. It is thought that this order will be good warrant to Mr. Chancellor for sealing the leases. The same order is recommended for bills for offices. Whether leases not brought in before Michaelmas shall be made void, and how they shall be examined. Whether the leases of farmers who have paid no fines, but a yearly increase, some 20*s.* a year, some 30*s.*, shall be void, or how they shall be examined.

Pp. 2. *Endd. at f.* 256† *b.*

1189. The Queen's Jointure.

R. O.

"M[oney r]eceived by Griffith Richards* this year, from the determination of his [account in Ma]rche last past, as hereafter ensueth, *anno regni Regis Henrici Octavi* xxv^to."

Of the receivers of Essex and Norf., of the honor of Berkhampstede, and of Hertford; of Sir . . . . . Walden, receiver of Kent; of Ed. . . . . ssy,

* The two leaves found apart. † Receiver general of the Queen's lands.

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receiver of Lincolnshire; of Chas. Bulkeley, receiver of Wiltshire; of Sir Edm. Tame, receiver of Gloucester; of T[homa]s Havarde, receiver of Hereford; of . . . . . stice, receiver of Berkshire; of . . . . . Darell, bailiff of Chilton. Total, with arrears of fee-farms received this year, 1,915*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.*

ii. A list of fee-farms to be received this year from various towns, manors, and abbeys. Total, 787*l.* 17*s.* 2¼*d.*

Large paper, pp. 2. *Mutilated.*

1190. BIDDING PRAYER.

Cleop. E. v. 286. B. M. Wilkins, III. 783. Burnet, VI. 86.

The order for a form of bidding prayers for the King, queen Anne, and the lady Elizabeth.

Endd.

1191. [NEWS FROM FLANDERS.]

R. O.

At the Council kept by the lady Regent by the Emperor's command it was determined that if the King did not take back his old wife, the Emperor should make war upon him to the uttermost; but he will give the King two or three months' notice. He has ordered a number of Almains to be ready in Zealand to sail for Scotland to invade England. The lords of Flanders, however, do not incline to have war with England, though they are willing to deliver ships to carry the men-of-war to Scotland. It is said the Emperor is preparing a great army to invade England, and that many great men of England have intelligence with him; "and also to have queen Katherine with them, and to assist her from field to field as they shall march forwards, with her crown upon her head."

"My Lord, it shall please you to take respect to the last article."

P. 1.

1192. JOHN ERLEY.

R. O.

His complaint to Cromwell as one of the King's council, setting forth that he had preached at Trowbrydge and Mylsam by authority of the bishop of Salisbury, and afterwards at Thornbery, Acton, and elsewhere, either by licence of the incumbent, or in the churchyard, as at Thornbury, where, having no licence, he was invited to preach by the mayor and his brethren; that at Marshfeeld one Mr. Key caused him to be arrested, saying he was one of Master Latymer's disciples, who had done more hurt in this country than Luther, especially as he was admitted to preach by the King's Council. "Mr. Key answered that Latomer was admitted by them that were of his own sect; affirming also that if Mr. Latomer or your orator came to him with the writing of our sovereign lord the King, or with my lord of Canterbury's authority, he would set both Mr. Latomer and your Orator fast by the feet; and to conclude he said that he would not obey the letters of our sovereign lord the King in such matters." Of this those present can bear witness.

Was arrested for heresy at Bristol on St. Peter's night last, at the house of his kinsman, David Harrys, by Mr. Mullyngs, parson of Trowbridge, who with great cruelty brought him before the bishop of Bath, had him confined 19 weeks, and made to bear a fagot which was fired on his neck; though he is ready to die if he ever preached anything against the Catholic faith. Is ready to prove Mullyns's testimony false by his own witnesses. When he came out of prison, he came every day to the Bishop's palace to dinner, where he heard some one bring news from London that there was a princess born. "And then my Lord's secretary said, by our Lord's body, if he had lain with her he would have gotten a boy, or else he would have meddled with her till his eyes did start out of his head. And this was shamefully spoken in presence of all the table. And also Master Elys, one of my Lord's chaplains, telled this to Dr. Nase, being my Lord's steward, in

1533.

1192. JOHN ERLEY—*cont.*

Italian's speech, and Master Nase did reprove my Lord's secretary for his saying. Also such ungracious talking was laughed and jested at among my Lord's servants. Also one of my Lord's chaplains said that he trusted to see the day that my lord of Canterbury should be burned." Was abashed to write this, but felt in duty bound.

Large sheet, p. 1. *Endd.*

1193. MARY BAYNTON.

R. O. Articles against Mary Baynton, daughter of Thos. Baynton of Byrlyngton, Yorks., of the age of 18 years, as she says.

At Boston she gave herself out to be the King's daughter, lady Mary, and said "that upon displeasure she was put forth into the broad world to shift for her living." Also she said, "that the French queen was her aunt and her godmother; and upon a time the said French queen, being of her pleasure in a bayn, and she with her there, looked upon a book and said to her, 'Niece Mary, I am right sorry for you, for I see here that your fortune is very hard. Ye must go a-begging once in your life, either in your youth or in your age'; and therefore I take it upon me now in my youth, and I intend to go beyond the sea to mine uncle the Emperor, as soon as I may get shipping."

Examined before Nic. Robson, Thos. Brown, and Robt. Pulvertoft.

P. 1. *Endd.*

1194. CROMWELL'S REMEMBRANCES.

Titus, B. 1. 493. B. M. To send out the letters for Kent, Surrey, Middlesex, Essex, Hertford, and London. To present the King with the letters of Ireland. The diets of the Commissioners upon the Borders. Basing's account for the money he has received from the King for six years. To speak with the vyneters of London. Touching such communication as of late I had with the Emperor's ambassador, sought of himself. What the King's pleasure is shall be done with them of Garnsey. The stranger taken for suspicion of clipping gold. Sir Arthur Darcy's bill for Gersey. A letter sent from my lord of Northumberland for the redemption of Ponynges. The constableship of the Tower of London and of Windsor Castle. The Holy Maid of Court at Strete. The letter sent to the King out of the North. The translating, changing, and selling certain plate out of the Jewel-house, to be converted into plate of other fashion for the King's use. The delivery of the parson of Thame. The 500 mks. forfeited to the King by recognisance and verdict in the county of Bedford. Dr. Benett's commission and letter. Letters to the prioress and convent of Wilton. The sending of young Dr. Lee into Denmark. To survey the obligations, and make a book of them that shall be sued this term. To call upon Guthlake Overton for instructions concerning the surveys. To send for a view of the accounts of Ely. To have a letter from the King to the executors of the bishop of Ely. Letters to be sent to the vicar-general of the bishop of Bangor and to his executors. A letter from the King to the whole religion of the Order of Cicestrencis for 1,000 mks. lately due to the Cardinal, and now due to the King. The signing of Pyntoo's letter. The signing of Sir Bryan Tuke's bill for the diets of the duke of Norfolk and his colleagues. The Queen's New Year's gifts, and what they shall be; which, as Cornelys reporteth, is palfreys and saddles for her ladies. The escape of a convict and two felons from the prison of Ely. "The ballad made of the Princess by* my lady Mary."

† To send to Mr. Attorney to cause the "seller" of Christ church, with other, to be attached. To know the King's pleasure for Vaux. The

* "by," *i.e.* signifying or referring to.

† The memoranda which follow are all in Cromwell's own hand.

1533.

presentation for the priests of Plashey. My Lord Chancellor's man's bill. Mr. Willforde, for the hawk. That Dr. Bokkyng gave to Scott all the Nun's book to print, and had 500 of them, the printer 200. To take Hacket's letter to the Court. To show Sir Edw. Seymour's answer to the King. To see my lord of Northumberland's recognisances. "Of the finding out 560 crowns of the Garnesey men." The books of the two colleges. The marsh at Lesenes to be measured and allotted. To call for all my memorials. To have a book made of the King's obligations that shall be sued this term. To know what obligations remain in Master Attorney's hands, and in Skott's hands. The confession of the printer that printed the Nun's book. Bassyng's account. One that hath counterfeited the King's warrant with this word: "Serve thys." To remember the examination of Dr. Bokkyng and Bacheler Haddeley, and the falsehood of the former. To take with me the estimations of the accounts for the Princess Dowager. Call for the obligation due to the bishop of Winchester. Fox to be put in suit this term. To take with me the last letters of the earl of Northumberland and Geo. Lawson. The book containing the will of lord Dacres of the South. "To remember Doffeld, the yeoman of the Crown's matter the King touching my Lord Chancellor." The money paid to Geo. Tayler for the Queen. The 1,604*l.* paid for my lord of Northumberland's lands. The Friar Observant's letter to the Holy Maiden.

Pp. 3. *Partly in Cromwell's hand. Endd.*

1195. Grants in September 1533.

Sept.

Grants.

1. John Hoddour of Chidiocke, Dorset, butcher. Pardon for having, on the 5th June 22 Hen. VIII., broken and entered the close of Rob. Salter, at Whytechurch, Dorset, and stolen therefrom a bullock. Westm., 1 Sept.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 7.

2. Wm. Olyver *alias* Cromer, a native of Mynch, in the county of Artoys. Denization. Westm., 25 Aug. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 4 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 20.

3. John Reede. To be keeper of the King's Wardrobe and Vestry at Westminster; with 6*d.* a day as keeper of the Wardrobe, and 2*d.* a day as keeper of the Vestry. Westm., 25 Aug. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 4 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 17.

4. Hen. Norman, one of the masters of the King's ships. Licence to export 100 weys of cheese and butter, 300 tuns of beer, and 600 qrs. of beans. Sutton park, 5 Aug. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 Sept.—P.S.

5. Geo. Carewe, chaplain. Presentation to the parish church of Lydford, Exeter dioc., void by death. Greenwich, 3 Sept. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 5 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 23.

6. Mons. de Langy, one of the gentlemen of the French king's Privy Chamber. Licence to carry out of the realm by his servant 10 horses. Greenwich, 5 Sept. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 6 Sept.—S.B.

7. John Parker, yeoman of the Wardrobe of Robes. To be ranger of the King's forest in the Isle of Wight, called Parkehurst *alias* Caresbroke, with fees of 10 marks a year, as enjoyed by Geo. Fraunces, or any late occupant of the office, out of the issues of the King's lands in the said isle; on surrender of patent 26 Jan. 23 Hen. VIII., being a grant of the same office in a different form. Guildford, 28 July 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 14 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 20.

8. Michael Borsert, maker of "selles" for the King's mules. Passport, as the King is sending him beyond the sea. Greenwich, 14 Sept. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

9. John Barlowe. To be purveyor of the King's works in the palace and manor of Westminster, *vice* Geo. Lord, deceased, with fees of 8*d.* a day, Greenwich, 7 Sept. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 15 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 20.

10. John Wilsdon, one of the yeomen ushers of the King's Chamber. Grant, in reversion, of 6*d.* a day as fee of the Crown, on the death or surrender of John God, John Thomas, John Rolt, John Samforde, Hugh Parker, John West, John Parker, Will. Dissheborne, Will. Guysnham, Adam Holand, Philip Wilde, John Davy, Tho. Tothebye, Edw. Ingham, Ric. Forster, Will. Pole, Simon Burton, Laurence Serle, Edw. Levissay, John Bedon, Geo. Node, Will. Dawe, John Southall, Lewis ap Watkyn, Ric. Leighton, Hugh Davy, Will. Alee, Tho. Guylliam, John Flammok, and Peter Young, or any one of them. *Del.* Westm., 15 Sept. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 20.

11. Margaret marchioness of Dorset, widow of Thomas late marquis of Dorset. Custody of the possessions of the said Thomas in England, Wales, Calais, and the marches thereof, during the minority of

1533.

Sept.

GRANTS.

1195. GRANTS in SEPTEMBER—*cont.*

Henry now marquis of Dorset, son and heir of the said late Marquis, at the annual rent of 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Greenwich, 14 Sept. 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.*Westm., 16 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 21.

12. Edm. Smyth, one of the esquires of the Royal Body. Reversion of the office of Remembrancer of the Exchequer, which was granted by patent 12 June 4 Hen. VIII. to Edm. Denny, deceased, and John Smyth, in survivorship. *Del.* Westm., 16 Sept. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 16.

13. Reginald Whiteacres, one of the yeomen ushers of the King's Chamber. Annuity of 3*l.* for life out of the issues of the manor of Burstwyke in Holderness, York, in the King's hands by the forfeiture of Edward late duke of Buckingham, from the day of the death of Ralph Warberton, deceased. Guildford, 1 Aug. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 17 Sept.— P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 20.

14. Tho. Eynon, clk. Presentation to the parish church of Bemerton, Salisbury dioc., void by death, and at the King's disposal by the voidance of the monastery of Wilton, Salisbury dioc. Greenwich, 15 Sept. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 17 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 23.

15. Tho. Lynde. To be one of the King's serjeants-at-arms, with fees of 12*d.* a day. *Del.* Westm., 21 Sept. 25 Hen. VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 20.

16. Chr. Draper. Grant in reversion of the corrody in the monastery of Malmesbury, Wilts, now held by John a Guilliams. Greenwich, 14 Sept. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 22 Sept.—P.S.

17. Sir Arthur Darcy, knight of the Royal Body. Grant in reversion of the office of warden, governor, and captain of the island of Jersey, and castle of Gurreye, *alias* Mountergyll, with the fees enjoyed in that office by John Nanfan, deceased, and Hugh Vaughan, late governors, and Sir Anth. Ughtred, knight of the Royal Body, the present governor; the said office having been granted by patent 19 Sept. 17 Hen.VIII. to the said Sir Anthony in reversion, the then occupant being the said Hugh, who has surrendered the patent of 2 July 17 Hen.VIII., by which he held it, whereby the office now belongs to the said Sir Anthony. *Del.* Westm., 23 Sept. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 18.

18. Master Nich. Shaxton, S.T.P. Presentation to the parish church of Fouleston with chapel annexed, Salisbury dioc., void by death, and at the King's disposal by the voidance of the monastery of Wilton, Salisbury dioc. *Del.* ——, 23 Sept. 25 Hen.VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 23.

19. John Sent John. To be one of the serjeants-at-arms to attend on the King during the parliamentary vacation, and on the Speaker during the session, with 12*d.* a day and livery. *Del.* Westm., 23 Sept. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 17.

20. Eliz. Tamworth, widow. Custody of the possessions of Tho. Tamworth, deceased, her late husband, who, conjointly with Andrew lord Wyndesore, Sir Ric. Lyster, chief baron of the Exchequer, Sir John Daunce, John Hales, second baron of the Exchequer, Tho. Matson, John Mores, Nich. Robertson, Tho. Paynell, Tho. Robertson, John Mynne, and Nic. Talbott, was seised to the use of the said Thomas and his heirs, and held of the King as of the castle of Dovor; to hold the said custody during the minority of John Tamworth, son and heir of the said Thomas; with the wardship and marriage of the said heir. *Del.* Westm., 23 Sept. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 19.

21. Henry Knyvet, one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. Grant in tail male of the manor or lordship of Cundor Dorynngton and Ryton, Salop, which came to the hands of Henry VII. by the attainder of Sir Francis Lovell late viscount Lovell. *Del.* Westm., 25 Sept. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 20.

22. Tho. Vaughan, one of the serjeants of the Mace. To be steward of the lordships of Clifford, Glasbury, and Wynserton, Marches of Wales, and constable of Clifford castle; which offices were held by Sir Ric. à Cornewall, deceased. Greenwich, 24 Sept. 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 29 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 20.

23. Thos. Walker. To be warden or master of the college of Plecy, London dioc., in the King's patronage by the attainder of Edward late duke of Buckingham, *vice* Chr. Johnson, last master, deceased; on the nomination (according to the statutes of the college) of the said Thomas, and John Wylmy. Greenwich, 24 Sept. 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 29 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 16.

24. Rob. Bradshawe. Reversion of the office of keeper, for life, of the Wardrobe of Beds in the manor of Woodstocke, Oxon, with fees of 4*d.* a day; which office was granted by pat. 4 Aug. 8 Hen.VIII. to John Segewike, then a page of the Wardrobe of Beds, during good conduct. Guilforde, 29 July 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 29 Sept. —P.S.

25. Sir Nic. Carewe. Reversion of the office of the King's otter-hunter, now held by Chr. Rochester; with 3½*d.* a day for himself, 4⅓*d.* for the keeping of six otter hounds, 1⅓*d.* a day for wages of a page under him, and 9*d.* a day for the keeping of 12 hounds; to be paid by the collectors of customs of the port of Southampton. Chobham, 9 Aug. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 29 Sept.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 16.

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1 Oct. **1196.** TRUCE WITH SCOTLAND.

R. O. Rym. XIV. 480. Indenture made at Newcastle, 1 Oct. 1533, between Sir Jas. Colvill and Adam Otterburne of Aldhame, commissioners of James V., and Thos. Magnus, archdeacon of East Riding, Sir Thos. Clifford, captain of Berwick, Sir Ralph Ellerkar, and Sir Thos. Whertoun, commissioners of Hen. VIII., for one year's truce to end at Mich. next. All unlawful attempts since 2 July to be redressed according to the laws of the Borders, as ordained in the peace concluded at Berwick, 14 Dec. 1528. *Signed* by the Scotch Commissioners.*

Vellum, mutilated.

1197. THE MARCHES.†

R. O. Headed: "Sir William Eure. The number of the bills that is filed and delivered for since I entered to be deputy warden of the Marches is five score and above, beside mony (many) that be agreed and quit that our books makes no mention of the sum that is delivered for before me and the officers of Scotland is 500*l.* and above." The following are the offenders on the English side:

1. Under Sir Thos. Clifford, captain of Berwick. i. In the castle: Rob., Hoghon (*i.e.* Hugh), Andrew and Ric. Story, Nich. and Chas. Downe, and Geo. Bulloke. ii. Soldiers in the town: Geo., Ric., and Leonard Hurde, Sandy Sanderson, Roland and Will. Karston, Arche Dodys, Jo. Browne, Edw. Syme, Jo. Hewart, Will. Anderson. iii. Belonging to Clifford's dwelling, of Grayeland, in Glendell: Mich. and Gilb. Walles, Thos. F . . . ., John, Lionel, Geoffrey, Adam, Will., Davy, and Monghay Story, Little Will Story, John Glend . . ., Robyn Story, Farghe Watson, Jo. Watson, Matt. Parke, and Wat. Bell. iv. In Hethepolle: Cuthbert, Mark, Sandy, Geoffrey, Martin, and Jas. Story, Andrew and Chr. Lytell, Monghay, Thos., Wylle, and Simonde (?) Story. v. In Norham: Rob. and Adam Scote and five others. vi. In Hurde: John Honter, Geo Mechelson, and Jo. Lee.

2. Under Sir Geo. Gray: Geo. Leddlell (?) and Jo. Nesbet.

3. Under Lionel Gray: Rauff Smythe and two others.

4. In Norhamshire, under Sir Will. Eure: Geo. and Leonard Selby, of the Herrons' lands, and five others.

5. In Glendell: Jo. Redderfurthe and four others.

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1 Oct. **1198.** THE DIVORCE.

MS. Cantab. Dd. xiii. 26. "The record of the proceedings at twelve sessions of the Papal Commissioners in the matter of the divorce of Catherine of Arragon from Henry VIII.

"Begins: In Dei nomine Amen. Per præsens publicum instrumentum cunctis appareat evidenter quod ultimo die mensis Maii, A.D. secundum cursum et computationem ecclesiæ Anglicanæ 1529, Indictione II. Pont. Sanctissimi.

"At the end are the separate certificates of the notaries William Claiburgh and Richard Watkyns. Fastened to the latter is a letter testimonial respecting these two notaries, by Nicholas Wootton, dated London, 1 Oct. A.D. secundum cursum et computationem ecclesiæ Anglicanæ 1533. Mention is also made of a seal which has been torn off. Every leaf of the record is signed, R. Watkyns."

Parchment, ff. 70. *Abstract quoted from Cambridge University Catalogue.*

* Otterburn's signature is now lost.

† This document is probably of an earlier date, but is placed here at the time of the truce for convenience.

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1 Oct. **1199.** The PRINCESS MARY.

Harl. MS. 6,807, f. 7. B. M.

"Rotulus Maresc' serenissimæ dominæ Mariæ filiæ metuendissimi domini nostri Henrici VIII. Angliæ et Franciæ Regis fidei defensoris ac domini Hiberniæ, renovatus 1 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII."

Lady governess: The countess of Salisbury, with one chaplain, one gentleman, two gentlewomen, one chamberer, two yeomen, two grooms.

Chamberlain: Lord Huse, "se ix^mo."

Vice-Chamberlain: ———.*

Ladies and gentlewomen: Lady Margaret Duglasse, lady Matravers, lady Huse, Mrs. Rider, Mrs. Fraunces Aelmer, Mrs. Buttes, Mrs. Peter de Bruxia, Mrs. Giles Duwes, Mrs. Mary Browne, 22 persons in all, per annum 10*l.*

Chamberers: Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Knight. *Launder*: Beatrix ap Rice. *Schoolmaster*: Ric. Fetherston. *Chaplains*: Sir Wm. Alkington, Sir John Parker. *Clerk of the Closet*: Sir Ric. Baldwyne. *Gentlemen ushers*: Robt. Chichester, Ric. Baker, at 7½*d.* a day. *Cupbearer*: Sir Owen Carewe, at 7½*d.* *Carver*: Hen. Jerningham, 7½*d.* *Sewers*: Ant. Coolton, Thos. Grevile, 7½*d.* *Sewer of the Chamber*: Thos. Moreton, 7½*d.* *Gentlemen waiters*: Peter de Bruxia, Mr.† Giles Duwes, Hugh Penington, Thos. Preston, Hen. Rider, 7½*d.* each; Simon Burton, *nil.* *Yeoman usher of the Chamber*: Nic. Parfrey, 3*d.* *Garderobe of Robes*: John Kene, 3*d.*; Thos. Palmer, 40*s.* a year. *Garderobe of Beds*: John Bell, 3*d.*; Nic. Newes, 40*s.* *Jewelhouse and Revestry*: Hen. Collyer, 100*s.* *Minstrels*: Gwillam Bowntaunce, Thos. Pyke, David Lloyd, *nil.* *Yeomen of the Chamber*: Chr. Wright, Wm. Blakeney, David ap Rice, Giles Sampton, Ralph Hetton, John Williams, 3*d.* a day. *Groom porters*: Walter Brudges, 40*s.* a year. *Grooms of the Chamber*: Robt. Eyton, Hen. Woodward, Randall Dodde, 40*s.* *Cofferer*: Wm. Chelmeley (Cholmeley), 7½*d.* a day, and 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* reward. *Clerk comptroller*: Ric. Wilbraham, 7½*d.* *Bakehouse*: John Baker, Fras. Fletcher, Ric. Englishe, 3*d.*; Hugh Hethins, a boy, 1*d.* *Pantry*: Edm. Parker, 3*d.*; John Rutter, 40*s.* a year. *Cellar*: John Rokes, 7½*d.* Wm. Baldwyne, 40*s.* *Buttery*: Thos. Gent, 3*d.* David Candeland, 40*s.* *Spicery and Chaundry*: Thos. Lawles, 3*d.*; Ric. Younge, 40*s.* *Kitchen*: Ric. Tomyow, clerk; Hugh Pigott, Master Cook; Oliver Hunt, John Curtess, John Emershem, 2 porters and scourers, 4 turners; wages from 1*d.* to 7½*d.* *Larder*: Michael Wales, 3*d.*; John Doune, 40*s.* "*Pullyer*" (*Poultry*): Thos. Grey, 3*d.* *Scalding-house*: Robt. Briesty, 3*d.* "*Squillary*": Thos. Hughes, Edw. Rowsley, Thos. Burbanck, 1*d.* to 3*d.* *Salsery and pastery*: Ric. Whomley, Simon Lambe, 40*s.* *Ewry*: Thos. Lilborne, 3*d.*; Ric. Bell, 40*s.* *Laundry*: Ric. Cook, Wm. Burland, 40*s.* *Almer*: Robt. Fawcon, 40*s.* *Acchatry and slaughterhouse*: Thos. Savage, Wm. Forde, 3*d.*; Thos. Trent, 40*s.* *Stable*: John Bury, clerk, 7½*d.* and 100*s.* reward. Thos. Smythe, John Higges, John Bell, Hugh David, 3½*d.* *Hall*: John Butler, 40*s.* *Porters at gate*: John Deacon, *nil*; John Barnewell, 40*s.* *Footmen*: John Reignoldes, Chas. Morley, Thos. Bigges, 2*d.* *Woodbearer*: John Grene, 1*d.* Total of persons, 162.

Modern copy, pp. 5.

1 Oct. **1200.** The COUNCIL OF LUBECK to [HENRY VIII.]

R. O.

We have received a complaint from your Majesty touching merchandize taken by our Navy within your ports, and partly from your subjects; at which we are not a little grieved. The act was done without our knowledge and against our orders, as will be seen by the letters we gave to our captains, commanding them to spare your subjects, the Spaniards, the Lusitanes, and

* Blank in MS. † "Mrs." in MS.

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Frenchmen. The guilty shall be punished, and restitution made as soon as winter is passed and the seas more calm. Lubeck, 1 kal. Oct.
Pp. 3. *Endd.:* The copy of a letter sent from Lubeck in English.

1 Oct. R. O. **1201.** The City of Lubeck to [Henry VIII.]
Requesting the pardon and liberation of their captain (*centurio*), Mark Meger, as they have no doubt it is manifest that he was not present when that bold crime was committed. Lubeck, i. cal. Oct. '33.
Lat., p. 1. *Endd.*

1202. Merchandise taken by Lubeckers.
R. O. Information addressed to the duke of Norfolk, that about Easter was twelvemonth Thos. Alvard and Thos. Heritage covenanted with Anth. Burnehold, of Flanders, a freeman at Calais, for stone plaster for the King's buildings at Westminster. Burnehold served the King well till about Easter last, when he informed Alvard and Heritage that he durst not venture on the sea for men of war. This they represented to the King, saying they heard the said ships were Scots; but the King made answer he was assured there was no such cause. Alvard and Heritage then caused Burnehold to cross the sea again on their warrantise, and he provided a ship of 60 mount of plaster, which the Lubecks have taken.
P. 1.

R. O. 2. Account of merchandise, chiefly cloths and flax, taken by the Lubeckers, according to a valuation made in London. The owners are Thos. Coolle, Thos. Gulle, Rob. Willforde, Ralph Foxli, Simon Brikindon, and Master Paget, alderman. Total, including costs of sending messengers to Dover and Rye, 515*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*
P. 1. *Endd.*

1203. City of Lubeck to Cromwell.
R. O. Desire to know what is the King's resolution respecting the wretched men who are in the sanctuary of the abbot of Westminster, for whom we interceded. Their friends are continually enquiring of us for the King's answer.
Lat., p. 1. *Add.:* Senatori.

1 Oct. Nero, B. vii. 91. B. M. Ellis, 2 Ser. ii. 45. **1204.** Matthew Kynge to Cromwell.
On Friday, 12 Aug.,* the Turk's armado was before Coron, consisting of 61 galleys and 20 foists, and 12,000 men on land. The same day Andrew Dory came to succour it with 26 galleys and 24 ships, defeated the Turks with great loss, and sent into Coron victuals for two years, with ordnance and other necessaries. The Turks on land fled like beasts, and left their ordnance and victuals. Dory remained five or six days, and left 4,000 men-at-arms in wages, and returned to Myssyna. There is great death in Constantinople. Venice, 1 Oct. 1533.
Hol., pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

1 Oct. R. O. **1205.** Thomas Abbot of Holme to Cromwell.
I have received yours dated London, 19 Sept., by a servant of Rob. Cokett, named Chr. Saxten, commanding me to appear before the Council to answer such things as may be objected against me. I beg you will be good master to me and my poor monastery, and that we may have a final end

* The 12th Aug. was a Tuesday in 1533. Perhaps the date intended was Friday, 12 Sept.

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1205. Thomas Abbot of Holme to Cromwell—*cont.*

without my appearance. I beg credence for Rob. Cokett. At our monastery of Tholme, 1 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* One of the King's Council.

[1 Oct.] **1206.** Alys Gay to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Thanks for the kindness of lord and lady Lisle to her son John Worthe. Commendations to Master John Bassyt, Mistress Phylype, Mistress Anne, and all lady Lisle's children. Wednesday after St. Michael's day.

Hol., p. 1. *With a double address on back in the same hand:* To my right honorable lady Lyel: *and* To my worshipful master, Sir Rychard Grenefeld.

2 Oct. **1207.** The Princess Mary to [Henry VIII.]

Heylin's Hist. of Q. Mary, 10. This morning my chamberlain came and informed me that he had received a letier from Sir Will. Paulet, controller of your House, to the effect that I should remove at once to Hertford castle. I desired to see the letter; in which was written "the lady Mary, the King's daughter," leaving out the name of Princess. Marvelled at this, thinking your Grace was not privy to it, not doubting but you take me for your lawful daughter, barn in true matrimony. If I agreed to the contrary I should offend God; in all other things you shall find me an obedient daughter. From your manor of Beaulieu, 2 Oct.

2 Oct. **1208.** Cranmer to the Parson of Che[vening].

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 31b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 257. The bearer, A. B., my servant, has a grant from Mr. A. to be farmer of his parsonage with you. I desire you, as your vacant houses are most apt for him, to let him reside with you. This arrangement will be more to your convenience than his profit. Otford, 2 Oct.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book. Add.: "To the parson of Che."

1209. Cranmer to the Prioress and Convent of Wilton.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 31 b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 258. Is advertised from their letters, brought him by this bearer, Sir Robert F., that they have an election of an abbess, and desire his aid therein. Will do (the King's pleasure being known) all in his power.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book. Add.

3 Oct. **1210.** [Clifford] "to the late Commissioners of Scotland."

Cal. B. III. 61. B. M. Commends their diligence in joining the English commissioners for redressing wrongs. On Sunday last, 28 Sept., Mungo Douglas, David Ansley, son to Wille Ansley of Fawles, Robert Haw of Hevyside, Jas. Brown of Clifton Court, and others, spoiled Reddom, took prisoners, and slew Thos. Wandles, an Englishman. Fears the Scotch officers of the Borders will not give redress. Hopes they will see the truce observed, and all transgressions of it, especially about Liddisdale, punished. Berwick, 3 Oct.

Copy, pp. 2.

R. O. 2. Another copy, without date.

3 Oct. **1211.** M. Constable to Cromwell.

R. O. According to the King's commission "for reformation of flokkyng of clothes" in the west parts of Yorkshire, Sir John Nevyll, John Pullayn, and I, sat at Leydes among divers of the clothmakers, but by all the policy we could devise could not obtain proof against the great number of the offenders. Appointed another sitting at Pountifreit, where were Nevill, Serjeant Fairfax, John Pullan, and myself, and I returned a substantial

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jury, who have taken further day to give their verdict at York. The result I trust to bring with me at my coming up to London. Everyngham, Friday, 3 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

3 Oct. R. O. **1212.** [CHRISTOPHER MONT] to HENRY VIII.

Nothing new in Higher Germany, "præter hoc unum quod . . . . . os intentos video in dietam illam quæ Augustæ sum . . . . . ligæ Suevicæ prima Decembris in qua multorum opinio . . . . . de restitucione junioris ducis Virtembergensis; cujus re[stitu]cio eo magis speratur," partly because they prefer their natural lord to a stranger, partly because the men of Wirtemberg hate Ferdinand, by whom they have been fleeced to the very skin. But Ferdinand will not let the duchy slip easily out of his hands. He has garrisoned some of the castles. The Chancellor of the duke of Bavaria applied to me a few days ago for letters from your Majesty to the league of Swabia in favor of the younger Duke. I said the request would come better from the dukes of Bavaria. Three days later they showed me letters of the duke of Wirtemberg (*ipsius Wirtembergensis*) to your Majesty, requesting you to write in his favor. I think, therefore, this younger Duke lurks with the princes of Bavaria; and no wonder, as his mother is sister of the dukes of Bavaria. "Ea quoque modo in ducatu Wirtembergensi agit ex dotalibus prædiis vivens. Multorum spes est, immo aperta confirmatio, Gallorum Regem misso nunccio aut saltem litteris ejus causam adjuturum in futura dieta. Multos Germaniæ P[rincipes] . . . . . li promoturos, extra dubium est Princeps He . . . . . causam illius aperte agunt, tum q . . . . . ones ejus ducatus."

The princes of Germany at the diet of Augsburg some time ago petitioned the Emperor for the younger duke of Wirtemberg. I perceive the dukes of Bavaria are not anxious for his restitution, because his duchy adjoins their lands, and is on the way both to Switzerland and France. It also furnishes numerous soldiers. All expect to hear the conditions of peace made by the Turk between Ferdinand and the Waywode published. It is said Gritti has arrived in Hungary. The Bavarian princes, by whom I am very liberally entertained, say they will shortly send an embassy to your Majesty; which they have delayed doing for want of men skilled in the languages. Munich, 3 Oct. 1533. *Not signed.*

Lat., pp. 2. *Add. Mutilated, and the writing in some parts much faded.*

3 Oct. R. O. **1213.** [JOHN] RUGGE, priest, to LADY LISLE.

Thanks her for her letters received by John Bery her servant, promising that he shall enjoy all that was granted him by his master Sir John Bassett, till she has provided him some living in the chapel of Our Lady at Bruton. Asks that Bery may pay him the amount once a year. Is in great need. Master Malett, who dwelled in his parish of St. Thomas, is dead. "In his days I had somewhat, as 4 marks for his prevy tethys to go about the country to edify the faith of Christ, and now I shall have there little or nothing." Begs her to help him to some honest living as soon as possible, that he may do some good among the flock of Christ. The next avoidance of the benefice of Padstow, of which he wrote, is passed, to whom he cannot tell. Does not care whether she provide for him in these parts or elsewhere, except that he has a special mind to pray for his master where he lies, "and hyt musst be, and hyt wyl not be, God ys yn every place." Cannot send her word in time, when any living falls vacant in these parts, as she is so far off. St. Thomas, 3 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

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4 Oct. **1214.** LATIMER.

R. O. Inhibition by John [Stokesley], bp. of London, against Latimer's preaching in his diocese, 24 April 1533.

ii. Another inhibition by the same, dated 4 Oct. 1533.*

Lat., pp. 5.

4 Oct. **1215.** FRAS. FRESCOBALD to CROMWELL.

R. O. Offers his services. Asks for justice. Refers to John Cavalcant. The Pope (*N. S.*) is expected here in eight days. He was at Pisa on the 30th of last month. Marseilles, 4 Oct. 1533.

Ital., hol., p. 1. *Add.*

5 Oct. **1216.** CALAIS.

R. O. "The Boke of Payments of the newe fortifications and reparations" made at Calais and Guisnes.

Wages of a clerk, carpenters, sawyers, tilers, laborers, long carts, short carts, great tumbrels, and "empchons" for the new reparations and fortifications made at Calais and at the castle of Guysnes, from 8 Sept. to 5 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII.

1 clerk at 13*d.* gr. a day. An overseer at 9¾*d.* 8 carpenters out of England "settyng up the newe frame of the west juttye on Rysebancke syde, which frame was new made and framd in Betnam, in the Welde of Kent." 4 sawyers sawing for the bridges and "hereses" of the town of Calais. 1 tiler at 10*d.*, working with the tilers of the ordinary wages. 3 laborers serving the said tilers. 7 daily laborers. 6 laborers "workyng at the Rysebancke toward helping the carpenters making of a newe mownt." 21 laborers "working upon the sea banks in Dickland, beside Newname Bridge, as making the sayde banckes with see-turff and see claye." 5 laborers "digging of see-turff in the floomarke." 66 laborers "working upon the west juttye on Rycebancke syde by the tyde for settyng in of a newe juttye there." "Longe cartis caring on see-turf out of the floomerke by eynde Newnam Brydge to the see-banckes bysydes Dycklande slwce for makyng of newe see banckes there." (11 laborers.) "Longe cartes caring of see-chawlke from Scalys clevys to Rycebancke for fylling the west juttye there." (5 laborers.) "Short cartis caring of olde tymber from the west juttye on Rysebancke syde, and caryng of newe tymber, planckes, postes, jostes, and many other necessaryes for the mownt to be new made." (22 laborers.) "Short cartis caring of see-cole out of the havyn unto the Kynges store-house callyd the Armitage, within the towne of Calis; which cole was takyn out of the Kynges greate playe ship." (19 laborers.) "Short cartis caryng of jostes and bordes for fortyfyng of the hydder slwce at Newname Brydge." (5 laborers.) "Short cartes and tumbrells caryng of lyme and sande from the Armitage to the West Brayes, and caryng of sande to the Postern, and caryng of tymber to the Mylle gate, and caryng divers necessaries out of the towne and into the towne." (7 laborers.) "Short cartes and tumbrells caryng wythin the towne lyme out of the Armitage to the Postren and to the Kinges howsis agaynst the Exchecker, and t . . . . . borde, sparris, postes, shellis, and diverse other necessaryes in the towne." (16 laborers.) "G[reate] tumbrells caryng of see-claye f[or reparation o]f the see-banckes in Dycklande." (6 laborers.)

"Empchons:"—Payment to Lawrence Chandeler for water stopys, doble naile, syngle brydge nayle, &c. Payments for iiij. payir of water boytes; to William Baker for bryckes; to John Dyssyns for a great hoop, a pan, a "gogyn," anchors, nails, hinges, boltes, repairs, &c.; to Will. Claxon for hoggesheddys, morter tubis, hopys, boketts, &c.; to William Bolton for water stopys and grene mawndes; to John Tacke, glasier, for taking down panes of olde glass in the Bancket-house over the Lantern Gate, and for

* A translation of this second inhibition, misdated 2 Oct., is printed by Wilkins (iii. 760) from Foxe.

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"quarrellis" of newe glass, &c. "Costis and charges of vytelyng of the Kinges grete playte ship, and also waiges of masters and marynars goyng of a viage to New-castell for see cole and home agayne." To Nicholas Markes, master of the said playte, for his waige, 3 angells nobells = 36*s.* 6½*d.* gr. Also to the lodesman, the mariners, and the purser. Work done upon the King's ordnance within the towne of Calis. 4 carpenters strangers stocking of ordnance and making of truckill whelis. 1 whelewright mendyng of whelis and making of "exceltreis." Short cartes carrying of ordinance into the towne out of the Brays of Calys to be new stocked and bownd, and out of the towne that be new stockid and bownd into the Brais. (11 laborers.) Short cartis carying of ordinance and chambers of gonnys abought the towne wallis, and from the wallis to the smithis, and to the ordinance howse. (16 laborers.)

"Empchons for the ordinance":—Payment to Wyllm Dyer for bandes, boltes, breches, forelockes, a chayne for serpentynes, &c. To John Dossyn for a brech, stayes, bandis, boltis, &c. To George Browne, master of the ordnance of the town of Caleis, for his costis and charges and his servantes for "swyng at the courte for the repairing and stocking of the ordinance of the saide towne."

Empchons for the ordinance:—Payment to Harry Dyke for boltis, a breche, a gasselde, bandis, holdefastes, forelockes, a chayne, &c.

Workes don at the castell of Guysnes:—8 sawers sawyng of bemes, jystis, rafters, and many other necessaries for a house in the castell of Guysnes, which house was fallyn downe to the grownde. 1 tyler working in the sayde castill of Guysnes. 2 laborers serving the seide tylers. 36 "laborers serving of 14 masons of the ordinary wagis, of morter, brycke, and dygkyng of fundacions, quenchyng of lyme, and doyng other necessaries abought the saide castell of Guysnes." Plasterers plastering the daye watch-howse in the kepe of the castell of Guysnes. (1 name.) 2 laborers serving the sayde plasterers. Longe cartis caring of lyme from Calwell Hill to the castill of Guysnes for the works there. (7 laborers.) Short cartis caring of leede, bordis, lathes, and the carpenters gyn from the towne of Calais to the water-syde at Newname Bridge, to be caryid to Guysnes. (10 labourers.) "Ffraughtes of botis from the fery of Saynt Peters to the castell of Guysnes for caring of artificers, lathes, bordes, carpenters gynnes, and many other necessaries for the said workes of Guysnes." (5 laborers.) Tumbrells caring of sande and claye for making of morter and dawbyng of housis within the castell of Guysnes. (3 laborers.) To William Smyth of Guysnes for anckers, dogges with their staples, morter showelles, &c.

Empchons:—To Antony Cowper, for morter tubbis, cowllis, hoggesheddes, &c. Colnet Bocher of Fynes, for hurdylls for skaffollyng. Total for 28 days to 5 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII., 282*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* gr. *Signed:* Edmund Howard.

5 Oct. **1217.** CRANMER to ———.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 31 b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 258.

Wellbeloved, your supplication by this bearer I have received. I shall be as glad (the King's pleasure known) to redress some part of your griefs as "any that hath been in such a room as God now hath called me unto." Otford, 5 Oct.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

5 Oct. **1218.** GARDINER, BRIAN, and WALLOP to LORD LISLE.

R. O.

Although we have despatched the courier in great diligence, yet we have detained him that we might write this. We abide here with evil wines the Pope's coming, as the hawk prieth for her prey. He is not expected yet for seven days. His stuff is come, and two of his cardinals are within eight leagues: hence great preparation is made for him. The legate of France, the Great Master, and a great number of the French nobles and gentlemen are here awaiting his arrival; the French king himself being at La Baine (?), four leagues hence. When we shall depart we cannot tell, but we hope to leave about the end of this month, "against which time I, Sir Fras. Bryan,

1533.

1218. Gardiner, Brian, and Wallop to Lord Lisle—*cont.*

desire you to make more ready for me a soft bed than an hard harlot." We would you had part of the wines we drink here, and then you would pity us. Commend us to my Lady, Master Porter, and other friends. Marseilles, 5 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

5 Oct. R. O. **1219.** Archbishop Lee to Cromwell.

I have served your clerk at the commendation of your letter, which otherwise I would not. I have written to the King that I am content to give the prebend of Northmuschampe to any clerk he pleases, as soon as I hear his pleasure; but I cannot send the collation under seal, as it makes mention of institution, which he must have in the first place, and can only have by me. The King has now had three promotions of me together; and in consequence of your letter, I have given another with cure. I beg you therefore to stop such suitors. Please get me the King's pardon for dismes due before my time; which, against reason and conscience, Mr. Fairfax, who was sheriff last year, says he has a letter to distrain me for. If so, I cannot but marvel, considering your promise and your charge to the barons of the Exchequer that no process should issue against me for them. I shall not get out of debt this five or six years. Scrobie, 5 Oct. 1533. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.*

5 Oct. Camusat, 140 b. **1220.** Francis I. to the Bailly of Troyes.

Has received two despatches from him since writing, about the Queen's delivery and other things. The English ambassadors, seeing that the end of September was approaching, at which time the king of England would incur the censures in the late sentence against him, asked Francis to write to cardinal de Tournon to urge the Pope to prorogue the censures, which he did. Sends a copy of the answer he has received, to be shown to the King. Has sent the original letter to the Grand Master, to be shown to the English ambassadors. The Pope would have been already at Marseilles, but for the bad weather at sea. He will come on board the French galleys at Leghorn the first fine day, and it will not take more than four or five days to come to Marseilles. St. Maximin en Provence, 5 Oct. 1533.

Fr.

5 Oct. Camusat, 140 b. **1221.** De Dinteville [Bailly of Troyes] to Francis I.

Has received his letter of 17 Sept. Has already written that the Queen has had a daughter. The King thanks Francis for his intentions. Has told him about the Pope's departure from Rome. He longs to know what will be done at the interview in his affair.

Sent a post three days ago with news of the truce between England and Scotland. "De Gremyche" (Greenwich), 5 Oct.

Fr.

5 Oct. Vienna Archives. **1222.** Chapuys to Charles V.

I received yesterday morning your letters of the 2nd and 11th ult., reporting the convalescence of the Empress and the triumphant succour of Coron; which letters, with the two long and indiscreet writings presented by the English ambassador to your Majesty, and your own modest and prudent replies, I have sent to the Queen, requesting her, besides what she will see by your letters, to declare her opinion about the means of giving effect to the sentence. As soon as I have an answer, I will despatch it to your Majesty.

1533.

In the revocation of his ambassadors from Rome, the King has acted like the Pope, who has recalled his Ambassador, without writing to him, as I have already informed your Majesty. But in place of those he has recalled at Rome, he has deputed Dr. Bonner, and a native of Lucca, his secretary, the Pope's collector in this kingdom (Vannes), and, in place of the duke of Norfolk, the bishop of Winchester; which is a sign, whatever the said King pretends, either that he has some hope of reconverting his Holiness, or that he is in very great fear. As to the case of Merveilles, the French ambassador, coming to see me two days ago, told me that the King thought it very strange, if it was as reported, but he must await the full justification. This shows that he does not take it too much to heart. The Ambassador also told me he had news from court how your Majesty had replied on this subject most honorably to the satisfaction of the King his master, and that the duke of Milan had put him to death, besides the homicide, as a spy and not as an ambassador, and for attempting to get him imprisoned,* and that the case was by no means so bad as it appeared at first.

It is over two years since I replied rather sharply to the King about the imputation of ingratitude he had made against your Majesty, and neither he nor his Council have dared to answer me openly. Underhand, they have, indeed, suggested something similar (*rue quelque propoz voysins*); to which I have always replied by the same artifice† . . . . . and hereafter I shall use the same policy for the sake of courtesy, as your Majesty has commanded me. You will see by my last that I have not forgotten at the right time to take up and continue the conversation I had with Cromwell about the Queen, and the preservation of amity, towards which I shall do my best with Cromwell and elsewhere. I informed Cromwell yesterday of the news of Coron; who immediately went to inform the King, and on the part of the King, sent to thank me, and expressed the great pleasure he had received from it as a thing to the service of God and praise of Christendom, and that perhaps the King would send for me to come today to matins; but he did not do so, for a reason I will tell hereafter.

As soon as the King heard that there was some probability of the new king of Denmark seeking alliance with your Majesty, he determined to send to the said King the doctor‡ who was [there (?)] last year, as I suspect to interrupt the affairs (?) (*pour y me souspeçonne interrompre les affaires*). He has also spoken to the prior of the Augustines§ to hold himself in readiness to go with the said doctor, which will not be without some strange intrigue.

The truce with the Scots has been concluded for a year, I am told, on the conditions that the Scots demanded, *sc.* that the place on the frontiers should not be fortified, and that their enemies should leave it. There has been no communication with Beauvois. He is not trusted by either King.

Though the news mentioned at the beginning of this letter was good, a mournful event happened the night following. The fire caught Chapuys' lodgings, destroying his clothes and furniture. Throws himself on the Emperor's generosity. Has been assisted by the Emperor's servants. Cromwell has made him large offers. London, 5 Oct. 1533.

Hol., Fr., pp. 3. *From a modern copy.*

6 Oct. R. O. **1223.** THOMAS HALL to CROMWELL.

Pardon my importunity. If Parliament begin at the day proposed at the last prorogation I trust I may have leave of absence, or it will be to

* "emprisonner." *Qu.* empoisonner?

† "aux quelz jay tosjours repondu du mesme artifice qu'ilz estoient propousez n'estoit qu'il me semble mieulx convenir de le dissimuler que fere autrement."

‡ Dr. Thomas Legh. § Dr. Barnes.

1533.

1223. THOMAS HALL to CROMWELL—*cont.*

my great hindrance. I have taken the office of receivership to the bishop of Lincoln, and must proceed for the last half of this year at All Hallows' tide next coming. One thing more I desire, begging you to remember what I said to you of the lands at Leighton, which have descended to Thos. Lorde, attainted of felony at the last gaol delivery, wherein I desire your favor. Huntingdon, 6 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Chancellor of the Exchequer.

6 Oct. R. O. **1224.** SIR WILL. GASCOIGNE to CROMWELL.

I beg your favor to my cousin Plomton in the fine for his lands for knighthood. He has had great charge in paying his father's debt in consequence of the trouble he was put to by Mr. Empson. Whatever direction you take with the bearer in this matter I will be bound that he keep his day with you. He is unable to attend from sickness. Cardyngton in Bedfordshire, 6 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* One of the King's Council.

6 Oct. R. O. **1225.** ROBERT BISHOP OF CHICHESTER to CROMWELL.

Cromwell's reputation for doing justice to all that sue to him emboldens him to ask his favor in matters which the bearer will show. They touch the Bishop's conscience, but he cannot remedy them without the assistance of Cromwell and others. Aldingburne, 6 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, one of the King's most hon. Council.

6 Oct. R. O. **1226.** LAUNCELOT COLYNS to CROMWELL.

I send you by my servant "one monstruus hyend with one horne. She haythe bene manyt, and that makys herre luk the worsse." If, as I am told, my friend Dr. Lee is, by your help, to be bishop of Chester, I am very glad, for then I shall reckon you bishop there yourself. He has a small prebend here at Ripon, which I should like to have. I beg you not to pay my servant for the carrying up of the hind, as you wrote you would, for I have commanded him to take nothing for it. Alne, 6 Oct. 1533.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

6 Oct. R. O. **1227.** DE DINTEVILLE to CROMWELL.

Had no time to speak to him yesterday at Greenwich about poor Pondor (*du pouvre Pondor*),* whose wife asked him to request Cromwell's favor in her husband's business with the King. Bridewell, 6 Oct. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* A Mons. Craumowell, conseiller du Roy.

6 Oct. Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 32. B. M. C.'s Letters, 258. **1228.** CRANMER to MR. GRESHAM.

Master Gresham, I thank you for your credit to Mr. Gerves for me; "and also for your letter, where I am now more ascertained of my day, which I understand is past, than I was before; by reason whereof I am not even now in a very readiness to accomplish your mind herein." Notwithstanding, I trust you shall be in no danger, and I will write to Mr. Gerves for a respite till my next audit at Lambeth, which will not be long. Otford, 6 Oct.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

* *Qu.* Sir William Pounder?

1533.

6 Oct. **1229.** CRANMER to LORD ROCHFORD.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 32. B. M. C.'s Letters, 259.

The bearer, P. M., has desired Cranmer to get Rochford's favor in moving the duke of Norfolk to prefer him to the room of a secretary to the duke of Richmond, now void. As he is brother of one whom Cranmer received at Rochford's request, and whose diligence and fidelity he now much esteems, Cranmer, having every confidence in him, heartily tenders his suit. Otford, 6 Oct.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book. Add.

6 Oct. **1230.** HARRY CARBOT, Priest, to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Fears his suit has been too importunate, but begs Cromwell to remember his small promotion—only a vicarage, and his long suit, which has been two or three years. London, 6 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful and his special good master, Mr. Crumwell.

7 Oct. **1231.** The CHAPEL ROYAL.

R. O.

Warrant to lord Windsor, keeper of the Great Wardrobe, to deliver to Richard Grene, serjeant of the vestry, for the use of the Chapel Royal of the Household, 46 surplices for the gentlemen and 16 for the children of the said chapel, 12 albs with amices thereunto, 8 albs for the children with amices, 8 altar-cloths of 5 ells each, 6 ells linen cloth for towels for altars' ends, a little fire-shovel of the value of 4*d.*, half a thousand small hooks, half a thousand great hooks, a gallon pot for water, 2 brushes, 4 ells of fine linen cloth for corporas cloths, and 3 doz. tucking girdles. Greenwich, 7 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII. *Signed at top.*

7 Oct. **1232.** CUTHBERT OGLE, Priest, to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Has delivered before witnesses to Nich. Horsley, sheriff of Northumberland, the privy seal for payment of the 40*l.* granted to him by the King by Cromwell's means. The sheriff replies that he will not pay, but make account thereof in the Exchequer. Does not know what artifice he will use to avoid it, but Ogle is not likely to get anything without further help from his mastership. Newcastle, 7 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful, &c. Master Cromewell be this delivered, at London.

7 Oct. **1233.** The SCOTCH COMMISSIONERS to [SIR T. CLIFFORD].

R. O.

Have received his writing, dated Berwick, 3 Oct., touching a great attemptat made by Scotch men on the inhabitants of Roddom, and asking the days of meeting and the names of the officers to redress faults. The headsmen of the Borders have been assembled here before the Council, who have given directions that all enormities shall be amended, and the abstinence surely kept on their side. They have ordered that meetings be held at the East March on Wednesday, 16* Oct., with lord Home, and on Friday with the lairds of Cessford and Fernyhirst and Mark Ker, the lieutenants of Teviotdale. The bills must be sent to them, that the defaulters may be arrested in due time. One of the Commissioners will be present to see that justice is done. A hasty remedy will be provided for Liddesdale. Edinburgh, 7 Oct.

Copy, p. 1. *Headed:* "By the late commissioners of Scotland."

R. O. 2. Another copy, undated.

P. 1.

* Wednesday, 15th, must have been intended.

1533.

7 Oct. **1234.** Robbery.

R. O. Confession of Elyn Spencer.

Deposes before Will. Mostyane, justice of the peace of Surrey, 7 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII., touching a robbery committed by one Ame (Amy) and one Richard.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

7 Oct. **1235.** Lady Lisle to Cromwell.

R. O. I thank you for your constant goodness to my Lord and me. I beg your favor to the bearer, who is like to have much wrong by the abbot of Brewton* for having killed a man in self-defence. He has his pardon, but the Abbot seeks to put him from his living, mainly from malice to my Lord and me. If you knew how much my Lord has done for the Abbot, you would say he was a churl, as Leonard Smyth can tell you. Calais, 7 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

1236. John Legat to Lady Lisle.

R. O. I sent a letter a fortnight ago by your chaplain, Master Fysher, but have had no answer. I am in trouble with th[e Ab]bott† still. I served him with a writ to appear before the Lord Chancellor; but the Lord Chief Justice was his friend, as he has been always, and caused him to bide at home. I trust he will appear before long. The Lord Chancellor has written for him. I am like to be in London this term. The Lord Chancellor is very good lord to me, I thank good Master Greynfelld.‡ As yet the Abbot sets by no man, so that he may have a man's good will. Your Ladyship knows whom I mean. Nevertheless I trust to put him to some pain before he and I have done, or else all my friends will fail me. Master Cromwell is very good to me. I have many other things to write. Please remember me with your letters to the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Cromwell. London.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

7 Oct. **1237.** Gascon Wines.

R. O. "A view made upon the declaration of the account of Roger Basing" of moneys received by him for Gascon wines bought for the king at Bordeaux, and for freight taken in the King's two ships, the *Menyon* and the *Premeros*, from the 18th to the 24th year of his reign.

Total receipts in money, 7,780*l.* 5*s.* 4½*d.*; of which he has paid, and asks allowance for, 7,625*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*; leaving 154*l.* 16*s.* 1½*d.* due to the King.

Total of wines with which he charges the King, 1,279 tuns; but, according to the officers' books, only 1,226 tuns 2 hhds. have been received up to this day, 7 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 2.

7 Oct. **1238.** Cranmer to Collman.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 30b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 259. Warrant to make a sale in Buchurste of such woods as Collman may think best, according to the information he received from the Archbishop's officers at their last being in Canterbury. 7 Oct.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book. Add.: "Mr. Collman at Canterbury."

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* John Ely.

† *Qu.* of Bruton? Probably the matter referred to is that in the preceding letter.

‡ John Graynfeld

1533.

1239. CRANMER to his CHANCELLOR.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 32. B. M. C.'s Letters, 259.

Has given to the prior of Coventry the nomination to the vicarage of Withbroke, in his hands by the voidance of the see of Coventry and Lichfield. Desires his Chancellor to dispatch the Prior according to the legal form.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book. Add.

1240. CRANMER to the CURATE OF SUNRICHE.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 32b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 260.

Is informed that because, by default of another, the banns are not published, the curate refuses to solemnize the marriage of the bearer, John Pers. Orders him to complete the marriage, since Cranmer sees no "coven or deceit" in Pers. "Otford, &c."

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book. Add.

1241. CRANMER to the PRIOR OF CHRISTCHURCH, CANTERBURY.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 32 b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 260.

Thanks him for his kind token. Would it had been full of gold for the contenting of those to whom Cranmer is indebted and endangered. Has not for long been in such distress, and would rather be bold in this necessity with the Prior than try any foreign friends. Trusts to the Prior's benevolence in the premises.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book. Add.

8 Oct. **1242.** CRANMER to MR. ASTALL.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 32 b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 260.

"Master Astall, I commend me unto you." When you let me have the farm of your benefice of Chevening for my servant Abberforde, I did not think you would charge more than 16*l.* a year, which is 40*s.* more than it was before Master Milles raised it; I hear, however, you demand 20*l.* "Sir, I much marvel that you will desire thus far to exceed, in this uncertain world, from the accustomed rent thereof." I trust "you will not so hardly regard my first request herein." I had rather my friend went without it, if he cannot make a living thereby. Send an answer by the bearer. Otford, 8 Oct.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book. Add.: "To the new parson of Chevenyng, Mr. A."

8 Oct. **1243.** SIR E. DON to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Has received the King's commands, dated 24 Aug., touching the sheriffwick of Bucks and Beds,* to make a return by the octaves of St. Michael. Has done so by his servant Ralph Kyngyston the bearer. 8 Oct. *Signed.*

Hol. (?), *p.* 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

9 Oct. **1244.** ROBERT PRIOR OF ELY to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I received last Wednesday night the King's letters to the following effect: "We have appointed in what manner the rents, &c. of the late bishop of Ely should be levied during the vacancy of the see, charging you not to intermeddle in the same, under our signet at Greenwich, the 6th Oct." I desire a little time for answer to see what our patents assign us, as I think we ought not to be deprived of this privilege except by proceeding in the Court of Exchequer, to which we are bound to make our answer. Ely, St. Denyse Day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Mr. Cromwell. *Endd.*

* He was sheriff from Mich. 1532 to 1533.

1533.

9 Oct. **1245.** Cranmer to Dr. Downes.*

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 33 b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 261.

Cranmer had a promise from Dr. Benett "(whose soul God pardon)" of the farm of his prebend in Southwell for a kinsman, John Thorpe. Of this, death has prevented the fulfilment, and the collation now belongs to Downes' master. If Downes or any of "my Lord's" chaplains have received the prebend, desires they will grant the farm to Cranmer's said kinsman. Cranmer will be security for the rent. 9 Oct.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book. Add.: "Mr. Doctor Downes."

9 Oct. **1246.** Dispensation for Marriage.

R. O.

Dispensation granted by Richard Gwent, deputy to Peter Vannes, the King's secretary and Papal collector, to Thos. Barton and Matilda Redmayn, of York diocese, to marry, though related in the fourth degree of affinity. St. Paul's, 9 Oct. 1533, 10 Clement VII.

On parchment.

9 Oct. **1247.** Oudart du Bies to Lord Lisle.

R. O.

I have received your letter and handsome present of a "pate de groeme." I hope tomorrow or Saturday to send you news, and therewith a mule. Boulogne, 9 Oct. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

10 [Oct.] **1248.** Cranmer to the Keeper of Corell's Wood.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 33 b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 261.

Warrant for the delivery to the bearer, Mr. Roger Herman, of six loads of waste wood out of the Archbishop's park called Corell's Wood. "The x. day."

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book. Add.

10 Oct. **1249.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Vienna Archives.

Since my last the King has sent some of his Council to the Princess to forbear using the title, which belongs to the one who was lately born, and not to her. He has also forthwith made her very much curtail her attendants and expences. Hereupon the Princess, without taking the advice of anybody, as no communication would have been permitted her, replied to the Commissioners, and likewise wrote to the King, that she would be as obedient to his command as any slave, but she had no right to renounce or derogate from the titles and prerogatives that God, nature, and her parents had given her; that, being daughter of the King and Queen, she had a right to be styled Princess; and that her father might do with her as he pleased, she would do nothing expressly or tacitly in prejudice of her legitimacy, nor of the cause of her mother, by whose example she was resolved to commend everything to God and take patience.

No change has yet been made in the Queen's treatment, because, as she thinks, the treaties made about it were confirmed by Parliament, and cannot well be revoked without their consent, especially the assignation of her dower. Parliament will reassemble on the 4th proximo, and the Queen fully believes the King will not fail to make efforts with them to that effect; to prevent which she begs you by her letters to send some one to remonstrate with both the King and Parliament, or else that a commission should be directed to me to do so, though this would not be so good as sending a man

* Geoffrey Downes, S.T.P., afterwards chancellor of York. He at this time held the prebend of Holme Archiepiscopi in that cathedral.

1533.

express, for the reasons I formerly wrote. The Queen has also charged me to beg you to press the Pope to proceed at once to the execution of the sentence through all the most rigorous terms of justice possible, without forgetting to solicit the definition of the principal case; and she fully believes that if you and the Pope hold the reins firm without any relaxation, these men will be brought to reason; for, with all their show of boldness, they are in great fear, and will be all the more so if the Pope, in whom they have some hope, stand firm. For the love she bears her husband, she dare not speak of any other remedy but law and justice; but the good and holy bishop [of Rochester] would like you to take active measures immediately, as I wrote in my last; which advice he has sent to me again lately to repeat. The most part of the English, as far as I can learn, are of his opinion, and only fear that your Majesty will not listen to it. Without it they fear that if the prohibition comes there will be a mutiny among them, and an inestimable disorder, which would be obviated by the least army your Majesty could put to sea.

As to having any communication on the guidance of these affairs with those of the Queen's Council, it is no use; for, as I have often written to you, there is no person who dares meddle for her.

I do not understand why the King is in such haste to treat the Princess in this way, if it were not for the importunity and malignity of the Lady, and also as a pretext for demanding aid of Parliament, as has been usual here at the birth of princes and princesses. Under this pretence they have again selected people whom the King wishes to make knights of, by which he would gain a large sum of money from those who accept; and of those who refuse he will make an example. I think also that by thus treating the Princess he hopes to bring over the Queen; but he is mistaken. Or, peradventure, if he proceeds to gratify you by re-establishing her in her state, and by declaring her his heir on failure of the male line, you will not trouble him for his new marriage. Or, perhaps, his evil star brings him to this, in order the more to incur the indignation of God and the world. And it is to be feared he will proceed in his ill-treatment of the Princess, and compel her to renounce her rights and titles indirectly. Or he might wish to make her a nun, or marry her against her will; against which I have persuaded the Queen to draw up a protestation.

The King has sent for the governor of Ireland,* but as he has been twice in prison a long time, I think he does not wish to return. On the 3rd he sent his wife to make his excuses; but the King, notwithstanding all his alleged maladies, is resolved on his coming. I do not know what will be the result. He has also sent for the nobles of the kingdom; so that I am afraid there is a flea in his ear, or, perhaps, jealousy at the interview of the Pope with the king of France. He is much in Council, and has sent a courier to France. Two more are to follow with money, as it is thought, to bribe the Pope and the Cardinals. Among the preachers there is one who disseminates more errors than Luther,† and all the prelates apply to the King to have him punished, except Canterbury, who supports him; but the King will not hear them. And were it not for the fear which the King has that his people are so prone to rebellion, and that his subjects would treat him as the German peasantry did their lords, he would long since have declared himself Lutheran.

There is no need yet of the money for prosecuting the Queen's cause, for which your Majesty wrote to the viceroy of Naples, for I have caused those who have charge of it to be supplied whenever they wrote to me; and since the sentence was delivered I have caused 500 ducats to be paid, that John Colardy had taken up in my name by exchange.

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* The earl of Kildare. † Latimer ?

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1249. Chapuys to Charles V.—*cont.*

A Biscayan ship has been lately taken by English pirates on the coast of Ireland; at which the King and his Council have shown displeasure, and have issued such orders for its recovery and the arrest of the goods as I desired. The mission of the doctor of whom I wrote last, and that of the prior of the Augustines, is broken off.

Begs the Emperor to consider his necessity and misfortune. London, 10 Oct. 1533.

Hol., Fr., pp. 4. *From a modern copy.*

10 Oct. **1250.** Richard Delah[ide] to Cromwell.

R. O. Did not receive Cromwell's letter, dated 21 June, in favor of Thos. Cusake for an office in the Exchequer, until 28 Sept., after Cusake had left for England. Wonders why he did not deliver it before. Whenever he shows the King's grant will obey it. The Deputy has granted the office to him, as the fee of the office of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, which he has held for 20 years, is but 24*l.* 9*s.* Hopes, if it be taken away, something else will be granted to him. Dulyng, 10 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor. *Sealed.*

10 Oct. **1251.** [Clifford to the Commissioners of Scotland.]

R. O. Received last night their letter, dated Edinburgh, 7 Oct. Thinks it better that the first meeting should be with the officers of Tiviotdale, considering "the high and enorm attemptates" committed there. If these are duly reformed on either side, it will be a mirror for semblable malefactors not to break the abstinence.

The days they mention are too short to prepare the bills, and the answers thereto. Proposes that the meeting with the officers of Tiviotdale should be held on Wednesday, the 23rd Oct.,† and that with lord Hume on the Friday following. Suggests Carham as suitable for the first meeting, which, they will doubtless agree, ought to be within the "several ground" of England. Berwick Castle, 10 Oct.

Pp. 2, *copy. Headed:* To the Commissioners of Scotland.

R. O. Another copy. *Pp.* 2.

10 Oct. **1252.** Mountjoy to Cromwell.

R. O. St. P. I. 408. Thanks him for his favor. Received the King's letter, dated Greenwich, 6th, stating that sundry persons in the Dowager's house never ceased to call her by the name of Queen, and thus show themselves disobedient subjects. His Grace wills that I should certify the names of all such, for further order to be taken therein. "What business I have had in this matter since it first began, as well in the Cardinal's days as sithence by the King's commandment, I have good cause to have it in remembrance, for the high displeasure that I have had for the same. And I do perceive well, the further I do wade herein the more shall be my business, and yet it shall not lie in me to accomplish the King's pleasure herein, which hath caused me to absent myself from the Princess' house by a good space." The officers of her Grace's council and of her household forbear to call her Queen, but divers of her chaplains say they cannot see how the King can discharge their consciences to call her Princess as they were sworn to her as Queen; and of that mind were the gentlewomen, both of her privy chamber and others. She also herself protests against it, and her household regard less the King's commandment, because a rumor has come, and also a copy of a letter from

† In 1533, 23 Oct. was Thursday.

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Rome, by which it is declared that sentence is given in her favor. It is not therefore possible for me to be a reformer of other folks' tongues, or to accuse them, as I verily believe they are loyal to the King's grace; nor can I consent to vex and disquiet her, she keeping herself true to the King, as I know none other. If it be thought by the King that any other can serve him in this room better than I have done, as doubtless there are many, I beg you to be a means on my behalf that I may, without the King's displeasure, be discharged of the office of chamberlain. Stondon, 10 Oct. *Signed.*

Add.: Mr. Cromwell, of the King's most honorable Council.

10 Oct. **1253.** Th[os. Bedyll] to Cromwell.

Otho,C.x.213. B. M.

On Thursday, 9th inst. October, I received the King's letters at Bugden, stating that sundry persons in this house of the lady Princess Dowager will not desist from calling her Queen, and ordering me to send him their names. All women, priests, and ministers of the Princess's chamber, as sewers, ushers, and such other, who fetch any manner of service for her, call for the same in the name of Queen, for so she has commanded them. The household officers here deliver what is called for thus. They all consider that they ought to call her Queen still, considering that those who appertain to the chamber were sworn to king Henry and queen Katharine. They are the more obstinate, as her proctor at Rome writes that the Pope had given sentence upon her [case]; but I cannot see the letter, because I am partly my[sliked] among them. "Well I see that her Grace . . . . . and beareth good and cheerful countenance . . . . . more resort of people doth daily h . . . . . hath done to any other place hereto-fo[re] . . . . . which standeth to the King's great . . . . . and her repair to Fodringaye she . . . . . t at dinner that she will not . . . . . King sent her thither as prisone . . . . . [Not]with-standing all the provisions th . . . . . [ma]de and prepared for her, and f . . . . . w is she would fain rem[ove] . . . . . [s]tand with the King's plea[sure] . . . . . place near Lo . . . . . ." If she be not removed from Bu[gden] this winter, the country will be so foul that no carriage of household provisions can pass. Bugden, 10 Oct. *Signature mutilated.*

Pp. 3, *mutilated. Add.:* To, &c. Mr. Cromwell, one of the King's most honorable Council.

10 Oct. **1254.** William Gardner to Lord Brough.

R. O.

This day Rob. Borett, late of London, did rail upon the Queen and my lord of Canterbury. These words he has confessed before Sir John Waynwright, vicar of Norton, Oliver Mawkinson, and others. He said, in the presence of Waynwright and John Cowke, that the Queen was a churl's daughter, and also that she was a whore. The writer is too ill to come up. Norton, 10 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

10 Oct. **1255.** Latimer's Preaching.

R. O.

". . . . . hard . . . . . ne . . . . . befor Wi[lliam abbot of Killingworth] . . . . . Syr [Geo. Throkmor]ton, knyght, [Richa]rd [Hawe, justices of the] peas . . . . . and James Cruesse . . . . . [W]arwyke . . . . . xth day of October in the [25th year of the rei]gn of our [sovereign] lorde kyng Henry the viijth.

". . . . . morrow after the Nativity of Our Lady day last . . . . . s day he went a pilgrimage to Saynt

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1255. Latimer's Preaching—*cont.*

Modewyn, ... ed, and as he sat in a drynking house, where . . . . . together sitting at a table, he heard . . . . . it was spoken in his house that Dr. Latymer . . . . . [pre]che that men should not . . . . . [im]agys of the churches should be pulled down . . . . . and that the Avemaria was no prayer, and . . . . . [D]adeley saying, 'I marvel, if this be heresy, that he should be suff[ered to prec]he th[us]' . . . . . [Ri]chard said, 'Mary, as I hear say, he hath both the King's broad seal and my lord of Canterbury's.'" Thomas Dadeley told him to take heed what he said of the King. He replied that he would not meddle with the King, but if he said that the Ave Maria was no prayer, he was a "lowller" (Lollard); in which quarrel he would die. Dadeley said that it might fortune that he would die. Then said he, "If I die, I shall die as St. Thomas of Canterbury did, in a rightful quarrel; mark well thy words, for it may fortune thou shalt hear of it sooner than thou wouldest."

The above-named Ric. Coterell and Ric. Warde agree with the above deposition of Robt. Mydnyght, and say further that Richard Panemore said that Dr. Latymer preached that fasting was no need. No words were spoken touching the King or the Queen. *Signed:* Per me, Willm. Abbatem, manu propria—George Throkmartun—Jamys Crusse—Richard Hawe.

P. 1, *mutilated. Endd.:* The examination of Robt. Mydnyght and others before the abbot of Kyllyngworth.

10 Oct. R. O. **1256.** Thomas Prior of Christchurch, Canterbury, to Cromwell.

Thanks him for the kindness shown to the writer's brethren, the cellarer and the penitenser "of our church, which be now at London with you," as he perceives by John Antony. Is very sorry for their trouble. If they have not done well, they must be content with such correction as shall be assigned to them. Begs that Cromwell will not withdraw his kindness from the writer's church, "for anything that they have done, seeing that it is done again my will and knowledge." Canterbury, Friday, 10 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Councillor.

10 Oct. R. O. **1257.** Richard [Whiting], Abbot of Glastonbury, to John Bennet, Merchant of London.

I am sorry for the death of your kinsman Dr. Bennet. As I have received the King's letters for the benefice of Manehull named Blackeamore, I sent on Wednesday the presentation with a glass window for any one he shall please to nominate. Glastonbury, Friday, 10 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

10 Oct. **1258.** Richard Riche, the King's Solicitor.

See Grants in October, Nos. 8 and 9.

11 [Oct.] Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 33 b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 261. **1259.** Cranmer to the Dean of the Arches.

Touching your advice to grant Edwardes' suit for a new commission to examine witnesses; you know how he disregarded it when I granted the commissions to both parties before. He would by this find means for more delays, so I refuse to grant it. On this manner of granting commissions we might waste another year. Where you write that Mr. Bedell is prevented

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by business from attending the examination of witnesses in the case of the abbot of Tiltey and my lord of London's chaplain, "appoint Master Trygonell to be jointly with Mr. Doctor Oliver, instead of Mr. Bedell," in the commission. "The xi. day."

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book. Add.

11 Oct. Vesp. F. XIII. 86. B. M.

1260. G. EARL OF SHREWSBURY to CROMWELL.

My servant Edw. Eyre is summoned to appear before you to make his fine for knighthood. Never knew that he could spend in lands more than 40 mks. a year. At this time I can evil spare him, and therefore desire you to direct a commission to whom you please, to take his oath. Wynfyld, 11 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Thos. Cromwell, master of the King's Jewel-house. *Endd.*

11 Oct. Add. MS. 6,668, f. 392. B. M.

1261. BABINGTON and POLE.

Receipt given by Sir Ant. Babyngton to his cousin John Pole for 29*l.* 1*s.* to be delivered to George Pole at London. 11 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII.

Hol.

11 Oct. R. O.

1262. RIC. NORTON, the elder, to LADY LISLE.

Master Basset*, your son, came to me on Friday last in good health and merry. My wife and I thank my Lord and your Ladyship for your wine. For your son's learning I have required the parson of Colmer to be with him at my house every day in the week. There is no common sickness within five miles, except at Faringdon, and there was no sickness in the parish I dwell in these nine weeks or more. Estysted, 11 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

11 Oct. R. O.

1263. [FLEMISH NEWS.]

The common bruit is that the King has caused [a new] Pope to be made in England, whereof the Pope of R[ome] hath great grudge; and if the King will not forsake his new queen, the great excommunication will be openly pronounced this day three weeks. The Pope has also sent word to the French king "th[at he] woll void away all the English dogs out of h[is] Court, or else he will not come to him." It is also said great mortal war will be made against England, and all the King's supporters will be slain by the sword, "but they will not brenne." They intend to make war on Calais, and they have no doubt that Andrea Doria, if the Emperor give him men enough, will conquer England. All that know the King have great pity at his misordering, considering his great nobleness and fame, which is greater than that of any prince since king Arthur. The peace is made between the Easterlings and the Hollanders, and all ships of war of both parties are retained to make war on England. Dated at the top, 11 Oct.

P. 1, *mutilated.*

12 Oct. R. O.

1264. RICHARD LYST to CROMWELL.

I was formerly a lay brother among the friars of Greenwich, now a layman and student at Cambridge. In consequence of the trouble I found among them, I left them the week before Pentecost last. Since then I have

* John Basset.

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1264. Richard Lyst to Cromwell—*cont.*

been a student in Clare Hall, Cambridge; of late I have been at St. Audrey's Ely, and taken my first orders, and propose to proceed as a secular priest, and serve God with more quietness than I could among the friars. Between this and Christmas I intend to be in London, for a little business in which I beg your favor. I send you for a poor token some hallowed Tawdrye laces; and I beg you will send to the noble queen Anne my other letter with the contents. Cambridge, 12 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Worshipful Mr. Cromwell. *Sealed and endd.*

12 Oct. R. O.

1265. Christopher Coo to Cromwell.

I desire you to remember me for the manor of Wodecroft. Will give 380*l.* in addition to 180*l.* in hand, and the rest at Midsummer next. I would have the whole year's farm, with the ward, or else have 180*l.* with the costs, and the half year's farm. I beg you to write, addressed John Abrame, of Boulogne. I wish to be informed if anything is said against me. 10,000 lasts of herring are ready to come into Dieppe, at 6*l.* the last, all sold. Dieppe, 12 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Mr. Cromwell be this delivered at London.

12 Oct. Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 34. B. M. C.'s Letters, 262.

1266. Cranmer to Mr. Stapleton, Parson of Byngham.

I am glad to hear such good report of your discharge of your pastoral cure. I hear there is a free school with you for the virtuous bringing up up of youth. With this bearer I send my sister's son, Thomas Rosell, apt (as I suppose) to learning, with the request that you will see him "ordered and instruct" as convenient for his age and capacity. Otford, 12 Oct.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book. Add.

12 [Oct.] Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 34. B. M. C.'s Letters, 262.

1267. Cranmer to Mr. Rosell.

Where of late I advised you to send your son to school at Southwell, supposing these parts free from sickness, "I am now advertised that they die there." Wherefore, as I am informed that Master Stapleton, parson of Bingham, of whose good name and conversation I hear much, hath set up a free school in his parish, I advise you to send your son thither, and have written to Stapleton in that behalf. "The xii. day" [of Oct.]

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book. Add.

1268. Cranmer to ———.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 34 b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 262.

P.S.—As I am uncertified of the delivery of my letter to you of the 10th inst., which was a summons for you to repair to me at Otford, I will that you do so at once on sight hereof. From my manor of Otford.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

13 Oct. R. O.

1269. Harry Huttoft to Cromwell.

I have received your letter, and had the pokes brought into a loft and examined. The wool is of divers sorts. I did not meddle, because Will. Symons was present, and trust no blame will be thrown upon me. To your complaint that I have not certified you of such wools as were laden in the galleys, the weighing and reweighing was specified in the view that was sent you. St. Edward's Day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.:* Oct.

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13 Oct. R. O. **1270.** JOHN COPULDYKE to CROMWELL.

Has received his letter, dated 13 Sept., for this bearer, Fr. Thomas Hamond, to be elected sub-prior of the Friars Austins in London, by the prior and convent of the same, as they are authorised to do. He has been chargeable to me in obtaining his licence from his old Mrs. Genney, a serjeant-of-the-law's wife; also from my lord of Lincoln and from his provincial, authorising him to take a benefice. He has been diligent in teaching my children, the which I have most pleasure in, next God and pleasure of my Prince. "Now they shall be greatly hindered for fault of a good teacher; for such another, for my mind, of his conversation and kindness and good disposition in my house, shall be very hard for me to get." Hoped to have been able to have provided for him. 13 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* One of the King's Council.

13 Oct. R. O. **1271.** HENRY EARL OF ESSEX to CROMWELL.

I beg you to remember my matter that my right may be declared before the judges, for I know unless you labor I shall be put off. Also be good master to my servant, the bearer, Will. Clopton, for his lands, which I told you at the coronation were in travers. Stanstead, 13 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To my right well-beloved friend, Mr. Cromewell. *Sealed. Endd.*

13 Oct. Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 36 b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 266. **1272.** The EARL OF ESSEX to CRANMER.

Where you write me in favor of one Ric. Stansby to be admitted to his declaration against a bill of complaint against him; no such complaint has been offered to me. Stansby was my baily and copyholder of certain lands in Bilston, Suff. At my court, held of late at Bilston, his misusing of his office and misdemeaning of his copyhold was presented by the whole homage. Wherefore I have seized his copyhold into my own hands, and deprived him of his office. 13 Oct.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book. Headed: "By my lord of Essex."

1273. CRANMER to the EARL OF ESSEX.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 36 b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 266.

Have received your letters dated Stansted, 13 Oct., and see you do not intend to wrong Richard Stansby. I desire you to let two well-learned and indifferent men have the hearing of the case, and, if not forfeited, to let Stansby enjoy his lands and copyhold. If the two indifferent men find he hath misordered himself, let him make amends and humbly require your favor. Trusting that, the rather in consideration of his age, you will favor him.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book. Headed: "An answer to the same by my Lord."

13 Oct. R. O. **1274.** JOHN HORNYOLD to CROMWELL.

I have received yours, willing me to take an obligation of Harbard Clarveys, or admit him to a bailiwick of two lordships in the bishopric of Worcester, amounting to 200*l.* The revenues of the said bishopric are received at Michaelmas; and as Nich. Poyntyes keeps the courts at Gloucester without the assent of my Lord or his officers, as was never used before, to the great trouble of the tenants and damage of my Lord, the rents will not be had till Christmas. This I have certified to you before, and you promised that Poynez (*sic*) should be reformed; but he little regards it; and in the lordship of Henbury Saltmarche, where lately he kept his court, has given orders that none of the tenants there should appear at any time before my Lord's officers. Worcester, 13 Oct. 1533.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

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13 Oct. **1275.** JAMES V. to CLEMENT VII.

Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 26. B. M.

Recommends George Lokert, professor of theology at the University of Paris, to be dean of Glasgow, *vice* Jas. Scrymgeour, who died while on the King's business in Flanders. Inververray, 13 Oct. 1533.

Lat., copy, p. 1.

1276. [JAMES V. to CLEMENT VII.]

Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 33. B. M.

A mutilated letter, which seems to be a duplicate of the preceding. Lokhert's name is lost, but the epithets used are the same in both letters. Inverver[ay], ... tertio.

Lat., mutilated, p. 1.

1277. [JAMES V.] to the CARDINAL [OF RAVENNA].

Ibid., f. 33.

To the same effect.

Lat., mutilated.

1278. JAMES V. to the CARDINAL OF RAVENNA.

Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 33 b. B. M.

"Jacobus Dei gratia Rex Scotorum, rev[erendissimo patri Benedicto cardi]nali Ravennæ, rerum suarum promotori . . . . . pater reverendissime, multis in rebus . . . . . fidumque liberalemque ad res nostras gerendas e . . . . . Is hoc tempore apud Gallos nostra curat, sed . . . . . carpitur aut certe ad ea negligentius i . . . . . patroni officium esse rati de benemerentibus . . . . . Reverendissimam has dedimus, hoc itidem agentes . . . . cum sanctissimo, teque per literas egimus quantum . . . . . natus Divi Andreæ. Rursum itaque Joannis Parles et q . . . . . duxit litem illius innocentiæ adversarii opibus oppug . . . . . P. tuæ ex animo commendamus non solum ut defendendam . . . . . etiam a Sanctissimo petas, idque nostro nomine ut pr . . . . . dum teneres agere[mu]s annos . . . . . deremus litis fr . . . . . vehementer cupi . . . . . bris anno trig[esimo tertio]."

Mutilated.

1279. [JAMES V. to ———.]

Royal MS. 18 B. vi. 32 b. B. M.

"Tres haulte, tres excellente . . . . . fraternelle dilection Prin[cesse] . . . . . tir per nostre ambassadeur . . . . . grand faveur et cordialle . . . . . celle fin . . . . . son oncle ait occasion de . . . . . amour et faveur come affiert l'oncle de monstrer . . . . . [com]bien que la forme de ceste dite tresve puisse . . . . . ux reprinse par raison. Par quoy ce considere . . . . . chosez qu'avez par plesieurs lettres . . . . . escript et donne a entendre au . . . . . t ensuyvre, et estre par faictz a . . . . . t que ladite tresve fut conclue par . . . . . croistre, et regner entre ces deux . . . . . neur avons qui par vos labeurs . . . . . bonne fin."

Mutilated.

13 Oct. **1280.** The POPE'S VISIT to MARSEILLES.

R. O.

Has written that the Pope arrived on Saturday last, and was lodged at St. Victor's in le Jardin du Roy. He had 11 ships near the tower furnished by the Emperor. Gives an account of the Pope's reception on Sunday, accompanied by the cardinal Bourbon, many bishops, my lords

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d'Orleans, d'Angoulesme, Vendosme, and others. All these entered the Pope's chamber, where they stayed a quarter of an hour. My lords Orleans and Angoulesme, on each side of him, conducted him as far as the boat, and as they passed salutes were fired from the vessels and the town, that all the earth seemed to tremble, for there were at least two hundred rounds fired. He was borne in a chair carried by six men, under a canopy of cloth of gold, and the *Corpus Domini* before him on a beautiful white hackney, covered with a similar canopy. These canopies were carried by gentlemen through the town up to the great church, where Mons. de Vendome and others received the canopy of the *Corpus Domini*, and Albany and others that of the Pope.

ii. The order of the procession, consisting of religious, Swiss bishops, and others, including 12 or 13 cardinals and 32 bishops. Upon entering the church the Pope gave the benediction. The Dauphin and the Legate took no part in the ceremony. This morning the Legate had gone to meet the King, who was to enter the town today, and have an interview with the Pope. Understands that a gentleman has been sent by the King to the Pope to ask him whether it was agreeable for the King to visit him. The Pope said he could not have a greater pleasure. They were closeted from 9 till 12. The said letters were written from Marseilles on 13 Oct.

Fr., pp. 3. *Endd. by Hacket:* Copy of a letter that is now of late come from Marseilles to this Court here at Brussels.

13 Oct. **1281.** Ghinucci to Cromwell.

R. O. St. P. VII. 511.

As the King has commanded his pension of 1,400 *scudi* to be paid, it may be consigned to Francesco Gabriel, merchant of Lucca. Rome, 13 Oct. 1533.

Lat., hol. Add.

13 Oct. **1282.** The Scotch Commissioners to [Clifford].

R. O.

Have received his letter, dated Berwick, 10 Oct., desiring the meetings to be deferred till the 23rd, and to be on the Middle Marches on English ground. He had written to make his own appointment before, and they had complied: one of them, Master Adam, was on his way to the Borders. When they were at Newcastle it was desired that the meeting should be within 20 days; now he desires the clean contrary. They think he should begin at the March where he has rule, as the best proof of his intentions, and a good example to the Borders. Cannot alter the days. To meet first at Carham in England is a new invention, and may give occasion to much discord. Pray him to be reasonable, and not give occasion to misdoers to take comfort. Edinburgh, 13 Oct.

Copy, pp. 2. *Headed:* By the late Commissioners of Scotland.

Cal. B. III. 266. 2. Another copy.

B. M. *Pp.* 2.

13 Oct. **1283.** Lawson to Cromwell.

R. O.

The captains, petty captains, and soldiers who came northwards last daily send to him for their coats, conduct money, and wages for two, and some three days, while they were at Derneton, Durham, and Chester. Requests him to send a warrant to the abbot of St. Mary's, York. Wishes to know the King's pleasure about Cawe Mylles. Thinks now it can be kept for a less charge, if George Douglas keep five or six persons there to watch, taking nothing for his own wages, considering he comes but little there. Will come to London as soon as possible about his accounts. Lord Conyers has often sent to know Cromwell's pleasure touching Rudbye and the last certificate. York, 13 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

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13 Oct. **1284.** LAWSON to CROMWELL.

R. O. Writes in behalf of his chaplain, the bearer, for a chantry, now void, in the gift of the master and brethren of St. Christopher's guild. Hopes Cromwell remembers the warrant to the abbot of St. Mary's for this last garrison of 2,000 men levied by my lord of Northumberland, of which he has often written. The captain's servants remain here at York making great importunity for the money. Has notified his mind about Cawemills to Cromwell. York, 13 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* One of the King's most honorable Council.

14 Oct. **1285.** LAWSON to CROMWELL.

R. O. There is a chantry in the gift of St. Christopher's guild, York, vacant, to which the old master would present a priest who will not be admitted. The present master, Wm. Holme, and divers of the brethren, have given their good will to Lawson's chaplain, Sir Wm. Philipson, but he is not yet admitted. The presentation will soon lapse, and be in the gift of the dean and chapter of York. Desires him to write to the Dean and Chapter in favor of Philipson. York, 14 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

14 Oct. **1286.** SIR W. COURTENAY to CROMWELL.

R. O. The matter concerning Mr. Southwyll, your servant, was concluded before his coming, but I have set him in hand with another kinsman's wife of mine. If he obtain her she shall dispend 50*l.* of inheritance and 80*l.* for term of her life. Desires his remembrance for the sheriffwick of Devon this year. Will explain the reasons why he desires it. Powderham, 14 Oct. *Signed.*

P.S.—I send you your fee for this half year.

P. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

14 Oct. **1287.** PHILIP PARYS to CROMWELL.

R. O. Mr. Lodlo, one of the King's servants, and keeper of my Lord's* park of Stoke, has complained to the King of the words that he says I spake at the prior of St. Swithin's table, when I spoke to him concerning the disorders in the keeping of his game, and for what he said of my Lord. And as I do my duty to my master, he has spoken untruly of me. As my Lord doth especially rest upon you as his friend in his absence, I beg your favor, and that you will ask the King to be gracious to me, and order my accuser to produce his witnesses. Farnam, 14 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.:* "P. — Letters sent in anno xxvi° R. H. VIII."†

14 Oct. **1288.** FRANCIS I. to the BAILLY OF TROYES.

Camusat, 12. Wrote lately, and sent to him the duplicate of a letter from cardinal de Tournon, to be shown to the king of England, that he might understand the prorogation obtained by Francis from the Pope touching his affair. Last Saturday the Pope arrived near this town, and next day entered it. Yesterday in public consistory Francis did him reverence and kissed his foot. Today his consort will do the same, and to morrow the

* The bp. of Winchester.

† According to this endorsement the date should be 1534; but, apart from the fact that Cromwell is not addressed as Secretary, it is clear this letter was written when Gardiner was abroad.

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Dauphin. Then they will commence negotiating. Firmly believes that from the interview will result the repose of Christendom. Has received the Bailly's letter of the 3rd instant, stating that on the preceding day news had reached Henry of the conclusion of the truce between him and the king of Scotland for a year. Trusts that during the interval differences will be amicably settled. As to the conversation which Henry held with the Bailly concerning the words which he desires Francis to use when speaking to the Pope "*pour le faict de l'excusateur*," the Bailly is to assure him that Francis will not forget to do all that he sees necessary for his affair. Marseilles, 14 Oct. 1533. *Signed and countersigned.*

Fr. Add.: A M. le Bailly de Troyes, mon ambassadeur, &c.

14 Oct. R. O. **1289.** "STANISLAUS COMES, servitor" to ———.

Thanks him again for his kindness, which he could not do sufficiently in London, "præ nimia fantasia et iracundia." Will relate the favor wherever he goes, in Spain, and before the Emperor himself. "Quemadmodum pollicitus sum, quicquid hic in itinere ex illo Friderici ducis secretario cognoverim, vestræ dominationi significare non neglexerim in ea re ut præsens perseverat; nihilque ex eo cognoscere possum, nisi quod multas literas habet nescio quo portat; ille autem Anglus qui eum in Lundanum conduxit et in Dobra iterum reduxit, qui mihi in satis hilara collacione fassus est quod nunc apud Lutherum fuit ex Rege missus et quod censeo admodum ei placet, nam ipse est ——— † amicus ubi rediens congressus cum illo secretario Calisiis et ita cum eo recto in Lundanum ———* me tandem multo devinctiorem ——— † vestræ D. comendo." Dover (Dobra), "xiiij. die Octobris sabbato,‡ anno 1533."

Lat., p. 1.

14 Oct. R. O. **1290.** SIR WM. SKEFFYNGTON to CROMWELL.

This gentleman, my very near kinsman, has moved me to be a means to you for your favor to him. Without it, he will be put to wrong, for his adversary is an attorney at the law and has many shifts, and an unlearned man has not. I thank you for your letters sent me by John Fagan. Skeffyngton, 14 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Councillor and Treasurer of the Chamber.

14 Oct. R. O. **1291.** HARRY LORD SCROPE to CROMWELL.

Whereas certain "tunnes" (turns?) are depending between the mayor of York and the master of St. Christ[opher's] guild: I beg your favor for the guild according to the old custom, and to the maintenance of the service of Almighty God. The monastery of St. Agayth. 14 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Cromwell.

[15 Oct.§] Vit. B. XIV. 60. B. M. **1292.** ——— to [CRANMER?].

* * * "sal . . . . . ani . . . . .
. . . . . vestr . . . . .
. . . . . di . . . . .
. . . . . iis . . . . .
. . . . . tem . . . . .

† Blanks in orig.
‡ The 14th Oct. 1533 was a Tuesday, not a Saturday.
§ According to a modern marginal note the date is 15 Oct. 1533.

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1292. ——— to [CRANMER?]—*cont.*

tate . . . . . virtut . . .
. . . . . cuta . . . . . .
. . . . . nos disiung . . . . . .
. . . . . neque dici neque . . . . . .
. . . . . quum certo esset ad me . . . . . .
[epis]copali sublimitate decorata . . . . . .
honorari gratia et haberi existima . . . . . Dantiscus
suum illum olim commi[li]tonem . . . . . cum amicissime conjunctis-
simeque in aula Cæsari[s] . . . . . quo humanissime in discessu ex Ratis-
bona . . . . . nubium, immo usque in ipsum navigium honor . . . . . .
tus fuit, in ea dignitatis celsitudine et . . . . . nerari summopere cupivit.
Solet enim hoc . . . . . amicis, quum amicus quispiam fortunæ p . . . .
. . . tus est conditionem, quod et se illa beato . . . . . tur, non potui itaque
committere quin [literas gra]tulatorias, sed ex vera propensione p . . . . . .
Dominationem vestram Reverendissimam darem, quæ licet secius i . . . . .
sera congratulatio debet ab amico repre . . . . . et mihi mutuæ nostræ
amicitiæ jure peto con . . . . . et quantæ rerum mutationes interea quo
. . . . . abii, successerunt, nemini sunt incognitæ t . . . . . [peri]-
culosis temporibus, plenus turbis est et . . . . . varia, de iis quæ
geruntur, incertis ple. . . . . passim circumferuntur, ut difficulter ex
. . . . . elici possint. Ex vestra Britannia ea . . . . . sparguntur, de religione maxime . . . . . Regis vestri, omnem pene
excedunt . . . . . piam credere in anim . . . * * *
[m]emorare quantis animi . . . . . et eruditione
sengnius . . . . . non potest vera esse . . .
. . . . . ad nostros scribuntur . . . . . .
. . . . . novissimo, ut reor, ab . . . . . .
de re, D^ne v. R^ma . . . . . rda sunt pro illa nostra
. . . . . [con]suetudine per hunc . . . . . .
. . . . . cere velit. Quod si adhuc . . . . . .
[conj]ugio immunis esset, et ego . . . . . in eam
observantia hic . . . . . s et Reginam inservire
possem . . . . . ius atque accuratius facerem,
proinde [D. V.] R^mam latere nolui, esse apud nos filiam virginem vere
regiam, ex Ser^mo Rege† et hodierna regina clarissimis natalibus prognatam,
quæ ætatis decimum octavum ingreditur annum; puella est formosissima, et
succi, ut est in proverbio, plena. Nomen illi est Isabella, omnibus virtutibus
ornata, atque inde serenissimis parentibus ac regnicolis omnibus longe
carissima, neque dos regia tanta virgine digna deest. Et quod dote præclarius,
optabiliusque esse debet, futuræ spes fæcunditatis, quam forma corporis non
obscuris præ se fert signis. Si, inquam, serenissimus Rex vester adhuc certo
matrimonio implicatus non esset, se digniorem reginam, unde regni vestri
hæredes, qui omnium votis expetuntur, nascerentur clarissimi, habere non
potest. Eam ad rem, si sic sors tulerit, omnem meam diligentiam et operam
offero modo D. V. R^ma si quid forsan in eo Deus statuere voluerit, de voluntate
S^mi Regis vestri cui me humiliter commendari rogo, certum me faciat. Neque
hoc omittendum censui, illustrissimam istam puellam dono linguarum esse
locupletem, præter nativum sermonem . . . . . um Italice et Latine expedite
loquitur usa ma . . . . . cta et prudentissima regina et non alio præ . . .
. . . . accedit et lingua Germanica quam iis tem . . . . . .
. . . . . puellis non parva ex * * * *
absentibus . . . . . cura habe . . . .
. . . . . D. V. R^mam in eo. . . . . .

† Sigismund, king of Poland.

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licitatis addi possit, quod nihil . . . . . ab ipsamet D^ne V. R^ma cognos . . . . . in omnibus habeat neque tam be . . . . . in D. V. R^mam fortuna quin . . . . . esse longe benigniorem, gratum igitur m . . . . . plurium si mihi de statu rerum sua[rum] . . . . . fecerit. De me, si forte parem D. V. . . . . solicitudinem, hæc accipiat. Rediens . . . . . minio ad patriam (quemadmodum pr . . . . . D^ni V. R^mæ, principibus meis et o . . . . . eram, verum magni brevis est fortuna . . . . . e vestigio sequi solet invidia, qu . . . . . male fui affectus, atque Deo t . . . . . tate duce, superavi omnes inimicos m[eos] iniquissime oppugnabar ab illis, vi . . . . . veritas, summa prudentia et æquitas . . . . . principum meorum suffulta, utque il . . . . . nociorem omnibus efficere possim quo . . . . . fiant, et cum technis eorum cognoscere . . . . . hinc in causis Reipublicæ nostræ cum . . . . . consiliariis ad comitia R. . . . . conferre multis ad * * * * . . . nsos et faventes . . . . . limiam fortassis . . . . . certe non nocebunt . . . . . o amori qui inter . . . . . quandoquidem ex ejusmodi . . . . . fieri solet firmior . . . . . V. R^ma in iis si . . . . . ne geri velit mihi . . . . . et in quibus jus . . . . . vel ad digitali crepi . . . . . non gravatæ obsecuturus . . . . . ad D. V. R^mam hac ma . . . . . quæ satis male pingit, nihil rhetori . . . . . patris me coram cum D^ne V. R. ut consuevi, pure et simpliciter colloqui, scripserim, cum causa non fuit aliud quam amor meus et observantia in D. V. R^mam perpetuo duratura. Et nisi eam vererer temporaria et prolixiore scriptione mea, quæ calamum ultro currentem impellit, offendi, ex epistola volumen cresceret, non solum de iisdem quibus amor et consuetudo nostra Ratisbonensis scribendi argumenta offert, verum etiam de temporibus et amicis nostris, quos tamen non omnes præterire potui. In primis autem Reverendum Dominum Doctorem Samsonem, cum quo tot annis mihi fuit in Hispaniis et novissime in coronatione Cæsaris Bononiæ summa familiaritas, nobilissimum item dominum Thomam Eliotum equitem auratum, quos duos, ne reliquis D. V. R^mam onerem, ex animo et quoad vires meæ possunt, salvere jubeo, omniaque eis faustissima precor . . . . . D^ne V. R^ma summopere orans, atque pro mutuæ nostræ amicitiæ jure postulans, ut hanc meam in eos . . . . . tam benevolentiam in notitiam illorum deducere . . . . . lit gravari, si quid hic pro illis maxime . . . . . D^ne V. R^ma possum, ipse subibo humeris . . . . . gravabit, dominus Deus eandem . . . . . prosperet in omnibus * * *."

Mutilated. Note in the margin: "Letters in Latten."

15 Oct. R. O. **1293.** R. Page to Lady Lisle.

Has written to lord Lisle, asking him to grant a protection to Thos. Stokewytht, who is in danger of trouble here by reason of ill debtors. He will be content to bring victual to Calais for the year, as he is bound to do. Asks her to intercede for him. He dwells near Page, and has a house full of children. The King and Queen are merry. The Parliament will be deferred till January. Greenwich, 15 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

15 Oct. Camusat, 141 b. **1294.** Berthereau to the Bailly of Troyes.

The Pope, on arriving here, went to the Grand Master's garden, where he slept; and the following day, Sunday, entered the town. The King visited him privately in the evening. The Queen and Dauphin were received in

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1294. BERTHEREAU to the BAILLY OF TROYES—*cont.*

Consistory yesterday, as the King had been the day before. The dukes of Orleans and Angoulesme accompanied the King and Dauphin one day. Thinks the Legate will have his consistorial day tomorrow for the cardinalate. Tomorrow negotiations may begin after the King has been to sea with his galleys. Marseilles, 15 Oct.
Fr.

16 Oct. R. O. **1295.** WILLIAM GARDINER to CROMWELL.

I desire to hear of your welfare. The cause of my writing is that I send by my servant 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for an obligation I am bound to pay you at Michaelmas. Please return the bond. I sent the money to Edw. Morton, grocer, before Michaelmas, desiring him to pay it to you. He says he brought it to your place, and your servant "ax" him 20*l.* I am sure this is unknown to you. "When ye did write me in your book into your chamber ye wrote 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*" He that was before me paid only 10*l.*; and when I desired you that I might pay no more, you said I could better pay 20 marks than he 10*l.*, on which I sealed the obligation in another chamber. Chalfond, 16 Oct. 1533. *Signed:* Wyll'm Gardiner, late of London, grocer.
Hol., p. 1. *Add. Sealed.*

16 Oct. Vienna Archives. **1296.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Since my last there arrived a courier, despatched from Marseilles on the 7th inst. by the English ambassadors. The meeting of Parliament, which was appointed for the 4th Nov., has been put off to the 15th Jan.; I know not whether owing to the arrival of the said courier, or to await the result of this meeting between the king of France and the Pope; against which, in part, their proceedings will be directed if they do not comply with the King's wishes. Advises the Emperor, therefore, not to hasten the sending of the person or commission which the Queen requested in her last letters.

Nothing new has occurred except that the King has caused the Princess to dislodge from a very fine house to a very inconvenient one,* and has given the former, I know not whether as a donation or otherwise, to lord Rochford, the lady's brother, who has already established his household there. Those who went to summon the said Princess on the King's part, whose names I did not specify in my last, were the earls of Autfort, Exeter, and Surrey (Oxford, Essex, and Sussex), and Dr. Sampson; who tempted and urged her by prayers and menaces innumerable to abandon the name of Princess. She replied with such great sobriety and wisdom that they could make no reply; and there was no person in the company that did not shed tears. She would for no urgency hear their charge in private, but in the presence of all,—like her mother, fearing that without many witnesses they might report something to her disadvantage. It is impossible to describe the love this people have for the Princess, but they have been so accustomed to these disorders that they can only leave matters to God. London, 16 Oct. 1533.
Hol., Fr., p. 1. *From a modern copy.*

16 Oct Cal. B. III. 267. B. M. **1297.** [CLIFFORD] to the COMMISSIONERS OF SCOTLAND.

Received yesterday their letter, dated Edinburgh the 13th, charging him with hindering justice for desiring the day of meeting to be deferred, and for wishing to confer first with the officers of Tevidale, and their conference to be on English ground. At the late meeting of the Commissioners at Newcastle it was agreed that the conference should be had 20 days after

* From Beaulieu, apparently to Hertford Castle. *See* No. 1207.

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their departure. Hearing nothing, had written to appoint a day. His demand was for redress of attempts committed within his own rule on the East marches. Had said nothing of the West. If they were as anxious for justice as he, they would think it best that the meeting should be as he proposed; for to begin at small things, and pretermit great, is an encouragement to offenders. In the proposition for meeting interchangeably it was agreed that England should stand first. Sir Jas. Colvill and Thos. Scott, before the breaking up of the war, had written from Coldstream, Oct. 4, to the earl of Northumberland, stating that they had desired the writer of this to appoint the accustomed place of meeting in England or Scotland. They will find him willing to use all methods for the reformation of attempts upon the Borders. Hopes they will do the same, as they were commissioners for taking the abstinence. Berwick, 16 Oct.

Copy, pp. 5.

Cal. B. III. 46. B. M. 2. Another copy. *Headed:* "To the late Commissioners of Scotland."

16 Oct. R. O. **1298.** JOHN GRAYNFELD to LORD LISLE.

Has preferred the warrant for Worthe; and though my lord of Wiltshire makes great stay, he has promised it shall pass. I will send it to my Lady in eight days. Excuses himself for not having seen Lisle at Calais. Is still very faint of the great fever. It fears him to take the sea. Parliament is prorogued to the 15th Jan. If Highfeld, a spear of Calais, happen to die, begs he will stop the passage, and the writer be advertised of his death before any other man. Wishes to obtain his room for a friend. If his friend can have any vacant room Lisle shall have 20 marks, and his wife a kirtle of velvet of the same price. Is asked by his cousin Chidley that my Lord and my Lady should take into their service a relative. London, 16 Oct.

Pp. 2. *Add. Endd.*

16 Oct. R. O. **1299.** BONNER to HENRY VIII.

Having received your commands touching the stuff and substance of Dr. Benet, and for my own return to the French court, both by your own letters and those of my lord of Norfolk and my great patron Mr. Cromwell, I have put the said stuff in order, and delivered it to Mr. Carne, who will convey it accordingly. I take boat this morning to Avignon and so to Marseilles. Carne can inform you of the painful labor had concerning the retaining of the said stuff. Begs that the courier Thomas, and his servant Harry, who did Benet good service, may be remembered. Lyons, 16 Oct. 1533.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

16 Oct. R. O. St. P. VII. 512. **1300.** BONNER to HENRY VIII.

On the 27th, on the day after the despatch of Thomas, late servant to Dr. Benet, the castellan of Susa came to me and Karne to view all the coffers, sacks, &c. belonging to Benet at the time of his death. On our replying that Benet was your servant and had executors in England, it was said that the duke of Savoy had this privilege over all strangers dying in his dominions, and they insisted on this right, and also on opening Benet's body. On our opposing them, we got rid of them with difficulty. Next day a gentleman came, but without a letter, urging gently that as Benet died intestate, the Duke's pleasure was that an inventory should be taken. We refused without instructions from England. When he demanded the keys, we told him that they were with Benet's steward, who was very sick; on which he said, that if we would not consent, he would open the doors. We answered that if he did it by commission, we would complain to the Duke,

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1300. Bonner to Henry VIII.—*cont.*

and if without commission, we would charge him with it. Whereupon he proceeded to my chamber, broke open the door, took an inventory of all I had. I told him there was nothing belonging to Benet there; on which he proceeded to break open other doors, and afterwards sealed them and the coffers.

We complained to the Duke, who was much dissatisfied with what had been done. And in the end, another person was sent, who declared the great benevolence of the Duke toward your Highness, and released the sequestration. But for this opposition of ours, Mr. Benet's uncle would have had very little of his goods. Within three posts of Lyons, Thomas the courier met us with letters from you. On reading which we made all the haste we could, and on reaching Lyons found your letter of the 9th Aug.

Delivered Benet's stuff to Karne, and hasted on to Avignon. Lyons, this Thursday morning, 16 Oct., taking a boat for Avignon.

Hol. Add. Endd.

17 Oct. **1301.** Gardiner, Bryan, and Wallop to Lord Lisle.

R. O. We beg you to secure speedy shipping for this post. The Pope arrived here on the 11th, and has received as much honor as could be devised. Marseilles, 17 Oct.

Commend us to my Lady, Mr. Porter, and other friends. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

17 Oct. **1302.** De Hesdin to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I came to Tournehem with Mons. de Beures on his business, and intended to visit you at Calais, but have been attacked by a fever, from which I have now recovered.

Please to send hither Thos. Tisset,* that I may inform the King of some matters of importance. Tournehem, 17 Oct.

Commend me to my Lady. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add. Sealed.*

17 Oct. **1303.** Charles Duke of Suffolk to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I am required, in a process at Bordeaux against the executors of Martin Dupyn, to prove by witnesses before the bailly of Boulogne that at the time of making an obligation I was viscount Lysle, and am now duke of Suffolk. I could bring many witnesses out of England; but to avoid so much travelling in winter I pray you to desire five or six gentlemen of Calais to go to Boulogne for me, to testify before the Bailly. I send under the seal of the office of arms the exact dates when I was created viscount Lisle and duke of Suffolk respectively. Kaio (Kew), 17 Oct. *Signed.*

I have desired Lancastre and Ric. Baas to resort to Boulogne on this matter.

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

17 Oct. **1304.** Margaret Marchioness of Dorset to Cromwell.

R. O. I thank you for your pains in my behalf, and for the reformation of this poor house of Tiltey, now completed by the abbot of Tower Hill, the abbot of Coksale, and Mr. Watkyns, who have deposed the old unthrifty

* Tichett.

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abbot, and chosen a new one of the house. Begs he will thank the abbot of Tower Hill for his zeal. The house, myself, and my son are bound to do what we can to your pleasure. Tyltey, 17 Oct. *Signed.*

P.S. in her own hand: Be good to my poor sister Gylfford.

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

17 Oct. R. O. C.'s Letters, 262.

1305. CRANMER to CROMWELL.

Begs he will remember Mr. Newman for Mr. Benett's advowson. Otford, 17 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

17 Oct. R. O.

1306. THOS. WRYOTHESLEY to CROMWELL.

Has not heard that his suit for the allowance given him by the King during absence in his Grace's service is yet sped, and fears lest his friend who helped him at his departure, as he wrote from Lyons, is not satisfied. Begs Cromwell to remember his promise. Apparel, and play sometimes, whereat he is unhappy, have cost him above 50 cr. Marseilles, 17 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* One of the King's Council.

17 Oct. R. O.

1307. SIR WM. LORD SANDYS to CROMWELL.

I beg you will call to your remembrance my motion made to you for my unthrifty son Reynold Sandys, the priest, and also for the farm of Poffeley. I beg also you will make my excuse to the King for not visiting him at this time. He gave me licence of absence to the time of Parliament, which I now hear is further prorogued. It would, therefore, be to my great comfort to continue here. I shall be always willing to requite you for your kindness. The Vine, 17 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Cromwell, of the Council. *Endd.:* My lord Sandes.

17 Oct. R. O.

1308. WILLIAM ELYS to CROMWELL.

I intended to have waited upon you this time, taking my journey to London on St. Edward's Day.* Riding 12 miles to my lodging, I fell sick and returned home. I have sat on the bench in Norfolk and Norwich 48 years and more. I have been steward of the duchy of Lancaster 24 years, and one of the barons of the Exchequer 16 or 17 years.† With my age of fourscore years and more, as it is said, I shall always be your beadman. "I have here a pastime, as long as it shall please God," and I pray the King that I may die his poor baron. Attylbrygg, St. Luke's Even. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful, &c.

18 Oct. R. O.

1309. SIR HUGH TREVANYON to CROMWELL.

When I was last in London at the Queen's coronation I desired you to have me excused for my appearance this term, on my account as sheriff of Cornwall. This is not possible for me, considering the disease in my legs affecting my knee bone. Such money as I ought to pay at this time into the Exchequer, I have sent to my attorney in the said court. From my house in Cornwall, 18 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Chancellor of the Exchequer.

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* 13 Oct.

† This statement is perplexing. No mention of Ellis as baron of the Exchequer occurs in this Calendar before the year 1525. Foss says that he held the office in 1523; but unless he was appointed at least six or seven years earlier even than that date, the facts are not in harmony with the style of address used in this letter.

1533.

18 Oct. **1310.** Robert Prior of Ely to Cromwell.

R. O. I desire a little leisure for answer to the King's letters. As I am much impeded I cannot attend to you myself, and therefore send you my brother, the bearer, desiring that our privileges may be admitted. Ely, St. Luke's Day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Mr. Cromwell. *Endd.*

18 Oct. **1311.** Sir John Rose, Priest, to John Gooddyn.

R. O. I thank you for your company from Petherton to Wells. Pray thank Simon Cort. We have tidings from Rome that the King is straitly commanded to put away my lady Anne, and take back his first wife, and their young child to be proclaimed base-born, "by the last day of Sept. next coming," on pain of interdiction of the whole realm. Images are taken from their places, and cast out of the church as stocks and stones of no value. Some will prick them with their bodkins to see whether they will bleed or no. These with many other damnable abusions we have in London. Flesh and fish are cheap, but cheese is dear. London, 18 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Unto his loving John Gooddyn in North Petherton, fro Saynt Antlyns in London.

18 Oct. **1312.** William Edwardes to Cromwell.

R. O. You have always been my friend, and in the time of my lord Cardinal you did often, in my behalf, speak to him before my face, urging my promotion in consideration of my services to him; at which time I had pleasant words, promising to do for me; on trust of which I went with him into the North. How I was handled there it would be tedious to write, nor would it be meet for me to write anything dishonorable of such a man who was once my master; but, thinking I might rely upon you, I have sent you my letters informing you that I am unkindly used by the abbot of Bury, and especially by my old companion Thos. Rawlyns; to whom, when I left London for the North, I delivered a deed in trust, of the convent of Bury, for recovery from the Abbot of such money as he owed me for an annual pension of 5*l.* bestowed upon me many years ago by the King out of the said Abbey at the election of the said Abbot, until I was promoted to a competent benefice. This was the only reward I had from the King for many days of painful service, "as is well known as well to your good mastership as unto all those as had then the handling of the King's great causes and affairs." By collusion with the Abbot, Rawlyns has surrendered to him the bond, and has obtained for a sister's son of his, a scholar of Cambridge, a good benefice in Suffolk. So I am defrauded of 25*l.* and my proper promotion. I beg you will call the Abbot and Rawlyns before you to make me some amends, as I dislike to summon them before any other judge. I beg you to pardon me if I have not written to you or visited you before. I am entangled here in exercising the Dean's jurisdiction in his absence, and may not leave my prebend without breach of the statutes. I have therefore desired my "old lovier," Mr. Peter Vannes, and my kinsman Mr. Richard Watkyns, to intercede for me. Hereford, 18 Oct.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Sir Thomas Cromwell, knight, of the King's Privy and Secret Council.

18 Oct. **1313.** Sir Richard Musgrave.

R. O. A statute staple of 2,000 marks given by Sir Will. Musgrave, of Edynghall, Cumb., to Thomas Cromewell, master of the King's jewels, Ric. Cromewell, and John Gostwike, 18 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII.

Copy, p. 1. With memorandum beneath for execution against Sir Ric. Musgrave, son and heir of the said William.

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18 Oct. **1314.** CRANMER to the BISHOP OF HEREFORD.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 34 b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 263.

Understands from the petition presented to him by the bearer, the parson of ——, that, by procuration of Mr. Robert ap David Lloyd, the Bishop's receiver, divers parishioners of the said "complaintiff" were moved to refuse their tithes and oblations, and the parson himself sequestered. The sequestration was committed, amongst other temporal men, to one Howell Abowan, who so wasted the fruits thereof that, when the complaintiff was restored, he could get no restitution of the fruits. After the Bishop's final determination, things seemed to go right again; but the said David Lloyd has again raised the old variance, the tithes are withdrawn, and ——* denied to the parson for reformation of the same. Exhorts the Bishop to execute with justice his former determination. Is loth to take upon himself the redressing of grievances in the Bishop's diocese. Otford, 18 Oct.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book. Add.: The bp. of Harwarde.

1315. CRANMER to MR. PALLGRAVE.†

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 35. B. M. C.'s Letters, 263.

Where you write for the agreement of the fruits of your benefice of St. Dunstan's, concerning the last quarter in the vacation time, and for the oblations offered there upon your church holiday; I refer you to Pottkyns, who has the ordering of such matters for me. Where you write that you can no further pay "out of hand" so much money, but require days of payment; "Sir, as touching that, I suppose you may better bear your necessity than I may mine," considering the charges I have been put to. "Therefore I reckon you will rather endanger yourself to your friends than now to require any such commodity of me, being so far behindhand."

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book. Add.: Mr. Pallgrave, parson of St. Dounston's in the East, at London.

19 Oct. **1316.** GHINUCCI to HENRY VIII.

R. O. St. P. VII. 515.

Three or four days ago wrote to the King from Marseilles, where he had arrived with the pontifical court. Offers his services. Marseilles, 19 Oct. 1533.

Lat., hol. Add. Endd.

19 Oct. **1317.** EDWARD KARNE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Bonner and I received on the 12th the King's commandment, with letters from the duke of Norfolk and you concerning the conveyance of Mr. Benet's goods and accounts to the hands of Mr. John Benet, his uncle and executor, which accordingly I received by inventory before the departure of Dr. Bonner to the French court, who left Lyons on the 16th. I am now on my way home. Bonner and I had much ado to save the goods, as I shall explain at my coming. La Paleyse, 19 Oct. 1533.

Hol., p. 1, *mutilated. Add.*

19 Oct. **1318.** LEONARD SMYTH to LADY LISLE.

R. O.

Immediately on coming to London, gave her letter to lady Howard, who said she would send the gold shortly, but had no fine sables.

Left Mr. White's letter with his host. My Lord Chief Baron has delivered my Lord's patent of Clarington to Mr. Wyndesore. Has done little about

* Blank in MS.

† John Palsgrave, who was instituted to the rectory of St. Dunstan's in the East, on the 3rd Oct. 1533.

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1318. Leonard Smyth to Lady Lisle—*cont.*

Mr. Seymour and Mr. Dudley, as the former is not in London. Lord Lisle's pleasure shall be well debated and known before anything is concluded. Sends the tryacle. My lord of Surrey says the earl of Oxford is not yet come to the Court, but when he does, he will remember his promise to lady Lisle. London, 19 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* At Calais.

20 Oct. R. O. **1319.** Robert Tomlynson to Cromwell.

I am a poor brother of the Company of the Staple, and now through age and sickness am reduced to poverty, and am not able to occupy the Staple, but to bring home what I have there to support myself, my wife and eight young children. I have in Calais about 10 or 11 serplers of wool, for which I have been unconscientiously assessed to the King 90*l.*, which would beggar me. I would be content to pay, as others do, 20*l.* or 30*l.* I beg your favor in this matter, and for your pains I send you 10*l.* to buy a nag. Boston, 20 Oct, 1533.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right honorable, &c., at London.

20 Oct. R. O. **1320.** Thos. Woodhouse, of Waxton, to Cromwell.

Has received his letter summoning him to appear before the Council. Asks for respite till 10 days after All Saints, as he is bound for the reappearance of a Scottish prisoner who has escaped. Waxton, Norfolk, 20 Oct.

Hol., p. 1, *mutilated. Add.:* Of the Council.

20 Oct. R. O. **1321.** John Cokeson, Water-bailiff of Calais, to John Whalley.

Desires to be recommended to "my singular good master and yours," who will doubtless refuse and contemn the Mayor's answer to his letter about the grant to Cokeson of the lands left by Michael Streyll to his wife Parnell, an alien. The Mayor states that she can inherit the lands, as she was born in Calais. But by a decree of Henry VII., in his 15th year, no one is English unless he has resided at Calais by three descents; and if any person of alien extraction, even though the family have resided there for three descents, marry a stranger, they and their children are considered strangers; those who have continued here since the destruction of Gascoyne and Guyan, and not remarried with strangers, are reputed English, and a man whose father or mother is a stranger shall be reputed a stranger. Quotes the King's grant to him of the said lands. "These scabbed aldermen and mayor, infected with the same scab, woll that this in no wise should be known," but that all men born in the town should be able to inherit land; by which the King sustains considerable loss. Calais, 20 Oct.

The Mayor, on receipt of my master's letter, has commanded Cokeson's tenants not to pay rent, as they have done this six years.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* To, &c. John Whalley, dwelling in Cheapside, at the sign of the Bell.

20 Oct. R. O. **1322.** De Calonne to the Deputy of Calais.

On leaving Calais I went to Picardy with the gentleman who had the two goshawks. Since my coming, his father Mons. de Lincheul (?) has sent me the mewed goshawk in reward for a falcon which I gave him. As you wish for a goshawk, if you will send me a good hackney for my wife, I will send it to you. Landretun, 20 Oct. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

1533.

21 Oct. **1323.** Sir Thomas Clifford to Henry VIII.

Calig. B. III. 282. B. M.

Has applied himself to settle the disturbances with the officers of Scotland on the east of Teviotdale. Has heard of the arrival of two ships at Dunbar, and of a servant of the Emperor's coming through the West seas to Edinburgh. Has sent a servant to ascertain the cause and the freightage of the ships. Encloses copy of a secret bill received from him. Berwick, 21 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd. A copy in the same hand is at f.* 225.

ii. Bill enclosed.—"This man of the Emperor's is come for marriage of the King our Master* to be married to the king of Denmark's daughter,† king Castile's daughter, and the Emperor's sister's daughter; and he shall have Norway in towgher with her." He wishes to see what part they will take if the Emperor makes war upon England. The ships are laden with wine, gunpowder, &c.

P. 1. *Add. Endd. by Wriothesley.*

21 Oct. **1324.** Vaughan to Cromwell.

R. O. St. P. VII. 516.

Left Cologne and came to Antwerp, where I waited for a letter from the King or you for 23 days. Was laid wait for in three places on the road. The duke of Gulighe bears some grudge to the King, and many of his men would be glad to do the King's servants what villany they can. The Duke knows of my embassy to the duke of Saxony, who married his daughter. Thirsts to know how the King takes his labors. Did not think it necessary, after the answer he had from the duke of Saxony, to go to either the landgrave of Hesse or the duke of Lunenburg.

When he got their answers, made light of them, as though the King sought their amity, not for a necessity, but for their good and pleasure. If, therefore, he had gone to Lunenburg, it would have appeared as if the King had stood in need of their friendship. Since he has come to Antwerp has talked with the merchant's chaplain, who said he was desired by a person in Bonvixi's house to carry over 10*l.* to friar Peto; which he refused. Peto, like his brethren, is a hypocrite, a tiger clad in a sheepskin, a perilous knave, and evil reporter of the King, and ought to be shamefully punished. "Would God I could get him by any policy. I will work what I can." Is informed that a book by Peto and his accomplices against the King's marriage was brought to Tyndale at Antwerp for him to correct, which he refused, saying he would not meddle any more in his Prince's matter. Whatever Peto does I will find means for the King to know. I have laid a bait for him. He cannot wear the cloaks and cowls sent over to him from England, they are so many. Antwerp, 21 Oct.

If I have not shortly your answer, you kill me.

Hol. Add.

22 Oct. **1325.** Clement VII. and Charles V.

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 26. B. M.

"De la respuesta que se dio a Domingo Centurion a lo que de parte de Su Santitad dixo en Monçon a 22 Oct. 1533."

"Los puntos substanciales de lo que el Nuncio de Su Santitad Dominico Centurion dixo a Su M^{d} de parte de Su Santidad son estos, y las respuestas que Su M^{d} manda hazer a cada uno dellos."

* * * *

* James V.

† Dorothy, daughter of Christiern II. of Denmark by Elizabeth, sister of the Emperor, and daughter of Philip king of Castile.

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1325. Clement VII. and Charles V.—*cont.*

The last point concerns the English case. The Pope having prolonged for a month the term of three months given to the king of England, desires to know if the Emperor wishes him to negotiate for the principal cause of the marriage being introduced [at the interview], and the case proceeded with, in Cambray or elsewhere, by legates and commissaries from the Pope, not suspected, whose decision is to be remitted to Rome, with condition that the King returns to the Queen and separates from Anna de Boulans. He spoke also of the assistance to be given by the Emperor in the execution of the censures against the King in case this project does not succeed.

The Emperor cannot reply to the above without consulting the Queen, to whom he will write. He requests the Pope not to suspend the sentence of the Consistory, nor the proceedings in the principal case. His Majesty cannot refrain from persisting in this, and doing his duty, as he has already written.

Sp., pp. 6, *modern copy.*

Ib., f. 29. 2. Another copy of the same articles, with observations upon each.

To the 4th. About the expedition against the Turk; it must be considered, *inter alia*, that it would be impossible to undertake such an enterprise while the king of England is prosecuting his divorce, and Christian princes are disobedient to the Holy See. As to the last point (the divorce), it must be considered whether the Emperor will consent to the matter being settled at Cambray, as it seems *primâ facie* legal and reasonable, and the ambassador in England appears to approve of it; or whether it shall be referred to the Queen, considering the importance of the sentence lately pronounced in her favor, which ought to be irrefragably executed. She may wish to add new conditions, to secure her own rights and those of the Princess.

As to the Pope's question about the execution of the sentence, it must be considered whether a more express answer should be given than before, or the previous answer referred to. Nothing has happened since then to require a more particular answer.

Sp., pp. 14, *modern copy.*

Ib., f. 36. 3. "Los punctos que Dominico Centurion que vino de parte de Su M^{d} (*sic*) a Monçon quando partio Su Beatitud de Roma para verse con Rey de Francia hablo a Su Mag^{d}, y lo que para responderle se platico y accordo, y las respuestas que Su M^{d} le mando dar."

* * * *

5th article. The method seems good, because by the separation of the King from Anna the sentence given in the Queen's favor is in fact executed, at least during the time of the sentence. The examination of the case in England will produce no inconvenience, as the judges will be appointed by the Pope, and the "difinicion" of the cause must be in Rome. Moreover, the King must first separate from Anna, and the Queen be restored to her rights. He must also submit to the Pope's judgment, and renounce what has been alleged as the privilege of his kingdom, and the Acts passed by his Parliament. The Emperor, however, can give no answer without consulting the Queen, which he will do immediately. He requests that the sentence given by the Pope and Cardinals may not be revoked, for such a revocation without the Queen's consent would be to her notorious prejudice, to the diminution of the authority of the Holy See, and to the advantage of the King. Touching the execution of the sentence, the Emperor can answer that he is sure the King will obey the Pope's commands, and his kingdom also, so that there will be no need of executing the sentence. The Nuncio here must be spoken to, and the Ambassador there (in England) written to in conformity with the above.

Sp., pp. 10, *modern copy.*

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22 Oct. R. O. **1326.** The Scotch Commissioners to [Clifford].

Have received his long letter dated Berwick, 16th inst. Reasonable answer might be made to every point, but long writing does not promote peace. The King has made Lord Home the only officer for the East Marches. He is ready to meet and make redress, if the English would do the same. If "you" had met at the East Marches, and the officers of the Middle Marches at the Middle Marches, at the time and place they mentioned, all attemptats would have been long since redressed. Never intended that any slaughters or attemptats should be passed over, and are surprised that he should pretend that they "pick avantage" or try to postpone justice, considering the trouble they have taken for the weal of both kingdoms. It is well known that they have no "brokyll" men in their service. None of them could derive any advantage from misrule, and they will be found as rigorous against Scotch as English. It was a long way to go to Newcastle to treat of the abstinence, and now he requires the first meeting also to be in England, and certain attemptats to be first redressed, "sekand all prerogatyffs and avauntages, referrand nathing to our part, takand na regard of the hurts doon to the poore leages of this realm." Hope he will be more reasonable. Edinburgh, 22 Oct.

Copy, pp. 2. *Headed:* By the Commissioners of Scotland.

Cal. B. III. 270. B. M. 2. Another copy. *Pp.* 2.

22 Oct. R. O. **1327.** Henry Earl of Essex to Cromwell.

My Lord Lisle has desired of me, for old friendship, to help him in the victualling of Calais, and I have delivered certain oxen, sheep, &c. to the bearer whom he has appointed to conduct the same; but, notwithstanding lord Lisle's placard and my writing offering to be bound in double the value of the freight that it should not go elsewhere, it has been stopped by the customer for three weeks. Stansted, 22 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* My very assured friend, Mr. Cromewell.

23 Oct. R. O. **1328.** [Lisle to the Duke of Norfolk.]

On the 11th Oct. at the opening of the Lantern Gate, after one o'clock, Sir Chr. Garneys, knight porter of this town, then being in the ward house, "and that day warding the under-marshall, the ward being then furnished as it is accustomed in the herring time," a carter coming in at the said gate stopped other carts going out; and being commanded by two of the under-porters to go back, refused to obey, and called them knaves; on hearing which the knight porter struck him three or four strokes with his white staff upon the neck. As this is against the ordinance of the town, the council examined on Wednesday last the under-marshal and constables, and heard what Sir Christopher had to say. We dare not meddle further, as he is a head officer, till we know the King's pleasure, and your Lordship's, for a correction or no; for we think if the officers are not obeyed in clearing the gate, inconvenience may occur at a sudden alarm. I send you a copy of our ordinance, and the depositions of the under-marshal and constables. Calais, 23 Oct. 1533.

Draft, p. 1. *Partly in Whettyll's hand.*

23 Oct. R. O. **1329.** The Mayor and Jurats of Rye to Cromwell.

Have received his letter dated Stepneth, 6 Oct., by the hands of Thos. Bartlemew, directing them to put in safe-keeping a friar and a priest who had been accused of speaking seditious words against the King and

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1329. The Mayor and Jurats of Rye to Cromwell—*cont.*

the Queen. The examinations of the priest and his accusers had been sent by them to the Lord Warden. Rye, 23 Oct.

Pp. 2. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Master Cromwell, at London.

R. O. 2. The examinations of Alexander Schawford, Wm. Alenson, John Ryse, and John Dosye, taken before the mayor and jurates of the town and port of Rye.

Concerning words used by Ric. Marks. The completest version is that he said, "All you be traitors in the town, and that if the mayor would say so much to me as you do, I would cause him to dance in one cage."

P. 1.

23 Oct. **1330.** The Officers of Teviotdaill to [Clyfford].

R. O. Request redress for an infraction of the truce last Tuesday. Wille Archboll's son, of Cornhill, and other of "the Lord Cornhill's" servants and friends, carried away 13 kine and other cattle of Wille Daveson's at Hoselay, 23 Oct.

P. 1, *copy. Headed:* By the officers of Teviotdaill.

23 Oct. **1331.** Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 42. B. M. On Monday the 20th, the auditor Simonetta, the bp. of Como, and Dr. Burla met, by the Pope's orders, in the house of the Grand Chancellor of France, by whom a complaint was proposed on the part of the English, of the revocation of the commission granted for trying the divorce in England, contrary to the Pope's promise. To this it was replied that the commission was given by the Pope with the advice of his referendaries and cardinals, and the knowledge of the English ambassadors, one of whom was Dr. Estephano (Gardiner) now present.

The causes of the evocation were, that El Aboracen (Wolsey) was a subject and official of the King, and his instigator against the Queen, and that Campeggio was too devoted to the King, who had given him a great bishopric. The place of trial was open to suspicion, as the Queen has sworn, and it is notorious. The Pope's promise not to evoke the cause was on condition that the Queen did not complain, though this clause was not inserted in the commission, lest it might suggest to her a complaint. When she appealed he could do nothing else, and the revocation was agreed to by all the referendaries and cardinals.

The Chancellor also complained that the Pope had annulled by his sentence the King's marriage with Anna, and declared the issue illegitimate, although a marriage contracted in spite of a prohibition is valid. It was answered that this did not apply to a papal prohibition with decrees invalidating the marriage (*con decretos irritantes*). The Chancellor said that granting such decrees was an injury to the King. To which it was replied that this was done to remove a scandal, and deter the King from taking another wife.

He complained also that the restitution of the Queen was general, and included that the King was obliged to live with her (*tener parte con la Reyna*) as at first; which he ought not to do, as there was a doubt whether the prohibition was not by divine law. The answer to this was, that the sentence did not speak specially "de la copula," and general words were used, so that the King might act according to his conscience. To the objection that "la Anna" was unjustly excommunicated without a citation, the reply was given that the sentence did not excommunicate her, but that she could be and ought to be excommunicated because in the first commission and in several briefs women were forbidden to marry the King on pain of excommunication. At that time there was no mention of her.

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The Chancellor wished to speak of the principal matter, but he was told that there was no need, as nothing had been concluded about it.

On the following Tuesday the Chancellor, the cardinal of Tarva (Tarbes), and two doctors spoke with the Pope about these matters, and received the same reply. Further they proposed that the king of England would obey the sentence if the Pope would give a commission, which should be considered as not granted if the King did not obey within two months. The commission should state that the cause was evoked from the college of Cardinals, and committed to some place free from suspicion, the Pope having mentioned Cambray. It was concluded that they should make and give the commission, which could not be given without a power from the king [of England], which it is said they have.

We consider this profession of the King's willingness to obey to be merely a pretence (*cumplimiento*). They will only make a ceremony of giving the Queen quarters in the palace in order to get this commission to remove the cause from Rome. This must be prejudicial to the Queen, for we believe that the Rota especially are in her favor, being all lawyers. The delay of appeals and allegations of suspicion against the judges will make the case immortal. As the Queen has sworn that all places but Rome and the Pope's tribunal are suspect, all diligence will be used to prevent the commission being obtained.

The king of France has confessed to the Pope that at his interview with the king of England last year he tried to dissuade him from marrying, or at least to wait for some time; but the king of England replied that he would not refrain, as the Queen was not his wife. Francis then asked him what he meant to do with his daughter. He replied that she was his heir, and legitimate, though the marriage was not valid. Notwithstanding this, the French cardinals are endeavouring not only to get the marriage annulled, but the Princess declared illegitimate, on the ground that the King and Queen did not act in good faith (*no tenian buena fe*), knowing the impediment of consanguinity; which is notoriously false.

When I knew that the archbishop of Canterbury had cited the Queen, I sent to Flanders, for intimation in places near England, the consistorial brief prohibiting any person from judging a cause depending in Rome. Queen Mary has sent me an instrument of its intimation and execution. Below the instrument is a relation that the King, his Council, and Anna are excommunicated, and the kingdom under an interdict, by reason of his marriage contrary to the Pope's prohibition; but there is no statement who made the declaration, nor when, nor who were witnesses; so that no reliance can be placed upon it. Will write to Queen Mary for an explanation.

Told the Pope I had been informed that the Nuncio lately residing in England was in the King's confidence (*tenia el Rey confianza del*), and the Queen therefore begged the Pope to suspect any information given by him to her prejudice. His Holiness replied that the Nuncio had always written in the Queen's favor, and urged him to decide the case. He offered to show me four of his letters, and ordered him [the Nuncio] to visit me; which he did twice, when he talked a great deal about what he had done for the Queen, both in England and with his Holiness. He did not know how any one could think otherwise of him, except that he had refused to intimate to the King a brief which the Pope had sent him with orders not to notify it, as the Imperial ambassador or some one else on the Queen's behalf could do so. In everything else he had served the Queen, as his letters showed. He spoke to me about what I had said to the Pope, that the case ought to come to the point of excommunicating and depriving the King, and taking from him the intercourse of neighbouring lands. The Pope asked him what he wished him to do, as he did not know that the Emperor was determined to execute the sentence and take up arms, without which the Holy See would suffer in its

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1331. Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.—*cont.*

reputation. He said that he replied that there was no need to take up arms, for if the Emperor stopped the intercourse between England and Flanders and Spain, the people would force the King to obey the sentence. I replied that the Pope was bound to do justice without regarding anything else, and as to what touched your Majesty you would let him know. The Pope will do nothing if your Majesty will not assure him of help in executing the sentence, either by the above-mentioned method or by arms. Marseilles, 24 Oct. 1533.

Sp., pp. 9, *modern copy.*

24 Oct. R. O. **1332.** Thomas Cromwell to Ric. Haybourne and Will. Haybourne.

My Lord Chancellor and I will sit on the matter in variance between Eliz. Colcoke, widow, and you, the Friday after All Hallowday. Be here the day before. London, 24 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

24 Oct. R. O. **1333.** Robert Co[lens] to Cromwell.

I have signified to the anchorite of Canterbury to advertise you by writing of all communications between Dr. Bockyng, dame Eliz. Barton, and himself, concerning feigned revelations, &c. touching the King. I send you his confession subscribed by himself. Canterbury, 24 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful and my singular good master, Mr. Cromwell, at Stepney. *Endd.*

24 Oct. R. O. St. P. VII. 518. **1334.** Vannes to Henry VIII.

Of more important business the King will be informed by his ambassadors. I hear the king of France is very urgent with the Pope to satisfy your expectations. Everything is done with the greatest secrecy. The conventions of Cambray are not to be relaxed; to which the Emperor will not assent. The Pope wishes to settle the affair of the Genoese with Francis, that they may trade with France. The Pope's niece has arrived. A Spaniard is expected from the Emperor. It is thought the Pope will return to Rome after All Saints' Day. Marseilles, 24 Oct. 1533.

Hol., Lat. Add.

24 Oct. R. O. St. P. VII. 519. **1335.** Vannes to Cromwell.

Cannot sufficiently repay what he owes to Cromwell. The Pope endeavours to moderate the terms between Francis and Charles in favor of the former. He endeavours to persuade the French king to acquiesce in his proceedings touching the king. Is afraid he will do nothing but *per viam judicii.* He and the French king are on very good terms. Perceives what Cromwell has written about the abbot of Hyde. It will, however, be of no use, as it is necessary for him first to obtain the title of bishop, and afterwards the abbey *in commendam.* That would not be granted in a consistory except at the recommendation of the King. Will do what he can. Bedyll's matter is very difficult, since it does not depend upon the order of the Court, but the Pope's favor. Marseilles, 24 Oct. 1533.

Hol., Lat. Add.

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24 Oct. R. O. **1336.** CHRISTOPHER WARENER, Anchorite within the Black Friars at Canterbury, to CROMWELL.

The official to the archdeacon of Canterbury has been with me, and said it was your pleasure that he should examine me of certain matters concerning Dr. Bocking, cellarer of Christchurch, and the Nun. They have been often times to visit me of their charity, and so have others because I am a prisoner, and he has been a singular friend to me; wherefore I pray God comfort him. But I was never of counsel with him or her touching the making either books or letters in this cause they are troubled for. I never saw her in a trance, nor disfigured, "nother heard no voice speak in her. But because of the common vulgar that went upon her," the miracles wrought at Cortoppe Strete, her perfect life and virtue, I thought it a thing supernatural, and did judge it to the best that it should come of God, for *dubia in meliorem partem interpretari debent.* Against the King I never heard her say anything, except that and the marriage went forward she thought it would turn to great trouble. Also another time she desired me to pray for the souls of my lord Cardinal and my lord of Canterbury, for she thought they were in the way of salvation. This is all I ever heard; and if any will accuse me I am ready to certify the truth, for to that I am professed. I beseech you that this matter may be indifferently handled and with as much charity as you may, for it is like to be the greatest scandal in the Church. You may learn more of the truth by the people of the world. It is to me a great hindrance of my contemplation that I should have in Almighty God. Canterbury, 24 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* One of the Council.

24 Oct. R. O. **1337.** SIR WILL. PARRE to CROMWELL.

I thank you for your kindness to my poor servant Johnson, who, I trust, will never incur the same rebuke. Though he has returned to my service, I would not retain him without the pleasure of you and my lord of Norfolk. I have communicated with my nephew Will. Parre touching your request for the farm of Nasyngbury, and he is content to show you all lawful favor. Considering the grudges borne to me by the Knyghtleys, it would be small comfort to me if any of them next year were sheriff of Northamptonshire. I hope, therefore, you will prevent them, Sir Will. Newneham, Androwes, Lovet, and Barnard, from holding that office. Horton, 24 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

24 Oct. R. O. **1338.** SIR FRANCIS BRYAN to LORD LISLE.

Has received his letter showing that Lisle and my Lady would be glad of his return. "Sir, whereas in your last letter I perceive that in Calais ye have sufficient of courtezans to furnish and accomplish my desires, I do thank you of your good provision. But this shall be to advertise you that since my coming hither I have called to my remembrance the mestynyng that ye and such other hath brought me to; for the which being repented, have had absolution of the Pope. And because ye be my friend, I would advertise you in likewise to be sorry of that ye have done, and ask my Lady your wife forgiveness, and, that forgiveness obtained, to come in all diligence hither to be absoyled of the Pope, who, I think, will not tarry here much longer than Hallowmas; or which time shall be married the duke of Orlyance to the Pope's niece, who arrived as yesterday in this town, and companied with 12 or 14 gentlewomen; which gentlewomen nor mistress be not as fair as was Lucresse." Merseles, 24 Oct. *Signed.*

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1338. Sir Francis Brian to Lord Lisle—*cont.*

Sends respects to Mr. Porter and my Lady his wife. "Would God ye had as good wine Greek, wine amyable, and wine corse, as we have here. Of those two last my lord of Albany hath given me two barrels, which be much better for a preparative to cause a natural turn than the feeble strength of your three halfpenny beer that ye bib off there; but on this condition that we had some of your wholesome furs of England, or else England upon our backs to keep us from cold; for we be fain to walk in our unlined gowns."

P. 1. *Add.:* My lord Lyle at Calais. *Sealed. Endd.*

Added below the address by Gardiner and Wallop: "My good Lord and good [La]dy, I recommend me unto you even in the sight of the world. Ste. Winton.—My lord, I heartily recommend me unto you. John Wallop."

24 Oct. R. O.

1339. Sir Antony Wyndsore to Lord Lisle.

Your audit was ended at Chadder on the 24th Oct., and I send the foot of my accounts signed by Mr. Auditor. As to the letters you sent me with Mr. Seymour's bill of articles, I have sent such evidence as I have in my custody to my cousin Edmund and other of your counsel at London; and I intend to be there myself, shortly after Hallowmas, to discuss the matter with them. I wish your Lordship would repurchase it to yourself and your heirs. Means could be devised for that. I have received your patent of my Lord Chief Baron of the office [in] Claryngdon. I talked with him on my Lady's behalf, and he said he meant nothing which should sound to my Lady's dishonor, and is now sorry for it. Chadder, 24 Oct.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

24 Oct. Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 35. B. M. C.'s Letters, 264.

1340. Cranmer to the Lord Chancellor.

Dr. Maye, Cranmer's vicar-general in the diocese of Ely, complains that Dr. Clyff and others detain the registers of his office, and so hinder him from ministering justice. Asks him, since there is no other convenient method, to cause a serjeant-at-arms to summon before his Lordship the parties who have the custody of the said registers, to the intent that they show reasonable cause for not delivering them. Desires credence for the bearer. Otford, 24 Oct.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book. Add.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 35. B. M. C.'s Letters, 264.

1341. Cranmer to ———.

This bearer, my friend Master Cheesewryght, King's chaplain, who has the benefice of Wisbeche, Ely dioc., given him, sues me for the agreement of the fruits thereof now in the vacation time. Do you and Mr. Pottkyns order the matter at your discretions.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 35b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 265.

1342. Cranmer to his Chancellor.

The bearer, the vicar of Milton, complains that he is overcharged for the King's subsidy, and for an acre of glebe land withheld from him. The abbot of St. Austin's does this in spite of an ancient composition and the Act of Parliament. Desires his Chancellor to examine the said composition, and give an opinion on the matter.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

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1343. CRANMER to ———.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 36. B. M. C.'s Letters, 265.

"My especial good Lord." I have received your loving letter by your servant, but fear I have gone too far already, by way of promise, to be able to do your request. Will do what I can.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

1344. CRANMER to ———.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 36. B. M. C.'s Letters, 265.

I learn from the dean of Lincoln's letters you would be willing to grant my kinsman, Henry Bingham, the auditorship of the church of Lincoln, now in your disposition, and that your mind is to ask a kinsman of your own to relinquish a former grant he had from you. Sir, I thank you; "requiring the same, that now, the rather at this mine instance and request, ye will, as well on your behalf, as also for the obtaining the good will of your said kinsman, accomplish your intended purpose herein."

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

1345. CRANMER to ———.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 36. B. M. C.'s Letters, 266.

My servant Geoffrey Eton informs me that you, by deeds obligatory, settled upon Thomas Eton, his brother, deceased, 66*s.* 8*d.* a year, until the said Thomas should be advanced to a spiritual promotion worth 8*l.* a year clear; and that Thomas Eton then exercised for a time the room of the officialship in Exeter; whereupon you stopped the said annuity, contrary to the temporal law, as I am told by learned council. I require you to pay all sums which were due to the said Thos., or else make a composition with the said Geoffrey, sole executor of his brother.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

25 Oct. R. O.

1346. JOHN LEGH to CROMWELL.

I have received by the hands of the bearer a letter from my cousin Dr. Legh, by which I perceive you have assessed me for my fine 10*l.* which I think "ys werray soyre." I desire you to be as favorable to me as you are to others of my degree. My servant shall deliver you 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and further of the said 10*l.* at your mastership's pleasure. Yssell, 25 Oct.

I send you "a rowll off lechis."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

25 Oct. R. O. St. P. II. 181.

1347. SIR WM. SKEFFYNGTON to CROMWELL.

Will act according to his letter which he received by John Fagan the bearer. Has laid wait for the earl of Kildare, so that he shall not pass through this country. Will be at London as soon as he, or before him. Has no fear of justifying all he has said and written of him. His misdemeanor is more than a true subject ought to use against his sovereign. Skeffyngton, 25 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

25 Oct. R. O.

1348. LEONARD SMYTH to LADY LISLE.

Since writing last, my Lord's council have met and debated. The lands recovered for the use of her jointure are sure, without any further act to be done by Sir John Dudley, if Mr. Densell and Mr. Marven know the law. Nothing is yet done in Mr. Seymour's matter, for Mr. Edmund Wyndesore, who has the indentures, is not come to London. Has spoken with Mr. Seymour, who came two days ago; and when counsel are instructed, they

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1348. Leonard Smyth to Lady Lisle—*cont.*

will meet him. Has provided "here" (hair?) like the sample, "and with a s . . . . woman to be made," which he will send by the [first] messenger. The scarlet is in dyeing. Mrs. Mallett was married six weeks ago. Mr. White does very well in his matter. Has been lame in his knees since he came over last. If the "botes" had not helped him, fears he should have done little business. Thinks cold must be the cause. London, 25 Oct.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* At Calais. *Endd.*

26 Oct. R. O. **1349.** [Clifford] to the Officers of Teviotdale.

Has received their letter of the 23rd. Such deeds as they complain of have been done against his will, and there are as great faults on the other side. Requests them to meet at Carham on Thursday, 6 Nov., for reformation of attemptates on the English side since 2 July, according to the abstinence. The "fawtours" mentioned in their bills shall be warned to be present, and just and due reformation shall be done. Desires them to do the like with the bills which his servant will give them. Has other bills which he will send in due time. Desires an answer by the bearer. Berwick Castle, 26 Oct.

P. 1, *copy. Headed:* To the officers of Teviotdaill.

R. O. 2. Another copy. *P.* 1.

26 Oct. R. O. **1350.** Sir Christopher Garneys to Cromwell.

On the 14th a disturbance was created at the opening of the gate at 1 p.m. by a number of carts pressing in before the carts within had cleared out; and complaint being made to me by Gregory Vanne, one of the yeomen porters, I went out. One carter was so rude that I struck him on the neck with my little staff; on which one whom I took for my special friend sent for him to his house, drew up a bill of complaint for him to present to my Lord Deputy, and promised he should have redress. "The like hath never been seen against any head officer, doing it for correction." My Lord Deputy and the Council took depositions, which I understand are sent to the duke of Norfolk and the King's council. I beg you to take the matter as it is. In the King's court, although proclamations are made against striking any man within the gates on pain of losing a hand, the porters strike rude persons when they will not be ruled, and even break their staves upon them. Also the lord steward and head officers at banquets and disguisings lay their staves on the heads of unruly persons, and thrust torches in their faces. Calais, 26 Oct. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* One of the King's Privy Council.

26 Oct. R. O. **1351.** Henry Palmer to Cromwell.

I thank you for your letters sent by my brother, by which I have obtained much of the good-will of the parties, and I desire you to give them thanks. I cannot recompense your kindness. Calais, 26 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Privy Council.

26 Oct. R. O. **1352.** Henry Norrys to Lord Lisle.

I am commanded by the King to write to you that the King "heard speaking of your spaniel that Robert up Renoltes had, and so his Grace took the said spaniel from the said Robert, and said that he would be bold on you; which spaniel he liketh well; which shall not displease you, I know well." Greenwich, 26 Oct.

I pray you be good lord to Mr. Garnyes, for you may appease this matter yourself, and I will not move the King until I hear from you.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

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26 Oct. R. O. **1353.** HARRY HUTTOFT to LORD LISLE.

Has received his letter, and two of Cheriton's, and has spoken with Nicolin de Egra and Anthony Guydott, and finds that Lisle's ship has long since left Cadiz. Cheriton and the merchants have been at great strife, and spent 100 ducats and more, and afterwards departed and arrived at Legorne the 12th Aug., and sailed for Candy. When she arrives home you shall be told of all the troubles.

Headed: 1533, the 26th day of October, in Hampton.
P. 1. *Sealed. Add. Endd.*

26 Oct. R. O. **1354.** LAUNCELOT COLYNS to CROMWELL.

I have received your letters in favor of Mr. Symson for a chauntry to his friend, "which is now in strife, and I think it shall be moved for one other person." I desire, therefore, to know your pleasure. "Syr, I trust ye have yowr monstruus best or thys day." I beg you to write in favor of the bearer, who has done the King good service on the Borders, for a farmhold that he is in danger of losing. York, 26 Oct. 1533.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

27 Oct. R. O. **1355.** LAUNCELOT COLYNS to CROMWELL.

I see by your letters that you have received your "monstrous beast." I beg credence for the bearer. York, 27 Oct. 1533.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

27 Oct. R. O. **1356.** OUDART DU BIES to LORD LISLE.

I am informed by the bearer, one of my "mortepayes," that he has a stepson, 15 years of age, under the protection of the court at Tournay, of which place he is a native. He has gone to Calais to the lodging of Pere Brisselet, where he has been some time, and, not having money to pay his expences, has been imprisoned for six or seven months. I beg your favor for him. Boulogne, 27 Oct. *Signed.*
Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

On the back is written the following memoranda:—A tun of wine must contain 252 gallons. 1 butt of Malmesey, 126 gals. A pipe, 126 gals. A tertyon or puncheon, 84 gals. A hogshead, 63 gals. A tierce, 41 gals. A barrel, 31½ gals. A rondelet, 18½ gals.

28 Oct. R. O. **1357.** CHAPUYS to [CROMWELL].

Not having been able to speak with him, sends his servant as a sure person to whom he may communicate anything he has to say to himself. London, Bernar Castle, Tuesday, 28 Oct. 1533. *Signed.*
Ital., p. 1.

28 Oct. R. O. St. P. VII. 521. **1358.** KARNE to CROMWELL.

Was with Benet at his death, and is in doubt whether he should visit the King or not, at his arrival. He died of an ague. Wishes for an answer by the bearer, who will meet him at Dover. Having been four years absent from England on the King's service, would be very sorry not to be able to visit his Highness.

Would not presume to come to the King, if he suspected any danger. Paris, 28 Oct. 1533.
Hol. Add.

CROYDON PUBLIC LIBRARIES CENTRAL

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28 Oct. R. O. **1359.** LAWSON to CROMWELL.

Dan John Mathew, late prior of St. Bees, who is suing to Cromwell to have the same in perpetuity under the convent seal of St. Mary's, has been a very ill husband at Lincoln, St. Martin's, and St. Bees. At the last place there are great complaints of his extortion. The general chapter held at St. Mary's on St. Calixtus Day revoked him from St. Bees, but for Cromwell's sake made him prior of St. Martin's, a cell near Richmond, and a reasonable good living. It has been reported that he has been otherwise treated. The Abbot will do "at your complentacion" all that reasonably can be done, but the brethren and convent are sore set against him for his misdemeanours. No such perpetuity has been ever granted without special cause, and to a good man. Begs Cromwell to take the matter as it really is, and to continue his friendship to the Abbot, not giving credence to any one who shall make suit against him. Reminds him of the money for the last garrison, and Cawe Mylles. York, 28 Oct. *Signed.*

PS. in his own hand.—Desires credence for Master Maunsell, the bearer, touching lord Conyers' matter, who will give Cromwell 10 mks. a year, and pay the vicar of Rudbye his yearly pension, as Cromwell shall assign.

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Of the Council.

28 Oct. R. O. **1360.** REYNOLD GREY to [CROMWELL].

When I was last with you I was bound to the King in 5*l.* for the fine of knighthood. Since then I have been put out of 8*l.* yearly rent, held by me four years, by Sir Ric. Sacheverell, who maintained the title of my younger brother, and, since his death, has conveyed the land to himself by a false title. Thus I have not only lost the land, but the costs of the suit in maintaining my inheritance. I had hoped to have been ready myself with 10 persons to have done the King service, and can only now do it in my own person. My land is no longer worth 40*l.* rent, and I have suffered so much loss I am scarcely able to pay my debts. I beg therefore to be pardoned the fine. Kempston, St. Simon and Jude's Day. *Signed.*

P. 1.

28 Oct. R. O. **1361.** JOHN COOKE to CROMWELL.

Mr. Paris, my lord of Winchester's treasurer, has caused Cooke's office of the registership to be withheld from him by my lord of London, owing to the grudge my lord of Winchester bears him. Although Paris had ordered the reeve of the lordship of Twiford to pay him his fee, he caused the restraint to be published openly in the court. Paris also sent a message to my lady of Wherwell in the Bishop's name, by which he is disturbed in his office there. Will give particulars at his coming. Is undone without Cromwell's help, being in debt by a suit with his kinsman, Cromwell's servant. Cannot get the farm of my lady of Wherwell, for which the King and Cromwell wrote in his behalf. Sends a doe and a fat cygnet as a present. Wherwell, 28 Oct.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To, &c. Master Cromwell, one of the King's Highness' most hon. Council.

28 Oct. R. O. **1362.** SIR W. COURTENAY to CROMWELL.

Is glad to hear that he has made Jas. Horswell deputy to the customer of Plymouth. Persuaded by his enemies, the customer has refused to accept his friends and neighbours as not being substantial enough. Begs he will influence the customer to suffer Horswell to continue, and will find sufficient sureties. Hopes he will advance Horswell's suit for the town of Plymouth. Powdram, St. Simon and Jude. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

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28 Oct. **1363.** EDW. LORD STOURTON to CROMWELL.

R. O. I beg you will favor me and my neighbour in the matter the bearer will show you. There was never more need of some remedy being provided in these parts than now. 28 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Cromwell.

28 Oct. **1364.** PLATE.

R. O. Parcels of . . . . . gold, and of silver gilt, parcel-gilt, and white, r[eceived] of the King's highness by the hands of Anto[ny] . . . . . to the Tower, &c., the xxviij. day of Octob[er in the] . . . . [year] of the reign of our said sovereign l[ord] . . . . . ne.

Gold plate: A plain bowl marked R and A; 2 salts, 2 casting bottles, spoons, a cruet, a perfume box, a chain, garnishing for horse harness, and a foot cloth. Total, 551 oz. = 1,102*l.*

Gilt plate: 13 pairs of pots, with the arms of Queen Anne, tirretts on the covers, feather fashion, the King's arms, &c.; 3 pairs of flagons, one being with Mr. Hennage; a laver; 43 gilt bowls, chased with martlets, rings in leopards' mouths, cardinals' hats, a rose and a double ring, a dragon and a greyhound, &c.; one of these is marked as being in the pitcher house; 8 basins; 4 ewers; 18 cups, with various devices, as a man holding a halberd, a lion and a flower, roses, flower de luces and pomegranates, the King's arms, &c.; 12 goblets, one with Queen Anne's arms; 30 cruses; a maser, garnished with silver gilt; 6 layers; 18 salts, 2 being parcel-gilt; 14 chaundillers, with pricks or drones; 2 cups of assay; 26 spoons; 2 casting bottles; a little hanging plate; 2 "fewme pannes" with covers; 13 trenchers, the gilding sore worn. Total gilt, 7,395 oz. 2½ qu. = 1,540*l.* 15*s.* 7[¼]*d.*

Parcel-gilt: 5½ pair of pots; 4 basins and ewers; 6 bowls with the King's arms. * * * 18 trenchers; 3½ doz. spoons (?); a barber's pot and basin; 5 silver dishes; 4 chaundillers. Total, 1,959¼ oz. = 359*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*

Total, 3,001*l.* 18*s.* 0¼*d.*

Pp. 10. *Mutilated and faded. Endd.:* . . . . . the parcels of plate received . . . . . ace by the hands of Antony . . . . . xxviij. mensis Octobris.

29 Oct. **1365.** SIR GEORGE THROKMORTON to CROMWELL.

R. O. Has had no answer to the letter he wrote him by the under-sheriff of Warwickshire. Wishes to know his pleasure about it. As the Parliament is prorogued, will not come to London, unless it is to speak with Cromwell. Will follow his advice to live at home, serve God, and meddle little. Has sent the money for the obligation by which he is bound for certain gentlemen concerning their knightship. Coughton, 29 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To, &c. Mr. Thos. Cromwell, one of the King's most honourable Council.

29 Oct. **1366.** CHRISTOPHER LORD CONYERS to CROMWELL.

R. O. It has pleased you to address your commission to my hearty friend Sir George Lawson for valuation of the profits of Rudby benefice with which I ought to be charged, which certificate was declared to you. I wish you therefore to disclose your pleasure to the bearer Wm. Maunsell, and I shall conform myself, and at days convenient pay the money due, paying such fees and allowances as I have hitherto had. I shall also agree with the vicar for the money due to him, and allow him to enter the church.

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1366. Christopher Lord Conyers to Cromwell—*cont.*

I beg you will not be displeased that I send no money. I desire you to accept my poor fee of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Horneby, 29 Oct. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

29 Oct. **1367.** Payments.

R. O. Warrant to Cromwell, as Master of the Jewels, for the following payments: (1) to Cornelys Hayes, goldsmith, of 50*l.* in part payment of a sum due by the King for goldsmith's work: (2) to Ric. Swyfte of Eryth 5*l.*, to make ditches in Leson Marsshe: (3) to Will. Gonson 200*l.*, to be employed on rigging and repairs of the King's ships, and for victualling and wages of *the Prymerose* and *the Mary Guldeforde*, the two ships appointed for the Bordeaux voyage: (4) to Mark Raphaell 20*l.* for a reward. Greenwich, 29 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII. *Signed and sealed.*

On parchment.

29 Oct. **1366.** Audit.

R. O. Commission to John Notte and John Mynne to audit the accounts of Elizabeth, [widow and ?] executrix of Thomas . . . . . Westminster, 29 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII.

Copy, p. 1, *large paper.*

1369. [Cromwell to Henry VIII.]

R. O. Sends two warrants signed by the Princess Dowager, which were given him by the Lord Chancellor's servant on his way home. Has been informed by friar Lawrence, since his repair to London, of divers things touching the Holy Maid of Kent, which he will declare to the King, and to none other; and also that two strange friars Observants have lately repaired to this realm to search for all books, sentences, &c., which they intend to convey to friar Peto. Proposes to take measures for the apprehension of these friars, who are now with the Princess Dowager, and are supplied with money by a rich London merchant. Asks for an answer by the bearer. Sends an acquittance to be signed for 24,000 cr., for the residue of the Emperor's debt, and a warrant to the Chancellor for sealing the same. Asks the King to sign them and send them by the bearer, that Robt. Fowler may be depeched. The rest of the acquittances for the ordinary pension and salt are already signed and sealed.

Draft, hol., pp. 2. *Endd.:* Two minutes of my master's letters with my Lord Chancellor's.

137. Cromwell's Remembrances.

R. O. "Special remembrances to be done with the King's Highness." First, to speak with the King touching the duke of Bavyer's ambassador for his "depechee," and what shall be the effect of the King's letters, and what gifts he will give him. To speak with the King for the "depechee" of the gentleman of Polonia. To know whether Vaughan shall go forward or return. To declare to the King the saying of Augustine touching the French ambassador. Of the answer of my lord of London for the benefice of Fulham. Touching friar Reysbye's examination. Of the letter sent by Paytow to Payn, the friar. Of the bishop of Rochester's saying to Reysby. To remember to send for friar Ryche to Richmond. Of the taking of the vicar of Croydon. To know whether the King will have all the rest of the monks and friars sent for. Of the letters lately come from Rome to the

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minister of the friars Observants, and of the communication between Becke and a friar, and to know the effect of those letters; which letters were directed from Elston. To know what way the King will take with all the said malefactors. To remember my lord of Ely's executors. For signing the ambassador of France's passports. To cause George to seek the copy of Dr. Benette's benefices, and to move the King to give them. To obtain Walter Luke's letter to be justice of the King's Bench to Sir Humph. Conysbie. To remember my lord of Waltham's recompense for Copped Hall Park. To remember the executors of lord Dacres of the South, and to show the King their offer. To remember the "depechee" of Mr. Pate, my lord of Lincoln's kinsman, towards Spain. To remember such as have caused cloths to be flocked in the North, and to know the King's pleasure. To remember such as be taken for counterfeiting money, said to be done in Rouen and Normandy. To remember Herfforde for his end to be taken with the King for 1,300*l.* For money to be provided for the prior of Newark, for payment of arrears due by Mr. Towneley, at Hampton Court, said to be 300*l.* To declare Christopher and Stephen Vaughan's letters, and to know [the] answer. To remember Mr. Hackette's diets, and to make suit to the King for the same. For friar Laurence's letters. Touching Doctor Boner's letters sent last, and to remember Doctor Benette's jewels. To remember the signature of my warrants for such money as I have disbursed of the King. For "pricking of the sheriffs." Touching Ralph Francees, of Tyknall, Derby, supposed to be an idiot. To remember the delivery of John Alen's letters. To remember Mr. Warde to be sheriff of Oxford and Berks. [*To remember the alteration of the letters to be] sent to Chr. Mounte. To remember the King's tenants of Brecknock. To remember a gentleman of Friesland, sometime Mr. Compton's servant. To speak to the Lord Chancellor for an injunction for Silvester Darius. To remember for money for Mr. Pattes, the King's ambassador in Spain. [*For money for Chr. Mownt being in Germany.] [*To remember Rob. Hogans to Mr.] Chancellor to the Queen. [*To remember the bailiff] of Bongey to my lord of Norfolk. The signing of the bill for [Dre]wes.† Touching my lord of Northumberland's end, what shall be the King's pleasure. To remember the order taken for the Nun, monks and friars. To remember my lady Pounder. To remember Rukwood, the sergeant-at-arms. To remember the prior of Blythe. To remember my Lord Elect.‡ To remember Freman's bill.

Pp. 3. *The latter part in Cromwell's hand.*

1371. Cromwell's Remembrances.

R. O. "First, to obtain Walter Luke's letter to be justice of the King's Bench, to Sir Humph. Conysby." To remember the executors of lord Dacres of the South, and to show the King their offer. To remember such as have caused cloths to be flocked in the North, and to know the King's pleasure. To remember Mr. Hackett's diets, and to make suit to the King for the same. To remember the signature of my warrants for such money as I have disbursed of the King's. To remember the alteration of the letters to be sent to Chr. Mount. To remember a gentleman of Friesland, sometime Mr. Compton's servant. To remember money for Chr. Mount in Germany. To remember Rob. Hogans to Mr. Chancellor to the Queen. To remember the bailiff of Bungey to my lord of Norfolk. Item, the signature of the bill for Drewes. Touching my lord of Northumberland's end. To remember my lord of Worcester. To remember Sir John Gage to the King.

P. 1.

* These entries crossed out.

† Name partly obliterated.

‡ Probably John Salcot, bishop elect of Bangor.

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1372. [Memoranda by the French Ambassador.]

Dupuy 547, f. 323–324, (p. 19, f. 321).

"De dire a Mr. le Grand Maistre les propoz de Monsr. de Suffoc touchant Cramouel.

"Le debat qui fut d'entre le Roy et Monsgr. de Norfort touchant Mgr. le Grand Maistre.

"N'oublier le propos de la Royne de Navarre pour Madame Isabeau, d'escrire a Mr. de Castillon.

"De la nonain qui faisoit a croire qu'elle faisoit des miracles, dont la Royne et Princesse ont etes seduites, dont il y a heu de la desobeissance comme m'a dit le Roy."

Copy supplied by Mr. Friedmann from the Bibliothèque Nationale.

1373. Interview of the Pope and Francis I.

R. O.

It is conjectured that the Pope's object in bringing about this interview with Francis was to free himself from the Council which the Emperor and the G[ermans] so urgently demand; for if your King (Henry VIII.) were to join the Germans (*cum eisdem Germa[nis conv]eniret*), and induce the French king to agree to a Council, he could not avoid it.

The principal reason, on the other hand, why Francis was anxious for the interview was that he might have a foot in Italian affairs, as otherwise he could not hold the state of Milan, to which he hopes by such means to gain access. The foot for the present will be the duchy of Urbino.

"Ea quæ inter hos princip[es ges]ta sunt transierunt certe maxima demostratione optimæ in . . . . . tionis, videturque Gallos Pontificis admodum satisfactos remansisse, et multo plus quam non visum est Cæsarem Bononiæ postremo remansisse."

Ten of the richest cardinals and their vassals are on the side of the French king. They can do a great deal, either in case of a vacancy, a council, or a schism.

As to the affairs of your King, it is certain that the Pope thinks himself secure that Francis will never force his Holiness to do anything he does not wish. Any one who refuses to believe this because of this meeting is stiff-necked. There are two courses left for your King. One is to agree with the Emperor, and terminate the cause by common consent. The Emperor will desire your King's friendship, as he will fear a new union between the Pope and Francis. The other course is to kindle a fire about the Council, with the help of the Germans. Merely rumours and tumults of this kind might settle the King's affair. Otherwise, as soon as the Pope is in Rome, the usual proceedings will be continued against the King, according to the wish of his adversaries.

Lat., pp. 2, *mutilated. Endd.:* . . . . . causes and co[nsi]derations of the [Po]pe's meting with the French king.

1374. [Cromwell] to Christopher [Mont].

R. O.

"Fellow Christopher," although you have received no letters from the King since your departure, think not that your diligence in setting forth his business is forgotten. His Majesty thanks you heartily. Herewith you will receive two letters from him to the dukes of Bavaria and the landgrave of Hesse, with copies, that you may be the more ripe to answer objections. As the secretary of the duke of Bavaria, Mr. Hubertus Thomas, has shown much of his master's mind to the King, you need not labor to procure any other answer of them than they will show you themselves. But use all diligence to understand the state of the whole of Germany and their minds towards the King, and how the Princes are inclined towards the Emperor and the king of the Romans. I send a bill of exchange for 30*l.*

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1375. [LISLE to CROMWELL.]

R. O. I have received your letter of the 4th inst., in one article of which you state that the King is informed that I and other of the Council here have gone about things which you disapprove, causing the people to bring in their goods, &c. It is not true; for the orders we issued were only to bring victuals into the town, which was only a necessary precaution against any sudden chance, as the town has been long in great necessity for lack of victuals out of England, that it might not be left a prey to the King's enemies. As to your advice to have a vigilant eye to the defence of the town, and to avoid doing anything to encourage the King's enemies, I trust I have done my best, under the circumstances, considering how little information has been sent to me from the King, though I have written to you frequently in causes which I and the Council here deem great and urgent, and have had as yet no answer. Among many necessaries we think nothing more necessary than victuals. There need be no fear of the town, if provided with men and victuals, though the Great Turk were as near as France or Flanders; and I hope when the King is informed of the truth he will see that my measures have not been ill advised.

Copy, pp. 2.

R. O. 2. Draft of the preceding.

Pp. 2.

1376. THOS. ABBOT OF BUCKLOND to the MARQUIS OF EXETER.

R. O. Thanks him for his letter dated Greenwich, 20 Oct.* During the 20 years he has been abbot, has let the house get but little in debt, and has duly observed the rules, as was proved before the visitors, and his age has not caused debility of reason, but given him better experience how to govern. Can do everything except ride about the country, which can be done more conveniently by servants. Begs the Marquis therefore to allow him to continue in his office, and not resign, as the Marquis wishes. Advises the Marquis not to give the office, when he dies, to Sir Toker,† who has been recommended, on account of his untoward conversation and the intolerable charges he has caused to the monastery. *Signed.*

Pp. 3. *Add.*

1377. CRANMER to certain GENTLEMEN in HERTFORDSHIRE.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 39. B. M. C.'s Letters, 267. Desires them, as justices of the peace dwelling near Tring, to examine the petition of the bringer, Thomas Wiggynton, one of the Abp's tenants of Tring, against divers, therein named, who have slandered and spoiled the said Thomas. Wishes them to settle the case according to justice.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

1378. CRANMER to the ARCHDEACON OF CANTERBURY.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 39 b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 268. In favor of John Creake for the farm of the parsonage of Hayes, now (or shortly to be) void; Crēake finding sureties for the payment. Desires answer by the bearer.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

* The court was at Greenwich in Oct. 1533.

† John Toker or Tucker, who was afterwards abbot.

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1379. Indictments in Wales.

R. O. "Informations to the right hon. Master Cromwell, one of the King's most hon. Council, for the King's advantage."

1. That whereas Sir Rob. ap Rees, vicar general to the bishop of St. Asaph's, is indicted of præmunire, and presented by the great leet within the lordship of Denbigh, before Sir John Salysbury, steward there in Oct. 25 Hen. VIII.: he was eftsoons indicted for retaining 200 persons for six years, for keeping of three benefices and farms, and for divers extortions on the King's subjects.

2. That the bishop of St. Asaph's is also indicted of præmunire.

3. That by the ancient custom of the lordship of Denbigh, time out of mind, persons indicted by the King's great leet are not allowed to traverse the same against the King, but only be put to their fine, except for a man's life or for his lands; and thus the King should have 4,000 or 5,000 marks for the above persons and others.

4. The said Sir Robert has 18 benefices to his own use, and 100 marks a year of temporal lands, of which he has "extortioned and polled the King's poor subjects." He has 11 "deyres" (deer?) "with his wild cattle and sheep above 1,000 marks," and in plate, ready money, &c. above 2,000*l.*, besides bribery in his office and the farm of St. John's worth 40*l.* a year.

5. The bishop is indicted with others, priests and laymen, of whom the King should have a great sum without further trial.

6. As Sir Robert has forfeited all his benefices, lands, and goods, and cannot traverse, except for life or death, or title to lands, he has craftily obtained of the Lord Chancellor a *supersedeas* to John Sallysbury, "which said writs out of the Chancery here were never there seen executed before;" and it will be to the prejudice of the King and his subjects if the laws and customs there are so interfered with.

Large paper, p. 1.

1380. Iceland Fleet.

R. O. List of the ships returned from Iceland this year, 25 Hen. VIII., with the tonnage of each, and "the names of the owners, masters, and adventurers in the said ships arrived in the ports," &c. of Boston, Lynn, Welles, Blacknaye, Yarmouth, Laistoft, Walderswicke, Orfoorde, Orwell, and London. Certified by Edw. Weldonne, clerk controller of the King's household.

The numbers of the ships are as follows:—

At Lynne, 10 of from 35 to 95 tons. At Wels and Blacnei haven, 17 of from 30 to 90 tons. At Boston, 1. At Yarmouth, 14 of 40 to 95 tons. At Laistofte, 7 of 54 to 72 tons. At Dunwich, 22 of 30 to 50 tons. At Orwel haven, 7 of 60 to 150 tons. At Orford, 1 of 40 tons. At London, 6 of 50 to 100 tons.

A sum of money varying from 4*l.* to 8*l.*, according to tonnage, is written in the margin opposite each ship's name, and the total of these sums is given as 414*l.*

Pp. 15.

R. O. 2. "The contents of certain ships within this realm of England," being another list of the same ships, with their owners, and sums of money opposite; but the sums here are at a higher rate than in the preceding paper; viz., for ships under 80 tons, 5*l.*; from 80 to 100 tons, 6*l.*; and for 100 tons and above, 8*l.* Total 582*l.*

Pp. 11. *Endd.:* Ships from Iselonde, a° 25°.

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1381. PARLIAMENT.*

Titus, B. I. 446. B. M.

Things to be moved on the King's behalf unto his attorney, to be put afterwards in order and determination by the learned counsel against the next assembly of his Parliament.

Bills to be conceived for the order and succession of the realm, for the assurance of the Queen's jointure, and for the order of the King's wards. Lord Dacre's will of the South to be examined. What end the King will take with those that did convey corn. To accomplish the end of the bishop of Ely's executors. A bill to be drawn for granting money for fortifying the frontiers. The drafts between the King and the Staple to be engrossed and finished. The forfeiture of 500 marks by one in the county of Bedford. Letters to be directed to the bishops of London and Durham for the restitution of their temporalities. What Wm. Gonson has done concerning the King's ships going to Bordeaux. Touching Hawkerst, the monk of Augustine's in Canterbury. To know the King's pleasure of the men attainted in Surrey, and to call that process may be made against them. To cause a docket to be made by the King's attorney concerning those sued for conveyance of corn and other debts. To see my lord of Northumberland's indenture, and call for an exemplification of the first and second recognizances. The King's pleasure concerning persons outlawed, and what process shall be taken against them. What order the King will take if the Scots do not sue for peace after this truce, and what provision shall be made, as the truce lasts only a year. The repairs of the King's navy. A letter to be sent to the prior of Ely that he shall not meddle with the revenues of the bishopric. A bill to be made for revoking all reversions of offices and gifts granted by the King. Finglas to be Chief Justice of Ireland. Ailmer to be Chief Baron. Luttrell to be Second Justice of the Common Pleas. Dillon's and Cusack's bills to be signed. The monk Dering to be sent for to Oxford. The other monks of Christchurch to be sent for also with diligence, and to know the King's pleasure. The monk of St. Augustine's to be sent for who wrote the letter that was imagined to come from Heaven. A bill to be drawn for partridge and pheasant takers; and another for the justices of Wales, and that no Welshman is to be an officer there, according to the old laws of this land. To remember the book wherein the duke of Buckingham's trial is printed, and what words be there to be noted. The King's surveyors. Warrants to be signed for money issued since the signature of my last warrants. Dr. Benett's warrant for his uncle's revenues to be received for Michaelmas, and to take it with me. To move the King touching Thwayttes. To make the allegations which Mr. Solicitor hath showed me touching the Nun's book, and what are the opinions of judges therein. To cause the book to be delivered to certain bishops. To take the copy of the number of the obligations due to the King by the duke of Norfolk, which are 11 in number. Benedic, the carver, to have some recompense for the debt due to him by the Cardinal. To speak with the King for the despatch to be made to Stephen Vaughan. To take with me the catalogue of Dr. Lee's benefices. To know the King's pleasure whether all which have been privy to the Nun's book shall be sent for. To declare to the King Sir Geo. Lawson's last letters, and his opinion touching the Cawe Mylles. A commandment to the official of Canterbury for examination of the "anker" (anchorite) of Canterbury. Whether the King will have my lord of Rochester sent for. Two little monasteries which Mr. Dudley will give the King. Sir John Dudley to be vice-chamberlain. To make sure the reversion of Warwike lands, wherein the King has but a state to him and his heirs male. The number of my lord

* These papers were all probably drawn up with a view to a meeting of Parliament at the end of autumn.

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1381. PARLIAMENT—*cont.*

of Norfolk's obligations is 11, each 200 marks; the last 127*l.*; in all, 1,460*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The payment of the Bryton. Sir Jas. Carre's bill. To speak with the King's learned counsel to see Sir John Dudley's title. The commission for the attaint. Signing the letters for Stephen Vaughan. To relate to the King of a certain gentleman being at Calais, come from the Countye Palentyne. That Stephen Vaughan's servant is with him. To speak to Dr. Knyght, archdeacon of Chester, for the pension of last year and this year, "with of his archdeaconry 20*l.*" The pension was always 40*l.* to his time. To direct letters to Mr. Raffe Whythed. To speak to the King for the warrants for the Queen's footmen and littermen, and for her New Year's gifts. Mr. Walter Luke, for his room of justice, and to obtain him a letter. The priest of St. Antonyn's church.

Pp. 4, *partly in Cromwell's hand.*

Titus, B. I. 478. B. M.

2. Draft of the preceding, with corrections and additions by Cromwell. The following are struck out :—

A bill to be made for the establishment of the Princess Dowager for the order and establishment of her living. A letter to be sent to Cholmeley, cofferer to the lady Mary, for the names of those in her chequer roll. A letter to be written to my lord of Winchester.

Pp. 4. *Endd.*

Titus, B. I. 150. B. M.

3. "Acts necessary to be made at this Parliament."

1. An Act to confirm the King's marriage, and establish the succession. 2. An Act for the Queen's jointure. 3. An Act that this realm shall take the General Council of Christendom to be above the Pope, and this to be concluded by both Convocations. 4. An Act that if the Pope attempt to vex the King or realm, by interdict or otherwise, for the marriage, in that case no subject shall pay him annates, &c.; which shall be paid to the King for his defence. 5. Any person obeying the Pope's attempts for the marriage shall be adjudged a traitor. 6. Any bishop, dean, abbot, &c. convicted of high treason, to forfeit the lands held in right of their corporations. 7. That if war against the King is attempted by the Pope's occasion, the King shall have for his defence the moiety of the temporal lands of the Church. 7. That strangers shall pay only English custom for woollen cloths for three years. 8. That Woolf and his adherents who murdered two strangers shall be attainted of murder, and the privilege of sanctuary taken from them. 9. That no grasier shall buy fat cattle to sell again. 10. That the Chancellor with two judges may proceed in all cases in the Star Chamber, notwithstanding the absence of the Treasurer, and others mentioned in previous Acts. 11. That murders in Wales and the Marches may be tried in the Star Chamber. 12. A resumption of all joint patents. 13. A resumption of all patents of Welshmen for offices in Wales. 14. That no person shall hold two offices in Wales. 15. That the justice of Chester shall not occupy by deputy. 16. That Welshmen convicted in the Star Chamber, or before the King's commissioners in the Marches, of forfeitures or penalties, shall be compelled to pay them without further trial.

Pp. 2.

1382. CROMWELL'S REMEMBRANCES.

Titus, B. I. 461. B. M.

For answer to my lord Lisle's last letter of news. To deliver the letters from Lubeke. To declare the names of all the offenders accused with the Nun. To cause indictments to be drawn for them in treason and misprision. To remember the King for the establishment of the justices of Ireland and other officers there. The necessity of looking to the state of Wales. James Becke. My lords elect of Chester and Bangor. The

1533.

gentleman of Phryseland. The despatch of Ellyngton into Flanders. My lord of Northumberland's end with the King. The death of lord Scrope. The escape of two prisoners from the prison of the bishop of Exeter. The book concerning the New Year's gifts of the Princess Dowager. To show the King the patterns for the embroidery for the Queen. To send for Henry à Berye, servant to lady Mary. To answer lord Lyzle's letters with speed. Letters to be written for the poor Portingall to the Council of Ireland and into Wales. To send to Nic. Cracher for the conveyance of Chr. Mount's letters. To send for my lady of Salisbury and lord Hussee. To speak with the King's learned counsel for finishing the book for the Staple. Translating the letters "sent out of and from Lubyke" into English. To view the opinions of Gregory de Cassalys. The new election of such burgesses, knights, and citizens as are lacking in Parliament. To engross the Commission for flocking cloths in the North. To send to Peryent not to meddle with the accounts of Ely. What the King will have done with those who will go to Canterbury to do penance. A privy seal to be sent to Dr. Glyne, chancellor of Bangor, for the revenues of last half year. Letters to be directed to the prior of Helye for the receipt of the remainder. To remind the King of the expence of the Queen's New Year's gifts, and the rewards given for New Year's gifts; and of the apparel of her palfreys. Letters to be sent to the earl of Angus, Geo. Douglas, and Archibald to draw hither. A certain thing found by Thos. Rushe in Suffolk for the King's advantage. The King's pleasure for sending the Nun to Canterbury, and whether she shall return. Finding offices of the collusion of my lord Acres (*sic*), and to get a copy of the will. Sir Thos. Nevell and the jewels of the duke of Suffolk, which are pawned to him for 700*l.* The King shall remain and be indebted to Dr. Benet in 400*l.* Gregory de Cassales' devises in the King's great causes. Who shall be sent to Lubeck for an amity. To devise that the rest of the plate, not necessary for the Princess Dowager, may be brought to the Jewel-house. Those things with my lady Mary, which are not meet for the Princess, to be also brought thither. [To remember what danger is in war, and that the commons were better to bear a contribution to find in the estate that she now is in, and to avoid war, than to diminish anything.*] Devices for the bishop for setting forth and preaching the King's great cause, and against the censures. How many palfreys the King will have for the Queen, and whether they shall be of one sort or not. "To speak with the receiver to know how cloth and wooll lessen the plate for New Year's gifts." The men of Myned to be sent for to answer the depredations done upon the Breton ship.

Pp. 4. *Partly in Cromwell's hand. Endd.*

1383. Grants in October 1533.

Oct.

Grants.

1. Nich. Denton, clerk of the watch in the King's retinue at the town of Berwick. To be clerk of the said watch with the usual fees, and a man under him, with wages of 6*l.* a year. Greenwich, 21 Sept. 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 1 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 21.

2. John Bother, John Baron, and John Smyth, natives belonging to the manor of Burstwyke, Yorks, in the King's hands by the attainder of Edward late duke of Buckingham. Manumission. Greenwich, 30 Sept. 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 16.

3. Constat and exemplification of the inrolment (in consequence of the loss of the original as sworn by Edward Guldeford) of patent 1 Dec. 9 Hen.VII., granting to Sir Richard Guldeford, one of the knights of the Royal Body, and the said Edward, his son and heir, the office of serjeants of the armory in the Tower of London. Westm., 6 Oct.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen.VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 34.

4. Anth. Anthony. To be one of the King's gunners in the Tower of London, with fees of 12*d.* a day, *vice* Jeremy de Millen, deceased. Greenwich, 10 Dec.

* This item is struck out.

1533.

Oct.

GRANTS.

1383. GRANTS in OCTOBER 1533—*cont.*

25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 7 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 21.

5. Rob. Delwoode, clerk of the check of the King's guard. Grant for life of 6*d.* a day as fee of the Crown, which Ric. Foster, serjeant-at-arms, lately enjoyed.—S.B. (*Undated.*) *Pat.* Westm., 7 Oct. 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 16.

6. John Vaughan, one of the pages of the King's chamber. To be steward of the lordships of Penbrige, Eresland, Malmishillacy, and Fencot, Heref., in the King's hands by the death of Sir Ric. Cornewall. Greenwich, 30 Sept. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 16.

7. Lord Wm. Howard. Licence to import 600 tuns of Gascon wine and Toulouse woad, in vessels of Spain, France, Flanders, Brittany, &c. Greenwich, 7 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 9 Oct.—P.S.

8. Ric. Riche. To be the King's solicitor, with an annuity of 10*l.* *Del.* Westm., 10 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 11.

9. Ric. Riche, the King's solicitor. Annuity of 10*l.* for life. Westm., 10 Oct.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 23.

10. Nich. Poyntz. To be steward of the great court of Erlescourte, held yearly at St. James near Bristoll, Sudbury, and Fairford,* Glouc., *vice* Sir Anth. Poynes, deceased, his fees payable by the tenants of Berton near Bristol. Windsor Castle, 17 July 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 10 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 28.

11. *Cumberland:* Tho. Salkeld, Tho. Blenkynsop, and Ric. a Bewley. Commission to make inquisition p. m. on the lands and heir of John a Briscoo and Ric. a Briscoo. Westm., 14 Oct.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 26*d.*

12. John Vaughan ap Griffith ap Rice' clk., rector of the parish church of St. John in Southampton. Presentation to the parish church of Llan Higham, Bangor dioc., *vice* John Newton, clk., who exchanges. Westm., 15 Oct.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 23.

13. Geo. Courtney, of Romsey, Hants, *alias* of London, merchant. Pardon of certain felonies committed by him, for which he sought the protection of the Church in the parish church of SS. Peter and Paul, Castre, Linc., on Tuesday after Palm Sunday, 5 Hen. VIII., and which he confessed before Thos. Goodhande, then one of the coroners in co. Linc.; viz., that he on the 9th Jan. 4 Hen. VIII. at Longludford, broke and entered the close and houses of John Warner, and stole therefrom certain monies, and on the 13th Oct. 4 Hen. VIII. assaulted and robbed an unknown man at Wallopp, Hants; for which he abjured the realm, and had assigned to him the port of Kyngston-upon-Hull for his transit. Also pardon of the said abjuration, and of all returns to England without licence up to the present time. *Del.* Westm., 16 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 41.

14. John Jucent or Jocent, LL.D., King's chaplain. Presentation to the parish church of Sutton, Winchester dioc., void by the death of Master Wm. Benet; the next presentation having been granted by John the abbot and the convent of Chertesey to the said John Jucent, and by him to the King. Greenwich, 15 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 16 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 5.

15. John Belfeld, clk. To have the pension which the abbot of the monastery of Burton-on-Trent is bound to give to a clerk of the King's nomination towards his exhibition to school, till the said abbot shall promote him to a competent benefice. Greenwich, 11 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 Oct.—P.S.

16. Geo. Dudley. Licence to be non-resident on any of his benefices, and to accept pluralities or exchange, &c., notwithstanding the Act 21 Hen. VIII. Windsor Castle, 17 Aug. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 3.

17. *Cumberland:* Sir John Lowther, John Skelton of Armathwaytt, and Ric. Bewley. Commission to make inquisition p. m. on the lands and heir of Tho. Musgrave of Brakynthwaytt. Westm., 18 Oct.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 26*d.*

18. Nich. Servyngton. Livery of lands as son and heir of Wm. Servyngton, deceased, and of Eliz. his wife, and kinsman and heir of Walter Servyngton, father of the said William; and to John Cayleway, Tho. Pette, John Fitzjames, Ric. Carrant, Tho. Atwater, Wm. Kaylway, Wm. Wylton, and Roger Servyngton, as trustees to the use of the said Nicholas. Greenwich, 16 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 19 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 30.

19. Rob. Barkysdale of Kevyle, Wilts, clothier. Reversal of outlawry in London, sued for debt by Wm. Botery, citizen and mercer of London, before the justices of Common Pleas; the said Robert having surrendered to the Flete prison, and the said William having declared himself satisfied by Geoff. Chamber, his attorney. Westm., 20 Oct.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 7.

20. Thos. ap Guullim ap Gruffith. Presentation to the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of Aberdare, Bangor dioc., *vice* David ap Jevan ap Gruffith, deceased; at the King's disposal by reason of the voidance of the see of Bangor. Addressed to the archbishop of Canterbury. Greenwich, 13 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 23.

* Miscopied "Fawford" on the Patent Roll.

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Oct.

GRANTS.

21. John Parker, yeoman of the Wardrobe of Robes, *alias* of Fulham, Middx. Exemption from being made sheriff, escheator, or other officer, or commissioner, in England, Wales, Calais, or the marches thereof, and from serving on juries, &c. *Del.* Westm., 20 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 23.

22. *Leicestershire:* Sir Wm. Skevyngton, Roger Ratclyff, Wm. Assheby, and Edm. Sapcotes. Commission to make inquisition on the lands and heir of Wm. Berkeley. Westm., 24 Oct.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 26*d.*

23. Sir John Willughby, kinsman and heir of Ric. Willughby. Inspeximus and confirmation of—

i. Charter 16 May 1 Edw. [I.?] being a grant of free warren to the said Ric. de Willughby and his heirs.

ii. Charter 24 May 27 Edw. III., being another grant of free warren to Ric. de Willughby and his heirs.

Westm., 24 Oct.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 5.

24. James Carre, chaplain. Presentation to the parish church of Brandon Fery, Norwich dioc., void by resignation, and at the King's disposal by the voidance of the bishopric of Ely. *Del.* Westm., 26 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 23.

25. Tho. Thorneton, of the city of York, merchant. Annuity of 32*s.* 8*d.* issuing from certain lands in Dunnyngton and Stamford Briggs, York, lately belonging to Ric. Thorneton, deceased, during the minority of John Thorneton, son and heir of the said Richard; with the wardship and marriage of the said heir. *Del.* Westm., 26 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 29.

26. Giles Duwes. Licence to import 800 tuns of Toulouse woad and Gascon wine, within two years from the Feast of Purification next ensuing. Greenwich, 17 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 26 Oct.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 4.

27. Sir Walter Hungerford, son and heir of Sir Edw. Hungerford, deceased. Inspeximus and exemplification, at his request, of—

i. The enrolment of pat. 28 Nov. 11 Ric. II., being a pardon to Sir Tho. Hungerford for a fine relative to the manor of Estcourt de Heightredesbury.

ii. The enrolment of pat. 12 Nov. 7 Hen. VI., being a licence of alienation to Sir Walter Hungerford and others, with respect to the manors of Chippenham, Sheldon, and Budston, and the hundreds of Bisshopeston, Donlewe, and Chippenham, Wilts.

iii. The enrolment of four several deeds of release by Sir Walter Hungerford, lord of Heytesbury and Homett, on the dorse of the Close Roll 8 Hen. VI., relating respectively to the manor of Rowelegh, the said manors of Chippenham, &c., the manor of Wynterburnestoke, and a messuage in Charing, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, Middx.

iv. The enrolment of a charter of enfeoffment by John Tiptoft and others to Sir Walter Hungerford and others, on the dorse of Close Roll 8 Hen. VI., relative to the said manors of Chippenham, &c. Dated Saturday before the Feast of St. Martin in Winter, 8 Hen. VI.

v. The enrolment of a charter of enfeoffment by Will. Darell and others to the said Sir Walter Hungerford and others, on the dorse of Close Roll 8 Hen. VI., relative to messuages in Hungerford and the parish of Hungerford. Dated Saturday before the Feast of St. Martin in Winter, 8 Hen. VI.

vi. The enrolment of a certain release by Sir John Tiptoft, lord Powys and others, to the said Walter and others, on the dorse of Close Roll 7 Hen. VI., relative to messuages, &c. in Rowelegh *alias* Witnam, Wilts. Dated on the Feast of St. John the Baptist, 7 Hen. VI.

vii. The enrolment of a charter of enfeoffment by Sir Ralph Cromwell and others to the said Walter and others, on the dorse of Close Roll 8 Hen. VI., relative to the above messuage in Charryng. Dated Saturday before the Feast of St. Martin in Winter, 8 Hen. VI.

viii. The enrolment of a charter of enfeoffment by Will. Darell and others to the said Walter and others on the dorse of Close Roll 8 Hen. VI.

ix. The enrolment of a charter of a grant by the said John Tiptoft to the said Walter and others, on the dorse of Close Roll 8 Hen. VI., of a reversion of the manor of Wynterburnestoke, Wilts. Dated on the Feast of St. Nicholas the Bishop, 8 Hen. VI.

Westm., 26 Oct.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 12.

28. Ric. Garland, Gerland, or Garelonde, of Gwilford, Surrey, yeoman *alias* merchant, &c. Protection; going in the retinue of Arthur viscount Lysslie, deputy general of Calais. Greenwich, 23 Sept. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 Oct.—P.S.

29. Wm. Lelegrave. To be clerk of the works at Calais, with fees of 20*l.* a year, in as ample a manner as Thos. Deacon, Will. Briswood, Will. Lambert, or any others, have held the same; with 20*l.* a year, and a messuage called Bolleyngate, in the parish of St. Nicholas, Calais. *Del.* Westm., 28 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

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1 Nov. **1384.** Pensions.

Cal. E. II. 197. B. M. Received for the King's ordinary pension due 1 Nov. 25 Hen. VIII., xlvij.[m. cr.] ; for his pension for salt, 5,000 cr.; total, 52,000 cr. Whereof, paid for the pensions of the legate and chancellor of France, 1,000 cr.; to the Great Master, 1,500 cr.; to the Admiral, 1,000 cr.; to Mons. de Vaux, 300 cr.; total, 3,800 cr. The residue at 4*s.* 8*d.* amounts to 11,332 li. x. . . .

Received from the Staplers for their last shipping, 2,853*l.* 13*s.* 2½*d.* sterling table, making mere sterling 2,637*l.* 2*s.* . . .

Total of the whole charge, 13,966*l.* 13*s.* vi. . . . Whereof, left at Calais, to make up 1,000*l.* for the King's works there, 462*l.* 4*s.* v. . . .

To be delivered to the King, 13,504*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

Mutilated, p. 1.

1 Nov. **1385.** [S. Vaughan] to Cromwell.

R. O. Two days ago I received certain letters from my wife, by which I learn that the King is minded to send me to some other place than this about his affairs. I am only slenderly prepared. I have spent more money than I have received, and have lost my horse besides; and winter is coming on, which may break my body, that is not of the strongest. If this be, however, the King's wish, let no heavier burden be charged upon me than I am able to bear. Let my instructions be from you in the same tongue that I should do them, that there may be no doubts; and let me not need money. If I am to go into Dutchland again, I shall be glad if Shurland is sent me. My charges far surmount my pension. Hitherto I have only had 20*l.*, and am likely to spend the poor savings of my wife. Those who serve least, I see, are often best rewarded. You say the King will regard me; but princes' minds are changeable. The posts complain you do not pay the letters, and therefore I expect few letters will be carried from here to you. I send you a copy of verses which the lewd and malicious students of Louvain prick up upon doors and corners. You can show them, if you please, to the King and Queen. I cannot keep silence on this matter. "You have lately holpen an earthly beast, a mole, and an enemy to all godly learning, into the office of his damnation,—a Papist, an idolater, and a fleshly priest unto a bishop of Chester. Remember God in all your facts. You cannot undo that you have done." Such become tyrants, and destroy the realm. Who knows more of the bishops' iniquity than you,—their tyranny, their falsehood? Be you sorry for it? I am more sorry for this deed than anything you have ever done. Hopes this remonstrance will not interrupt their friendship. "From the town mentioned in my last letters," 1 Nov. "You know from whom."

Hacket sends you a pennar and an inkhorn of silver for a remembrance, which the bearer will deliver, with a letter, I think from Christopher (Mont) out of Germany, which a stranger delivered to me in Antwerp from Staber.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Mr. Thomas Crumwell, in London.

2 Nov. **1386.** The Bailly of Troyes to Francis I.

Camusat, 142. Hears today from the King that his ambassadors have written that the Pope has told Francis he cannot attend to his cause now, as the process is at Rome, and the King thinks he will not have a good despatch. He has heard also that the Pope has done nothing in his affair; and he complains of Francis having concluded the marriage of the duke of Orleans and the Pope's niece, reminding the Bailly of what had been said about it at Calais.

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Has no instructions for replying. Said that whatever Francis did with the Pope, it would not diminish his affection for Henry; that he had promised the Pope for a long time to make this marriage, and he knew Henry would not wish him to break his word, and that his desire of having an alliance in Italy was not without good reason. Said all he could to prevent the King from being annoyed. He takes the matter very much to heart, and thinks that Francis is being gained over to the side of the Pope against him. Greenwich, 2 Nov. 1533.
Fr.

2 Nov. **1387.** [CLIFFORD] to MARKE KER.
R. O. Heard, by credence from his servant Nicholles Don, that Ker would meet for redress of attemptates on Thursday next, and would write before that day. Has had no letter, and wishes to know whether he will keep that day. Berwick Castle, 2 Nov.
Copy, p. 1. *Headed:* To Marke Ker.

R. O. 2. Another copy. *Undated.*

2 Nov. **1388.** SIR JOHN BONDE, Priest, to LADY LISLE.
R. O. I hope my Lord and you are well. I thank you for my gowns. As to your fishing, the water has been very little all summer. I trust this will not be the worst year. Mrs. Jane Basset came to Womberleh the week before Michaelmas. She lies in the corner chamber. She has the buttery and other houses, with such stuff as is necessary for her. As you wrote to pacify Thos. Rowcleffe, I have paid him 21*s.*, and as soon as I can he shall have the rest. I have paid Bawdyng Parde 12*s.* as part of his money. I am uncertain what your mastage will be. I have taken in but 20 hogs,—as many as can be well fed. Mr. Denys, of Orleh, is fully paid. I have the specialty Mr. Basset made him. It is well to be out of such men's danger. I have a great loss. I see nothing but with one eye. I have made your books as true as I can. Womberleh, 2 Nov.
Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.:* "Remembrance of my lady Selyngger ys maryage."

2 Nov. **1389.** WILLIAM RIPON, Abbot of Quarr, to CROMWELL.
R. O. Whereas it pleased you, at the desire of John Myllis of Southampton, to grant your favors towards me, and an interview: I beg you will continue my good master. You will always find me at your devotion. I send you your half year's fee of 20*s.* Quarre, 2 Nov.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor. *Endd.*

2 Nov. **1390.** WM. LORD SANDYS to CROMWELL.
R. O. I thank you for your goodness to me and my unthrifty son, the priest. I beg your favor for Thomas Bullokke, now in the King's service, who has been very useful to me. Although you have advised him to compound for his fine for knighthood for 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, small as it may seem, he is not able to bear it. He has wife, children, and a mother alive. I beg therefore he may be acquitted. At the Vine, 2 Nov. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, of the King's Council.

3 Nov. **1391.** PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.
See GRANTS in NOVEMBER, No. 4.

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3 Nov. **1392.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

The King, not satisfied with having taken away the name and title of Princess, has just given out that, in order to subdue the spirit of the Princess, he will deprive her of all her people, because they put notions into her head, and stop her from obeying him, and that she should come and live as lady's maid (*demoiselle*) with this new bastard; at which she and the Queen are mightily troubled, and ask me for my advice, and to use my influence with Cromwell for his interference. I sent the Princess a protest, stating that she would not tacitly or expressly do anything which was prejudicial to her; and I suggested many fair and gracious remonstrances that she might employ; and in case there was no remedy, that she must take patience for the little time that the case had to last, and that she should say before the King's messenger that it was so, and that it was not to be drawn to her prejudice. These words she was to repeat daily before her confidant.

As I and Cromwell could not meet in consequence of his numerous occupations, and in order to avoid suspicion, I sent word to say that I was astonished that the King had taken so savage and so strange a determination, and one of such ill consequence; that I was greatly displeased at it, as well on account of the indignity of the proceeding, as for the inconvenience that might arise, because I had written to you on his promise that the Queen and Princess would be well treated; and this was done out of regard for relationship; that one ought not to treat even an enemy as badly as possible, much less to make such "improperez" tending to create hatred of your Majesty; that they should remember that friends might become enemies, and enemies friends. He sent me word that I must excuse him that he did not reply particularly what he knew of this affair, as it was a secret of the Council, and therefore he did not dare to speak of it without consent of the King; but in general he might have shown me that the King would do nothing but what was reasonable. As to my remark about friends and enemies, he marked well to whom the amphibology applied,—wishing to insinuate that he had wished that the King his master, who put so much confidence in the king of France, would always keep this maxim before his eyes,—stating that every one in the Council desired the continuance of your friendship; that he had used his endeavours for the good treatment of the Queen and the Princess as far as he could, and would do so, and would advertise the King of my message, and send me the answer;—which he has not yet done, in consequence of his many occupations.

It is rumored here that the Pope has suspended the execution of the executorials passed in favor of the Queen, for the space of two months; at which she is displeased, thinking he will favor the King. I have sent word to Cromwell that I have heard that the King had procured the said suspension, and wished to know if it were so, in order to write into Flanders, that execution of them might be stayed for the time. He would neither affirm nor deny it; and as for the execution, you and the queen of Hungary knew very well what you had to do.

A man has come from Frederic Count Palatine for certain dogs and horses which the King has offered to provide him. The King has sent to the duke of Bavaria, now at Antwerp. I do not know whether there is anything beyond this. The Palatine's servant is to leave for Paris in three days,—only, as he affirms, to visit his son, who is studying there.

A courier arrived from Marseilles eight days ago, who must have brought the King no very agreeable news, for I am informed by those who were present that as soon as he began to read he changed colour, and crushed up one of the letters in his hand for spite, saying he was betrayed, and that neither the French king nor he was such as he thought; and of the Pope he said a thousand ill things. I cannot learn what the news were, unless it were of the report at Marseilles that the Pope and the king of France were

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to meet your Majesty. Three days since arrived other news from Marseilles, which they have published everywhere, that the Pope had granted to this King all he had asked. Nevertheless, as far as one can see, the said two couriers have brought nothing very agreeable to the King, who yesterday re-dispatched one of them to Marseilles with ready money, and, as I am told, powers to the English ambassadors to offer 400,000 cr.;—I know not whether to be applied for the profit of the Pope and Cardinals, or to be employed against the Turk. So one of the Lady's own *demoiselles* has said, who also affirms the King to be so obstinate in his intention that he said several times he would sooner go begging from door to door than ever abandon this Lady. London, 3 Nov. 1533.
Hol., Fr., pp. 5.

[3 Nov.] **1393.** MARK KARR to [CLYFFORD].
R. O. Received this Monday, at 11, his letter asking whether the day of trew should be held on "Fursday." Sent a man to Edinburgh immediately, but has had no answer. Expects it on Tuesday. The Lords did not come to the town till last Sunday. Will send him a definite answer on Wednesday evening. Desires credence for Clyfford's servant, the bearer.
Copy, p. 1. *Headed:* By Marke Karr.
R. O. 2. Another copy.

3 Nov. **1394.** SIR JOHN GAYNESFORD to CROMWELL.
R. O. I beg you to have pity on this poor man. He has nothing to support himself or wife, who is of great age. He has been injured to the extent of 4*d.* a day by one of the King's guard, a rich man, who can spend 10*l.* a year besides his wages, as may appear by the record in the Star Chamber. He has sold all that he has, and can borrow no more, and has even pawned his bed. If ye be not good master to the country where I dwell, I cannot tell how poor men shall live in quiet, for within these two years more unthrifty deeds have been done in the hundred of Tanredge than have been done in the whole shire. This they try to keep from the light, for there is no good head among us. We hope to have your aid in punishing such murders and crimes, for if they continue I would rather forsake the shire. I send a bill of the state of the hundred. Crowherst, 3 Nov.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

3 Nov. **1395.** RICHARD [PEXALL], Abbot of Leicester, to RICHARD CROMWELL.
R. O. I thank you for your favor to my canon Deythik, whom, for his good qualities, I wish to make prior of my house, and keep order with my brethren, who are now out of order. For his greater quietness I beg you to make suit to Master Cromwell your uncle, to obtain his favorable letters, desiring me to make Deythik prior, as this will pacify my brethren, and they will live quietly under him. They are afraid, if he should be prior, that he would keep strict order. I am threatened with a visitation shortly, but my time is not till Midsummer. If you advise me to resist it till the due time, I shall follow your pleasure. Leicester monastery, 3 Nov.
Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

4 Nov. **1396.** JOHN SALCOT, Bishop Elect of Bangor, to CROMWELL.
R. O. Received letters from his friend Thos. Wrythysley, by which he
St. P. I. 410. perceives that the Pope will not grant him the bull as desired. Sends his chaplain. If the bull cannot be obtained as desired, begs the King will give him the temporalities of the said bishopric, and that Cromwell will befriend him in this matter. Hyde, 4 Nov. *Signed.*
Add.: Mr. Cromwell, of the King's Council.

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4 Nov. **1397.** Sir Wm. Skeffyngton to Cromwell.

R. O. Has sent by a servant of his, from the archbishop of Dublin, a leash
St. P. II. 182. of gentill hawks for the King, and a cast for Cromwell. Would have been there himself but for Cromwell's letters to "give substantial await" for Kildare's coming. Sent one of his sons to Chester and Wales, who reports that lady Kildare's servants were at Bewe Maris on St. Simon and Jude's Day with the King's letters, making no haste, and since then the wind has not served. Will come shortly. Skeffington, 4 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Privy Council. *Endd.*

4 Nov. **1398.** The Officers of Teviotdale to [Clifford].

R. O. Wrote to the Council concerning the day of trew appointed to be held next "Fursday," but have had no answer. Request him therefore to put it off. Trust the Commissioners will send a man to the meeting, and that the English will do the like. Kelsoo, 4 Nov.

Copy, p. 1. *Headed:* By the officers of Teviotdaill.

4 Nov. **1399.** Vannes to Cromwell.

R. O. Has received his letters of 25 Oct. with good news of the King's
St. P. VII. 522. health, and of his good will to Vannes. Has written to the duke of Norfolk about the progress of this new marriage. Thinks the arrangement will be very difficult; but whatever was done, was done with the utmost secrecy between the French king and the Pope. That they are well agreed is clear, from the demonstration of their amity, and the readiness with which the King consented. No one has been sent to the Congress from the Emperor, although he is anxious for the result. Reports the Italian news.

The Queen is very ill, and that is the reason he remains in such a poor town. Will write about Bedyll's affair when it is finished. Marseilles, 4 Nov. 1533.

Lat., hol. Add.

5 Nov. **1400.** Sir Francis Bryan to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Writes, in the absence of my lord of Winchester and Mr. Wallop, to request that Lisle will see the courier despatched in all haste. No news here but that dead men be more plenty than quick capons. Thanks my Lady for her kind commendations in Mr. Wriothesley's letters. Marsilis, 5 Nov.

Commendations to Mr. Porter and my Lady his wife. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

5 Nov. **1401.** Archdeaconry of Oxford.

R. O. Account of Will. Walker, receiver of Nich. Wyllson, S.T.P., archdeacon of Oxford, from 5 Nov. 1532 to 5 Nov. 1533.

Large paper, pp. 2.

ii. Fines taken for wills within the term of the above account. A list of 35 wills is given, on each of which a fine of 12*d.* was taken. The fines on the first eight were received by Standysche before his death.

Fees for six inductions at 6*s.* 8*d.* each, and payments on two voidances of churches.

"Decasus procuracionum et sinodalium hoc anno infra totum archidiaconatum Oxoniæ." Total, 5*l.* 14*s.* 5½*d.*

"Decasus denariorum S. Petri." Total, 18*s.* 8½*d.*

"Expences made in both Mr. Archdeacon's visitations this year by Master Dr. Morgan and the register."—Payments at various places and dates for

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breakfast and supper, horse-meat, mending saddles, &c. For a quarter of lamb, 7*d.* Payments to the maidens and the wives at various places, &c.

Expences for repairing the barn at the parsonage of Esteley (?), &c.

Pp. 10.

6 Nov. **1402.** JOHN TAYLER, Master of the Rolls, to LORD LISLE.

R. O. I thank you for your loving letter, and pray you still to be good lord to the bearer for some office at Calais when any is vacant. The Rolls, 6 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Sealed. Endd.*

6 Nov. **1403.** COUNT OF CIFUENTES to CHARLES V.

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 49. B. M. Wrote on the 24th ult., and has since received the Emperor's letters of the same day.

During a conversation with the Pope about the innovations attempted by the French in Italy, his Holiness said God had taken charge of his affairs; for the French king, being desirous of settling the business of England, in which he said that he was doing much service to the Holy See, found that the English ambassador here had no power. On which Francis said to him, "How! when I am negotiating his business, and my desire to find some method of settling the king of England's cause was one reason of my marrying my son with the Pope's niece, and holding this interview for the good alike of England and of Christendom?" And as the Ambassador had no power, it seemed as if he was playing a trick (*burlava*), and he considered him as a spy. He thus gave the Pope to understand that, having endeavoured to settle the English cause in order to promote obedience to the Holy See, the Pope ought to make certain concessions to him. But as no settlement with England was likely, the Pope considered that he was free from any stipulation the French king could demand of him in this respect, concluding that he would use diligence to perform all that he had agreed with the Emperor, and that nothing should be done contrary to the treaty of Cambray. However, he did not consider it a good sign that the French king and the English ambassadors who came here had sent to England for the said power, which was expected every day. Having seen the Emperor's reply to Dominico Centurion, the viscount Juan Enart (Hannart) and Cifuentes spoke in accordance with what the Emperor writes. The Pope seems doubtful whether it is right (*si habra lugar*) to wait for the Queen's reply, because he considers it of great importance that the king of England should obey the sentence and the Holy See, and he will do what he intimated to the Emperor by Dominico Centurion, lest anything be done here to disturb it (*por mas instantia que aqui se le hiziesse para estorvarlo*) until he knows the Queen's wishes. His Holiness said also that the French king had told him the Emperor was agreed with the king of England, being somewhat afraid of him. Said he knew of nothing of the kind, and if there had been any agreement the Emperor would have let the Pope know. Would not give his Holiness any further satisfaction, as it seemed well for the French king to have these suspicions.

Subsequently the Pope sent Juan Luys de Aragonia to tell him that great instance had been made on the part of the French king for the prorogation for five or six months of the term granted to the king of England at Pisa, during which some agreement might be made to settle the case. He saw that it was not reasonable to grant such a long term for the King to restore the Queen and leave Anna, as it appears he gave the French king to understand. He intended, however, to grant another month, and asked Cifuentes not to oppose it, as he should do it for the Queen's sake.

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1403. Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.—*cont.*

Requested his Holiness on several accounts not to grant it. He replied that the request to grant five or six months was so urgent that he could not refuse entirely, especially as he was in France. It was necessary for him to comply till he had left the country, but then he promised to grant nothing (*porque fuera que fuesse me prometio de no dar ninguno*) without the Count's consent. Did not wish him to say more.

Believes that on the eve of All Saints the Pope called a congregation of Cardinals in his chamber, and told them of the term of six or seven months, which was asked for on the ground that the French king was going to have an interview with the king of England in March, and try to settle this business. He thought this prorogation would be injurious to the Queen, but that it would be well to prorogue for one month, and wait for the courier from England. The cardinals of Sena and Sta. Cruz opposed, but it was finally agreed to grant the month. He has promised to grant no longer time.

Said to him that the interview between the French and English kings was very inconvenient, as it would be made a plea for further delays, and would also cause great jealousy in Christendom. To this he replied that he would not consent to further delay, and that the Kings would not meet.
* * * Marseilles, 6 Nov. 1533.

Sp., pp. 25, *modern copy.*

7 Nov. **1404.** The Bailly of Troyes to [Montmorency], the Grand Master.

Camusat, 142 b.

Has received no letter from the King or the Grand Master since writing six days ago. Is surprised, as the king of England says that his ambassadors write that the King has sent something to be communicated to him. The conversation mentioned in his last letter took place while walking with the King from his chamber to his chapel. He tried to make out that the Bailly's instructions were to the effect that the King would never perform the marriage of the duke of Orleans unless the Pope would decide Henry's affair as he wished. Would not acknowledge that he had ever heard of such a thing, and offered to show him the instructions. He then said that although the Bailly had never mentioned it, Francis had promised it at Calais, both to him and the Queen. As he knelt before the altar he said that if this marriage took place without the Pope doing anything for him, he would not have great cause to esteem his friendship with Francis. While he was at mass, went to the duke of Norfolk's chamber to despatch the letters to Francis and Montmorency, as the courier was waiting for them. Was unable to see the King again after mass, but spoke fully on the subject to the Duke. Said that Henry pressed Francis wonderfully, though he was taking more trouble in this matter than he did for the deliverance of himself or his children ; and that if he knew that his trouble and expence were so ill requited by the King, he would be much vexed. Begged the Duke and the principal members of the Council to show this to the King, and to tell him that it is easy to trouble a friend by importunity. Said that if they were good advisers of their King, they would wish Francis to be friendly with the Pope; for if he declares himself his enemy as the king of England wishes him to do, without reason, his Holiness would entirely give himself over to the Emperor.

Norfolk and others of the Council agree with this. He says the King is so troubled in his brain about this matter that he does not trust any one alive; and though he himself is one of the chief persons in whom he trusts, both the King and the Queen often suspect him. Believes there are many persons

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here, even among the principal people, who would be very sorry if the Pope had given sentence against the late Queen, for this one and all her family are little beloved.

Hears that Castillon is at sea. Hopes to present him to the King on Sunday, and to take leave. Will speak to the King about what he has mentioned already, as the Council would not dare to speak as boldly as he would.

Will write about the answer he receives from the King when at Boulogne. London, 7 Nov. 1533.

Fr.

7 Nov. **1405.** Sir Thos. Clyfford to [Henry VIII.]

R. O. St. P. IV. 662.

Since the departure of the other late Commissioners from Newcastle on the abstinence being taken with the Scots, has remained at Berwick to act as the Warden's lieutenant. During this time great slaughters and depredations have been committed by the Scots. Forbore to write to the Scotch officers, as they ought to have written first for meetings; but on the 3rd Oct. wrote to the late Commissioners of Scotland. Had an answer which he thought unsatisfactory, and wrote again. Their reply was again unsatisfactory, and he wrote a third time, and received a third answer. Had the correspondence ready to send by the bearer on the 26th Oct. Meantime received a letter from the officers for Tevidale, viz., the lairds of Cesford, Farnyhirst, and Mark Ker, complaining of one attemptate by those under his rule. Replied, and waited to see the mind of the officers of Tevidale. Means to write again if he do not have word from Scotland soon who are to be their officers for Liddesdale. Berwick, 7 Nov. *Signed.*

7 Nov. **1406.** G. Lord Abergavenny to Lord Lisle.

R. O.

Sends a couple of does from Birling park, "where is neither mast nor grass." Is sorry he has not been able to do it till now on account of his late sickness. Byrlyng, Friday, 7 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To my good lord deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

8 Nov. **1407.** Antonio Bonvisi to Cromwell.

R. O.

Master Hoghino sends you, by the bearer, 10 pheasants and cranes (*crane*), 18 partridges, and 24 "chenottes et chorlius," requesting you not to mention that they came from him, for a reason I will tell you tomorrow. From my house, 8 Nov. 1533. *Signed.*

Ital., p. 1. *Add.*

8 Nov. **1408.** [Cromwell] to the Abbots of Fountains and Byland.

R. O.

Whereas it has pleased the King to direct his letters to you for the election of a new abbot of Rievaulxe, and I marvel that you have not accomplished his commandment, I advise you to proceed at once to the election, eschewing further inconvenience. London, 8 Nov.

P. 1. *Add.*

9 Nov. **1409.** Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 62. B. M.

Wrote on the 7th.

The Pope told him that a companion of the excusator has come by post, and presented him a writing from the king of England, to the effect that the sentence lately given was unjust, as he was now legally married, and he appealed to a future Council held in some impartial place. At this time the French king came in; and when the Ambassadors were gone, the Pope told

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1409. Count of Cifuentes to Charles V.—*cont.*

him the message they had brought, and urged him to abandon the King, who was an enemy to the Church and himself. He replied that he found it necessary to keep him as a friend, that others might not have him; else he would play him a trick that would bring him to terms; and that the Ambassadors had told him what their message was, which he advised them by no means to deliver, as the king of England was destroying himself. He was surprised that the King had a reputation for wisdom, for really he was a madman, and was benefiting the Queen by his confession that the sentence had come to his notice; and he had told Henry that he would not help him against the Pope in this matter.

The Pope then went on to the practice about Calais, of which Cifuentes wrote in the summer. The King, Grand Master, and Admiral were present, but Cifuentes could give them no answer. * * * Marseilles, 9 Nov. 1533.

Sp., pp. 6, *modern copy.*

9 Nov. **1410.** The Mayor of Sandwich to Cromwell.

R. O. Your letters, dated London, 5 Nov., report that certain injuries and wrongs have been done to one Pierson, of Sandwich, in turning him out of a tenement. There is no such person here. If any complaint is made to us we will inquire into it. Sandwich, 9 Nov.

P. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell, knt., of the King's Council.

9 Nov. **1411.** John Graynfyld to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Has received his gentle letter showing that the priest Angell had informed Lisle that Graynfyld had arranged with him to pay 25 marks to Lisle's servant Belle. Gives particulars of his arrangement with Angell for the parsonage of Hamylden. Showed the arrangement to Cockson on his coming to London. My Lord my master desires his commendations, and begs you to remember the evidences of Waddon, and that all protections may be staid. Sends a protection for Worthe. And whereas I sent for a protection for Ravyn: he was imprisoned in the Counter in London. As he said he was your servant I had him brought before my Lord, who removed him to Ludgate, and obtained liberty for him to arrange with his creditors. Like an untrue man he took sanctuary at Westminster, laying on me and the keeper the burden of 40*l.* The protection which I sent for cost me five marks, which he has left unpaid. My Lord my master begs you to receive a tun of wine of my lord Hayward, and send it in to London. Addington makes many friends against you. 9 Nov.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Lord Lisle, deputy of Calais.

11 Nov. **1412.** Wm. Webbe, John Stone, Robt. Sowthe, and Thos. Chaffyn to Sir Edw. Baynton.

R. O. Enclose a letter written by Thos. Browne, Black Friar of Fisherton, now in gaol for misdemeanor, to Sir Wm. Smythe, priest of St. Thomas, in Salisbury, chaplain to widow Joan Persse, which letter was brought by Smith to the writers. Browne's offence appears, from his examination sent up on Saturday by Chr. Kenyngalle, servant to my lord of Rochford. The priest is in safe keeping, but the writers never knew him but of good demeanour. He is but a soul priest with 10 marks a year, singing for her friends. Salisbury, 11 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Sir Edw. Baynton, chamberlain to the Queen's grace.

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11 Nov. **1413.** Cromwell to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Has received his letters showing what contention has arisen, owing to a lewd fellow, about a stroke given him by Sir Chr. Garnysshe, the knight porter. The Council here, seeing that the stroke was given only for correction, and with no intent to break any ordinance of the town, see no cause why Sir Christopher should be molested about it. London, 11 Nov.

I thank your Lordship for your great cheer made to my servant [Will]yam Johnson, and to this gentleman stranger, for whom I write to you at this time. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Sealed. Add. Endd.*

11 Nov. **1414.** Leonard Smyth to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Sends by Mr. Kyrton, the bearer, her frontlet, which will cost 70*s.* Is bound for it, as lady Lisle wished. He cannot make a standing collar for a partlett without the measure for her neck. My Lord's counsel have debated with Mr. Seymour and his counsel. It is thought by the law that the best for my Lord is very naughty, as he has already written to lord Lisle; and that, for the saving of lord Lisle's right in the 56*l.* a year, these lands were clearly left out of the recoveries, "and that lands in feoffment at time of my Lady's death, and yet are." Mr. Seymour has searched all things circumspectly with the craftiest counsel. Some order must be taken. Unless lord Lisle and he agree, he will without question take the advantage of the law. Mr. Marven is sorry that he was made of counsel so late. Perceives that he will himself sustain little honesty by it. If lord Lisle parts with the land for money, it will be said hereafter to be Smith's deed. If he encourage lord Lisle to attempt the law, and he has the worst of it, they will think his advice very slender. Is therefore in great doubt. London, 11 Nov.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* At Calais.

11 Nov. **1415.** Jean de Dinteville, Bailiff of Troyes, French ambassador.

See Grants in November, No. 10.

11 Nov. **1416.** The Count Palatine's Secretary.

See Grants in November, No. 11.

1417. Cromwell's Memoranda.

R. O. "Things wherein we will speak with the King's highness.

"First, touching the falsehood of the Freer Ryche.

"Item, of the confession of Freer Resbye.

"Item, what money shall be sent to Mr. Patte.

"Item, for Mr. Pate's passport, and to know for how many horses.

"Item, to remember the cup that Master Hawkyns hath in the last end of Mr. Pate's letter."

Endd.

12 Nov. **1418.** Ric. Pates, Ambassador to the Emperor.

See Grants in November, No. 12.

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12 Nov. **1419.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Vienna Archives.

I have not ceased since my last to importune Cromwell to know this King's resolution about the strange treatment he had proposed for the Princess his daughter, according to what I wrote to your Majesty in my last; but I have been put off from day to day without an answer, Cromwell excusing himself not so much by his own business as by that of the King. Nevertheless I think he has no occasion, except that the King is writing for news of what shall be determined at Marseilles; of which, as the Queen has informed me, my remonstrances have been the cause, otherwise the King, at the urgent solicitation of the Lady, would have hurried on to the execution of his purpose, which perhaps he may abandon, if the Pope keeps firm.

The count Palatine's servant, of whom I wrote, is his secretary, and told me at dinner three days ago that your Majesty, when you were in Germany, had provided his son with a benefice. Before coming here he visited the court of the queen of Hungary in Flanders, and I cannot find that he had any other charge than what I wrote, viz., to obtain dogs and horses. The King has given him two hackneys and half-a-dozen dogs. I did not dare at that time to put many questions to him on account of the company present, hoping that he would come back and see me as he promised; but either his business, or the suspicions of the Council, have prevented him. He has denied on oath that his master meant to marry in France, &c. He is to leave tomorrow for Paris to see his son; and, for all the good cheer I have made him, has been sorry to be detained so long here on matters so unimportant. This, I think, has been done on purpose to make people believe that they have great intelligence with Germany. For the same reason they have entertained a young Polish gentleman who came here with letters from the queen regent of Flanders to the King, and who has been kept 25 days. Their dealings with him give me some cause for suspicion, especially his frequent visits to Cromwell.

The King has forbidden all printers to print any book respecting the entry of the Pope into Marseilles, and the obedience shown him by the king of France, as being contrary to the statutes and the statement put out by this King that the king of France would adhere to his party, and pass laws more prejudicial to the papal authority than he himself had passed. He has lately imprisoned a nun* who had always lived till this time as a good, simple, and saintly woman, and had many revelations. The cause of her imprisonment is that she had had a revelation that in a short time this King would not only lose his kingdom, but that he should be damned, and she had seen the place and seat prepared for him in Hell. Many have been taken up on suspicion of having encouraged her to such prophecies to stir up the people to rebellion. It seems as if God inspires the Queen on all occasions to conduct herself well, and avoid all inconveniences and suspicions; for the Nun had been very urgent at divers times to speak with her and console her in her great affliction, but the Queen would never see her. Yet the Council do not desist from making continual inquiry whether the Queen has had any communication with her. She has no fear for herself, as she never had any, but she fears for the marquis and marchioness of Exeter, and the good bishop of Rochester, who have been very familiar with her.

The new French ambassador de Cattillon has arrived. The King has asked the old Ambassador to stop till the news comes from Marseilles, as they think that he may report that the ceremonies were not so good. London, 12 Nov. 1533.

Hol., Fr., pp. 3. *From a modern copy.*

* Elizabeth Barton.

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12 Nov. **1420.** VANNES to CROMWELL.

R. O. St. P. VII. 523.

It is needless to write about the Pope's departure, as he will learn all the news from the letters of others. Managed the affair of Bedyll with great difficulty, under lead, but not for so long a time as he expected; but it happened that just as all were commanded to go on board, the apostolical notary who had the business, not knowing where to find me, packed it up with his baggage, and it could not therefore be had till he got to Rome. Sends commendations to Lygh. Marseilles, 12 Nov. 1533.

Hol., Lat. Add.

12 Nov. **1421.** SIR WILLIAM EURE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

The captain of Berwick has discharged Eure's servant, who lay in Scotland, according to Cromwell's letters. Is greatly bound to Cromwell, and offers his services. When he was discharged of the rooms he had of the King, a decree was made by the Lord Chancellor and Norfolk that the earl of Northumberland should pay him the money due for his fees as lieutenant and deputy of the East and Middle Marches. He has not done so, and the sum due is more than 80*l.* Begs Cromwell's help, and desires credence for the bearer. Wytton, 12 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* The right honorable Master Thos. Cromwell. *Endd.*

12 Nov. **1422.** THOMAS PRIOR OF CHRISTCHURCH, CANTERBURY, to CROMWELL.

R. O.

Thanks him for his kindness, which has been "sith my first acquaintance with you." Thanks him for being suffered to remain at home, and not come to London, as he hears from John Antony. It would have been much pain to him, as he is somewhat aged and disposed to palsy, and possibly would never have returned. "Such things as I could call to my mind concerning the matter of the nun Elizabeth Barton, according to your mind and pleasure, I have caused them to be put in writing, which I do now send unto you." "Also I do thank you for one of my brethren which I do now send unto you, which ye were content he should 'a tarried at home if he would, and put such things in writing as he knoweth of the said Nun's matter." He showed me and John Antony he could put nothing in writing which would be acceptable to Cromwell, and therefore he is sent up. Begs Cromwell will be good to him, and send him home again, if he sees no cause for detaining him. Canterbury, Wednesday, 12 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Councillor. *Sealed.*

12 Nov. **1423.** The PRIOR OF DUNSTABLE.

R. O.

Depositions of Roger Tolye and Ric. Typlad, on the 12th November 25 Hen. VIII., in answer to interrogatories by Rob. Daldron touching a right of way claimed by the prior of Dunstable over certain lands of the prioress of ——— in Chawton.

Large paper, pp. 2.

ii. Costs sustained by Rob. Daldern in Easter, Trinity, and Michaelmas 25 Hen. VIII., owing to "the wrongful vexation of Gervys,* prior of Dunstable," with his claim for damages.

Large paper, p. 1.

* Gervays Markham.

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1424. [HENRY VIII. to BONNER.]

Vit. B. xiv. 54. B. M. "Trusty and right well[beloved] . . . . . provocations . . . . . against us at . . . . . available form . . . . . the law and . . . . . and interest . . . [*unto the Pope] . . . . . our dearest broth[er] . . . . . protestation quod qu . . . . . accessus, ye do therefore . . . . . [unto the Pope's own person being†] . . . . . we have sent also now unto our D. H (?) . . . . . commission authorizing you by the same to exe[cute] . . . . . accordingly. Wherein nevertheless we will and [command you] to attempre and order all your doings accordi[ng to such advice] and counsel as the said Bishop‡ and his said colle[agues] shall give u[nto you in this] behalf, which we will ye shall follow as well f . . . . . [of the said commission or abstaining from doing the†] . . . . . the circumstances of the doing of the same. Ye . . . . . ."

Draft, mutilated.

13 Nov. **1425.** [BONNER to HENRY VIII.]

Vit. B. xiv. 77. B. M. Burnet, vi. 56. Since my last letters on the 4th inst. by Thadeus the courier, I was commanded by my lord of Winchester and the other ambassadors to intimate, if possible, to the Pope in person your appeal to the General Council. Repaired with Mr. Penyston to the Pope's palace on the 7th, and succeeded after some resistance in getting access to the chamber, where he stood between two cardinals, De Medicis and Lorraine, ready apparelled with his stole towards the Consistory. The Pope, whose sight is marvellous§ quick, eyed me several times, and I got the Datary to inform him that I wished to speak with him. His Holiness then dismissed the Cardinals; and, letting his vesture fall, called me to a window, where, after reverence, I showed him I was commanded to intimate your appeal, for which you had reasonable causes, but desired to proceed as a good and Catholic prince. I then drew out the said writing, excusing myself by my allegiance as he had been kind to me in times past. "The Pope, having this for a breakfast, only pulled down his head to his shoulders, after the Italian fashion," and said, as he was going to Consistory, he could not wait to hear or see the writings, but desired me to come in the afternoon. Did so accordingly with Mr. Penyston, whom I intended to use as a witness; but as audience was appointed for many, among others for the ambassador of Milan, we waited an hour and a half. At last found his Holiness alone with Godsadyn of Bononie. The Pope, seeing that I brought one along with me, looked much upon him; all the more, I think, because in the morning I spoke with him alone, although Penyston was in the chamber. To colour my intent, I told him that Penyston was the gentleman who had brought me your commission to intimate the appeal. The Pope, fearing that I desired a witness, said he must have his Datary and others, and thereupon called his Datary, Symonetta, and Capisucca.

Meanwhile his Holiness, leaning in the window towards the west side, turned to me, and asked how my lord of Winchester did, and also of Mr. Brian, as if he did not know that he was here. He seemed to lament the death of Dr. Benett, and complained of the way your Highness used him. To which I replied by wondering that, after the kindness you had showed his Holiness in time past, he had refused to admit your excusator, and pronounced sentence against you. This led to a conversation about the

* These words interlined. † This line is struck out. ‡ Winchester.
§ "Marvellous," misread "incredulous" by Burnet.

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Pope's having revoked the cause contrary to his promise, and having refused afterwards to let it be examined in any place to which your Highness could come or send a proctor. I also complained of his retaining the cause so long in his hands without judgment. The Pope said he would not have revoked the cause, but that the Queen had given an oath that she had no hope of justice in England, and his promise to your Highness was qualified. As to the delay, it was owing to yourself, who would not send a proxy. In the end I exhibited to him the commission you sent me under your private seal (the other sent by Francis the courier not having then arrived), which his Holiness delivered to the Datary to read. On hearing the words *gravaminibus et injuriis nobis ab eodem sanctissimo patre illatis et comminatis*, he "began to look up after a new sort, and said, *O, questo e multo vero!* (this is much true), meaning that was not true indeed." In fact he showed himself much offended at many passages, and when he came to the words, *ad sacrosanctum concilium generale proxime jam futurum legitime et in loco congruenti celebrandum*, he fell into a marvellous great choler, which he showed both in words and manner, saying, "Why, did not the King (meaning your Majesty), when I wrote to my Nuncio this year past to speak unto him for this General Council, give no answer unto my said Nuncio, but referred him for answer therein to the French king; at what time he might perceive by my doing (he said) that I was very well disposed and much spake for it. The thing so standing, now to speak of a General Council, O good Lord! But well! his commission and all other his writings cannot but be welcome unto me." These last words methought he spoke, willing to hide his choler, and make me believe that these doings did not affect him, though I saw many evidences to the contrary;—among others, one which is here taken for infallible with those that know the Pope's conditions, viz., "that he was continually folding up and unwinding of his handkerchief, which he never doth but when he is tickled to the very heart with great choler;" and though he was loth to leave this subject of the General Council to ease his stomach, at last he commanded the Datary to read on. At the clauses, *Si oporteat reverendis patribus*, and *post* * * * he again chafed greatly, finally saying, *Questo e bien fatto* (This is but well done). The clauses *protestando*, and *nos ad ea juris et facti remedia*, he caused the Datary to read again; and, not a little chafing with himself, asked what I had more. I then, repeating my protestation, exhibited your Highness's "provocation," which he delivered to the Datary to read. In this also he found himself much grieved, noting in the beginning, first the words *archiepiscopo Eboracensi*, and afterwards *citra tamen revocationem quorumcumque procuratorum;* at which he made good pause, suspecting, I presume, that there were proctors made who might appear in your name if you had been so content. At the words *quod non est nostræ intentionis*, he exclaimed with great vehemence, that though you professed great respect for the Church you had no respect for him. Scarcely a single clause pleased him, nor would he accept any of my explanations. While the Datary was reading the provocation Symonetta came in; and at the words *sed deinde publico judicio*, the Pope startling and saying that the public judgment of the Church was never had, Symonetta said he supposed they spoke of that archbishop who made that good process while the cause depended before his Holiness in the Consistory. "Ah," said the Pope, "a worshipful process and judgment!"

Then one of his chamber came to tell him that the French king came to speak with him; on which he made great haste to meet him, and they met at the door, "the French king making very low curtesy. putting off his bonnet, and keeping it off till he came to a table in the Pope's chamber." Although I suspect the French king knew well what was in hand, by one Nicholas, his secretary, and also of the Pope's Privy Chamber, his Grace asked what his Holiness did. The Pope said, "These English gentlemen have come to intimate certain appeals." On this the two entered into a

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1425. [Bonner to Henry VIII.]—*cont.*

private conversation. The French king's back was against me, and I did not understand what he said. At the end the Pope said to him, "This is of your goodness." Proceeding further, and laughing merrily, they talked for three-quarters of an hour, it being then 6 p.m., and the French king took his leave. The Pope went with him to the chamber door, and, though Francis objected, brought him to the door of the second chamber, where with great ceremonies they parted. On returning to his chamber the Pope called me, and the Datary read the rest of the provocation, interrupted many times by the Pope with comments, to ease his own mind, especially touching the King's late marriage with the present Queen, and the process made by the archbishop of Canterbury. I then intimated the two appeals made by the King before my lord of Winchester. During the reading of them cardinal De Medicis came in, and stood bare-headed, apparently wondering that the Pope was so much moved. The Pope said it was a matter of so much weight that he must consult the Cardinals in Consistory. I desired to have the documents again, to make intimation to the Cardinals. His Holiness at first refused, but, on my insisting, said I should have an answer to my petition, as well as to the appeal, after he had consulted the Cardinals. I then left, about 8 o'clock, having remained more than three hours, and reported what I had done to my lord of Winchester and the other ambassadors. Next day, Saturday, there was Consistory, but extraordinary, chiefly for the declaration of the new Cardinals, the bishop of Liegers,* the bishop of Langres, the Great Master's nephew, and the duke of Albany's brother. On Sunday, the 9th, I went with Penyston to the palace, and spoke to the Datary, who said the Consistory would be next day, after which the Pope would give me an answer. I also got Carol de Blanchis, one of the Pope's chamberlains, to make the same inquiry of his Holiness, and received the same answer. Went with Penyston, on Monday, the 10th, to the ordinary Consistory, waited till every one was ordered out but the Cardinals, and was told to come in the afternoon for an answer. Returned in the afternoon. Waited two hours in the chamber next the Pope while he was blessing beads, and giving his foot to be kissed, and was called in when there were none present but Salviati and the Datary. At my coming he said, *Domine Doctor, quid vultis?* I said I looked for the promised answer. He said he had always wished to do you justice, and as to your appeal to the General Council, there was a constitution of Pope Pius against such appeals, and he therefore rejected it as frivolous. The Council itself he would do his best to promote, as he had done in times past, though your Highness had not answered him then, but remitted his Nuncio to the French king. He added that the king of England had no authority to call a General Council, for that belonged to himself. He refused to return the documents, saying he would keep them safely, and that I might have as many copies as I pleased from the bishop of Winchester and those before whom they were made. Going with the Datary to his chamber, I saw that the answer was already written; but it was not so full as the Pope had made by mouth, and not signed by the Datary, as usual. I desired him to make it perfect, and he asked me to come for it next morning. Next morning I followed him to the Pope's chamber, when he delivered to me the same document, with these words added, *Et hæc ad præsens, salvo jure latius et particularius, si videbimus, respondendi*, and signed it, keeping a copy for himself. With this I repaired to the other ambassadors.

Fears the Pope, on his return to Rome, will do much displeasure. Sends the answer delivered by the Datary. Notwithstanding Henry's directions

* The name is mis-read, even in Pocock's Burnet, as Beziers, though the editor correctly states that the person intended was the bishop of Lisieux, John de Veneur.

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in his letter dated Chobham, 10 Aug., that he should always follow the Pope, thinks the King would not wish him to pursue the enterprise further, and, as the Pope left for Rome on the 12th, has taken his journey towards Lyons on the 13th, *en route* for England. Cannot express the anxiety he had till this intimation was made. Refers to Mr. Brian, the bearer. Marseilles, 13 Nov. 1533.

Hol.; now badly mutilated, but printed by Burnet before the mutilation.

Add. 29,547. f. 3 b. B. M.

2. Modern copy, made before the Fire.

1426. Francis I. and Clement VII.

Fonds Français, M. 23,515. Le Grand, III. 571.

Memoire des points que M. du Bellay, evesque de Paris, aura a toucher au Roy d'Angleterre, pour imputer aux Ministres d'Angleterre la rupture de la Negociation poursuivie par François I. vers le Pape, pour le Roy d'Angleterre.

He shall tell [the king of England] the King's determination about starting from Marseilles, and about sending the bishop of Paris to him to tell him all that he had concluded with the Pope, not only in what concerns the king of England, but all that they had treated of at their meetings. He expected the king of England to be well contented with him for passing over his own affairs for his: but when on the point of despatching the bishop of Paris, he heard from his ambassadors in England that, so far from his good brother seeing the obligation under which he thought he had placed him, he openly complained, as if Francis had done less than their friendship required in his affair with the Pope. This is so different from the gratitude he expected that Francis almost forgot to send the bishop of Paris with the charge already given him, not being able to endure that one whom he considered as himself, and with whom he thought he had settled the perpetual foundation of an indissoluble friendship, should fall into ever so little suspicion. Has, however, determined to send him that he may inform the King at length of some points which perhaps have not been particularly declared to him, and ignorance of which may have caused him to fall into this error, and because he told Brian when he took his leave that he should despatch the Bishop.

The Bishop must remind him that he was in the beginning one of the principal movers in the affair of the duke of Orleans when there was a question of the Scotch king marrying the Pope's niece. Though, perhaps, it was not the fixed intention at first of either to carry the thing through, they agreed at Calais that it should be proceeded with without dissimulation, especially if the Pope would come to France (*mesmement la ou S. S. voudroit venir de par deça*). Thus the matter was so far concluded, that the French king could do nothing but finish it, unless he wished to be esteemed faithless. Any one who wished to make him withdraw now would hold his faith and honor very cheap. Would be always ready to expose anything that only concerns life, for his friends, and especially for those who are imprinted in his heart by friendship, like the King. He must also be reminded how much the French king hoped to do for him by causing the Pope to come hither, and how important Henry thought it; the trouble and expence he has incurred in carrying out the resolution taken at Calais, on which was founded the despatch of the French cardinals, of which Henry was the principal author.

It must not be forgotten that since the arrival of the Cardinals matters improved so much that the king of England showed himself grateful, while waiting that something better might be done. The Pope promised to take no new steps in his case, if Henry would act similarly. His Holiness has kept this promise, but Henry has made such important innovations that no

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1426. Francis I. and Clement VII.—*cont.*

one could expect Francis to be able to prevent the Pope retaliating as he has done. And it will be well here to refer to the wrong which Henry has done to Francis. The Bishop may also tell the King that no one could understand his affairs worse than he and his servants do. If they had been managed as seemed good to the two Kings at Calais, or if the King had allowed that to be redressed which was afterwards spoiled, the Pope would have lost the means he still has of gratifying the Emperor in the King's affair, and would have been obliged to gratify the King, and consequently put himself in direct opposition to the Emperor. Now, however little desire he has of remaining bound to the Emperor, the king of England has given him the means, so that now the Pope will have good occasion to vindicate himself to the Emperor as having done nothing to gratify the King, and it may be said has himself given his Holiness an excuse, of which he would have been slow to avail himself otherwise.

The Bishop must also remind the king of England that he was at first minded to be present at the interview, but, not finding it convenient, said he would send some one to take his place, and to be as a second self; that is, the duke of Norfolk, the reason for whose return should be got at. Also it must not be omitted that when Norfolk and the King's other servants thought it impossible to remedy the sentence given at Rome, it was shown them that it could still be done, if some one with sufficient power was at the interview. Norfolk was so pressed to advise the king of England of this, that neither the King nor his Council doubted that it would be done. The manner in which Francis took the matter up deserved some cooperation on the part of those whom it touched so near. The bishop of Winchester, who was sent on Norfolk's arrival in England, said he had come to do all that Francis ordered him, but he brought with him nothing that was necessary for doing anything. Nevertheless, Francis, thinking more of his friendship for Henry than of the evident errors committed, practised so far with the Pope as to cause him to consent to do everything that could be devised for the satisfaction of Henry. In this matter he used so much sincerity and patience that he would not enter into any negotiation with the Pope about their common affairs until this was settled. There was so much delay that a new power could easily have been sent from England; and the bishop of Winchester said that he had asked for one, but after long waiting there was neither power nor will, nor anything to help Francis in executing his good wishes. Few princes or persons of lower estate would not be at last tired of seeing so little value put on their labour, but Francis could not on this account allow Henry's affair to be broken off for the want of good servants. He continued his practices more actively than ever, and had got to a point which the Bishop can explain. When going to the Pope one evening he found that the English agents had signified to him their appeal, and intimated the Council, which, not without cause, put him in the greatest despair and anger. The King also is annoyed to find a week's work undone by Henry's agents in an hour. It is not only strange conduct, but insulting, that they should defy a guest of his, which they confess they would not have dared to do if his Holiness were elsewhere. If it had not been for this defiance, and the anger they put the Pope in, it was settled that he would come to some determination which would in great part have contented the king of England. As to this point, the Spanish doctor must not be forgotten.

The Bishop may declare how sorry the King is to see his friend's affairs so managed, and the loss it has been to himself; for since the rupture he has not liked to press for the delivery of Leghorn, Parma, and Placentia, which were offered to him, so that, from respect to his friend and to his word, he has, as it were, taken a girl with no portion for his second son,

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which he has willingly borne, and thinks it strange that he receives only discontent and complaint. The Bishop must not forget to speak of the danger that the Pope should think the conduct of the English agents was by Francis's consent, for they were not there to treat with the Pope, but to do what Francis commanded them. He must say also to the King that he must not suppose that Francis has so little judgment as not to see, from the talk he had with the ambassadors at Marseilles, that Henry did not wish anything to be done about his affair with the Pope. When he charged them with it, they assented and smiled; but, for all this, he did not cool in his good will, as some friends might have done; for it is very hard to bear, to do all one can for a friend, and get neither liking nor thanks, but, on the contrary, disgust and suspicion. The Bishop may here say to Henry, as if of himself, that if he wishes to keep the friendship of the most powerful King and best friend in Christendom, he must not behave in this strange and suspicious way. Similarly, he has never ceased to complain of the negotiations between Francis and the king of Scots, though Francis's sole object has been to divert him from alliance with the Emperor, and prevent him from doing anything disadvantageous to the King.

The Bishop must not omit to mention the offer which the Pope made, to cause the duchy of Milan to be put into his hands, if he would leave the Emperor and his Holiness to deal with the king of England; to which he replied, that he would never abandon him, whoever attacked him, and tried to induce the Pope to forget what had passed, and arrange the affair so as to content both.

After all this, and hearing what the king of England has to say, he must try to reconcile the King with the Pope and the Apostolic See, offering to make a defensive league between the three. If he will do nothing of this kind, the Bishop may intimate to him that Francis will be ready to aid him, if war is declared against him, in consequence of the marriage and the censures, if he will do the like according to the treaties. According to what Beauvais told Henry, Francis intends to proceed with the marriage of the king of Scotland, so as to gain an enemy who might give him trouble, and proposes an interview with the king of England for next spring, at which James would be present, and a defensive league might be concluded between the three Sovereigns. He requests Henry to send some other than the bishop of Winchester, whom he has found not possessed of good will, and he does not think he intends the good of either.

Fr.

1427. GARDINER [and others] to [HENRY VIII.]

Ar. MS. 151, f. 192. B. M.

"—— then needeth, but if my brother thinketh it expedient for him to have the Pope for him, as he told me himself he did, he may not think that the Pope, holding his peace at a sentence given by the archbishop of Canterbury, will confess himself therein no Pope, and be made such a fool as he will apply to lose his preeminence and authority by entreaty." As to the marriage [Francis continued], I had found means to stop that; but as to the Archbishop's sentence, I was never made privy thereunto, and I was sorry when I heard of it. Assure my brother that till that sentence is annulled he will never obtain the Pope; but for defence of his jurisdiction, the Pope will call the help of the Emperor and all Christendom. "And yet," said he, "if you had brought a proxy as was devised, to acknowledge the Pope's jurisdiction, it would have been well." "That proxy," quoth I, the bishop of Winchester, "is not so necessary." "No!" quoth he, "ye will have me do for you, and when I and my Council devise after what way we may do, ye regard us not therein, but of yourself do think (*i.e.* thing) clearly contrary; and as fast as I study to win the Pope, ye study to lose him, and of such effect as in your intimation now

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1427. GARDNER [and others] to [HENRY VIII.]—*cont.*

made, yet to the worst purpose that could be devised, which, if I had known before, ye should never have done it." "I went," quoth he, "to the Pope to take a conclusion in your matters, and when I came there I found one making the intimation; which, when the Pope had told me of what sort it was, I was greatly ashamed," quoth he, "that I knew so little in it. And the Pope whom I had handled before, and brought to so good point that I could not, for shame, desire any more." "Ye see," quoth he, "the effect of all your desires. They refuse that should receive. The king of England will not that I shall meddle in it." I, the bishop of Winton, desired the French king first to remember that, whatsoever it be that is done, we told him of it before, and with his consent have done it. "Ye told me of it," quoth he, "but I understood not so far as I do now." "Ye require," quod he, "a General Council, and that the Emperor desireth, and I go about to bring the Pope from the Emperor, and you to drive him to him. And can my brother call a Council alone?" quoth he. "Ye have clearly marred all." And, wringing his hands, wished that, rather than a great deal of money, he had never meddled in that matter. "I desired," quoth he, "to have a proxy sent, and that was not only left behind, but also, in lieu of that, an intimation sent." "Sir," quoth I, the Bishop, "there is more foundation made upon this proxy than needeth." "Why so?" quoth the French king; "was it not ever meant so first," quoth he, "my brother should save ——"

Copy, pp. 2, *imperfect. Endd.:* Winton l'res.

13 Nov. **1428.** LAWSON to CROMWELL.

R. O. Master Wyntar has written to Thos. Barton for the payment of his money due at this audit, as appears by his accounts with Mr. Fuller, the auditor. Requests him to make the exchange for Mr. Wyntar, and Lawson will bring him the money shortly after Christmas. The sum is less than 100*l.* York, 13 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

1429. RICHARD CONQUEST to CROMWELL.

R. O. His living has been taken from him by the King, and he is like to be famished, as he has been put in ward these 12 days, having no money to buy meat. Mrs. Warden* has trusted me for 45 weeks' commons, but will trust no longer. Would be glad to be at the yeoman's commons. Is there by Cromwell's commandment. "If the King have great pleasure to my lands, I will show you my mind, if it please you to send one of your servants to Mrs. Warden."

P.S.—Take a short redress for me, or else I am like to be destroyed. "If I so be, I will put it betwixt God and you at the Day of Judgment, and a many as consent to it."

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

15 Nov. **1430.** WILLIAM PEPWELL to CROMWELL.

Vesp. C. XIII. 257. B. M. Sends a small barrel of sodden wine by Wm. Caplen, master of the *Voluntyn Spert.* When last in England told the King and Cromwell of the imprisonment of Matthew Lambart and Robt. Dothyerne. They are now at liberty upon sureties. A judge has been sent from the Emperor's court at the cost of those who may be found guilty, and a sentence is passed that Richard Cowper was more guilty than any other. Supposes that the sentence,

* The warden of the Fleet's wife. Conquest was imprisoned about All Saints, as appears by his letter a year later.

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drawn up in English and Spanish by a "scryvan publyco," will be presented to Cromwell. There is news here that the Pope is in Marseilles, and the French king with him. Some say the second son of France will marry a near kinsman of the Pope's. The Emperor is at Saragossa, and will wait till he knows what passes between the Pope and the French king. Some say he will go and see his mother in High Castile. Will send news as he has opportunity. Englishmen have been well treated, and their ships quietly laden. Sends a copy of a sentence which is said to have been given by the Pope. Copied it himself from a copy sent from the Emperor's court. Sends a hogshead of "soden" for the King, according to his Highness's command, and certain "anymes blanco." Has written to his brother to see that it be delivered. St. Lucar de Barameda, 15 Nov.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* To, &c. Master Cromel, of the King's Privy Council.

15 Nov. **1431.** ANTHOINE DU VAL to [LORD LISLE?].

R. O. I understand some report has been made to you of Mrs. Peronnelle, who was to have brought you some young boars (*marquasin*), that she had found them dead. I assure you it is not the case, but that they were strangled by the dogs, and I have eaten of their liver. Tournehen, 15 Nov. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.:* A Monseigneur.

15 Nov. **1432.** JENNE DE SAVEUZES (MADAME DE RIOU) to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Your daughter,* whom you were pleased to send me, arrived on Thursday night. I cannot express my thanks for the confidence you show in me. I will treat her like my own daughter. As to the remuneration of which you wrote, Mons. de Ryou and I desire no other remuneration than your friendship. The young lady is one who can be easily taught. The young lady who brought her can report what apparel she requires, and so will John Semet (Smith?); but let him return (*mais quy s'en retourne*). I send no commendations from Mons. de Ryou, because he is not here, but thank you in his behalf for the dogs you have sent. Pont de Remy, 15 Nov. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

16 Nov. **1433.** JOHN ABBOT OF HYDE, Elect of Bangor, to LADY LISLE.

R. O. I have received several letters, but not answered them, as the messengers have not returned. There is no news worth writing. I am elect bp. of Bangor, with the abbey of Hyde *in commendam*. Mr. Dr. Lye is elect bp. of Chester. The Pope and French king are met at Marseilles. Our holy Nun of Kent has confessed her treason against God and the King, —that is, not only a traitress, but a heretic. She and her accomplices are like to suffer death. I will send for Mr. George at my return to Winchester. Commendations to lord Lisle. Southwark, St. Edmund's Day, the Bishop. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

16 Nov. **1434.** SUFFOLK to MONTMORENCY.

Béthune MS. 8,527, f. 52. Credence for the bearer, a confidential servant sent on private affairs of importance, in which Montmorency's assistance is confidently relied on. Southwark, near London, 16 Nov. 1533. *Countersigned:* Saint Martin.

* Anne Basset.

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17 Nov. **1435.** Castillon to the Bishop of Paris.

MS. Dupuy, V. 33, f. 19.

The bailly of Troyes leaves tomorrow to return to France, by whom I will write more at length. I only mention here that the king of England begins to cool much in his friendship towards Francis, seeing he has proceeded so coldly with the Pope, considering the alliance that has so long subsisted between them. Moreover, he is determined to withdraw both himself and his country from the obedience of the Pope, and cause the Word of God to be preached everywhere, fully believing that Our Lord will aid his right. This is a bad example for other princes, but most of the lords are already much inclined to it. London, 17 Nov.

Hol. From a copy lent by Mr. Friedmann.

17 Nov. **1436.** [Lord Lisle] to [Sir] Anthony Windsor.

R. O.

I have received your letters with the foot of my account signed by my auditor. As to the difference between Sir Edw. Seymour and me, I gave my instructions to my servant, Leonard Smythe, at his departing, and I enclose the last letter received from him. My whole trust is in Mr. Marvin and Mr. Densill, and in your good information, in following my said causes. I mean to keep possession of the 56*l.* a year as long as the law will bear it, and as much more as my friends and I can make. Let me know, after consulting with my counsel, what the law will bear, and keep this letter close, for I rather suspect Smythe, whose brother married Sir Edw. Seymour's sister. I wonder Sir Edw. now claims the 56*l.* more than the 80*l.* remaining of the 140*l.* he demanded, for I have as much right to the one as the other. As to his offer of 500*l.* to release the whole 140*l.*, I have lived too long to make so simple a merchandise. Enquire of my auditor the bills and particulars of the 139*l.* 13*s.* 7½*d.* he puts as paid before my coming over, for I cannot remember a great part of it; and deliver to Rob. Fouler the 44*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* remaining of my audit, with the odd money, desiring him to write hither to his brother, Thomas Fouler, to pay it to me. I have written to Mr. Mervyn and Mr. Dinsell. Calais, 17 Nov. 1533.

Keep my patent of Claringdon, delivered to you by my Lord Chief Baron, till I send you more of my mind. You may also retain Mr. Chomley if Mr. Semer has not got him.

Draft, pp. 2. *Begins:* Master Windsor.

17 Nov. **1437.** John [Capon], Elect of Bangor, to Lord Lisle.

R. O.

Had written in favor of his kinsman Richard Capon, stockfishmonger of London, to whom Rob. Candler, a gunner of Calais, is indebted. At my house in Southwark, 17 Nov.

Has written to lady Lisle. *Signed:* John abbot of Hyde, elect of Bangor.

P. 1. *Add.*

17 Nov. **1438.** Eleanor Lady Rutland to Sir Wm. Paston.

Add. MS. 27,447, f. 75. B. M.

Has heard that the Holy Woman of Kent has been examined by the Council, "whiche is on of the most abhomynableste matiers that ever I herde of in my lif; as shalbe publisshed openly to all people within thies thre of (or) foure dayes at the furthest."

Has not yet heard of the coming home of my lord of Winchester. Tomorrow my lord William goes beyond sea. Hallywell, 17 Nov. Asks for his and her mother's daily blessing. *Signed.*

P.S. by the carl of Rutland.—Recommends himself, and will shortly send more news.

P. 1. *Add.:* To my very good father, Sir Wm. Paston. *Endd.*

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17 Nov. R. O. **1439.** THOMAS PRIOR OF CHRISTCHURCH, CANTERBURY, to CROMWELL.

Has received his letter, dated London, 12 Nov., by Brian Talbot, and, according to his request and the writer's former letters, has promised to continue him as keeper of the park. For his goods that were seized he shall have as much favor as he himself desires. Canterbury, 17 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Councillor.

1440. W. KNYGHTE to CROMWELL.

R. O. At my late being at Court I was desirous to have opened my mind to you, and you would have come to my house if the time had served. Not knowing when you will be at leisure I thought it expedient to write, and the more so because at my late being at Court the lords of Norfolk and Suffolk promised to stick by me, and said it was well for me to open the matter to you, as they knew that you favored me. As archdeacon of Richmond, I have had, like all my predecessors, episcopal jurisdiction; but my Lord (the Archbishop) that now is, deals very uncharitably with me. Immediately after he entered my diocese, he called my official before me, and handled him unjustly. Because he refused to obey him, he cursed my official, who is now absolved in the Court of Arches. I have to prosecute my appeal, and, what with sending to Rome for a rescript, it will be a great charge. The Archbishop seeks to annul my jurisdiction. If you would get me a letter signed, of which I send you the minute by my servant Cuthbert, I should be your perpetual bedesman. Westm., Friday morning.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Of the Council.

18? Nov. R. O. **1441.** EDW. LEE, Archbishop of York, to CROMWELL.

I thank you for your mediation for me to the King, of which my cousin Baynton has written. I desire your help again. I have received an injunction from the Lord Chancellor, forbidding me to interrupt the archdeacon of Richmond in his jurisdiction on pain of 1,000*l.* The matter between me and the Archdeacon is no part of jurisdiction, and, if it were, neither custom nor composition can discharge me from examining those for whose ability I must answer, and for whom the canons punish me if I order (ordain) any unable. I pray you, put to your hand again and help, for the advancement of good order, which only I intend. The Archdeacon is not content to send for a delegate to Rome, but would set my lord of Canterbury and me together, and now brings me into the Chancery. It is likely he has little trust in his cause, who seeks so many ways to promote it. I am only defendant, and whenever he shall have his matter before a judge who can skill of it, and is indifferent, I trust he will win nothing at length. I pray that the injunction may be discharged. I doubt not the Chancellor will soon do it at your request. Cawod, "xvviijth of November 1533."

If the Archdeacon will put his matters to arbiters, I will be content to do the same.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Endd.*

19 Nov. Add. MS. 28,586, f. 65. B. M. **1442.** The CAPTAIN OF MARRANO to LOPEZ DE SORIA.

The captain-general in Croatia, named Kechovitz, has taken two of Gritti's traitors (*duos ex proditoribus Gritti*), who said that Gritti had entered into a new treaty with the kings of England and France in the name of the Turk, to the detriment of the Emperor, the king [of the Romans], and all Christendom, and that he intended to invade Croatia, Sclavonia, and

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1442. The Captain of Marrano to Lopez de Soria—*cont.*

Hungary with Turkish troops paid by the French king. He is also endeavouring to raise sedition in Germany, by means of the dukes of Bavaria and Wirtemberg and the count of Hesse.

Lat., pp. 2, *modern copy. Headed:* Ex literis capitanei Marrani, datis 19 Nov. 1533.

19 Nov. **1443.** Anthoine Brusset to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I beg you will arrest a Spaniard who calls himself Ylayre, or St. Ylayre, who has a red nose covered with pimples, like a leper, the accomplice of another Spaniard in slaying my lieutenant on the march of this town. Gravelines, 19 Nov. 1533.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

20 Nov. **1444.** Athelney Abbey.

See Grants in November, No. 20.

20 Nov. **1445.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Vienna Archives. States briefly the substance of his letters to the Emperor up to this date.

Cromwell has shown himself well disposed to your subjects, which is very important, as he rules everything. This morning I sent to the Queen to advertise her of what you had written to me touching the proceedings of the Pope in your affair, begging she would agree to them; for she would not be prejudiced by them, and would the better convince the King. In the event of his not accepting it, there could be no greater good for her and the Princess.

After my message to the Queen, it seemed to me wise, to avoid losing time, to let the English know with what good affection you have proceeded in this matter, and the desire I have to please them. I have sent to Cromwell to advertise him of the charge I have received from you, and that I supposed that the Pope had promoted this arrangement at the request of the King, and that you had commanded me to learn the wishes of the Queen, as she is specially touched by it. And, if the King and Council would frankly accept this arrangement, I would use my endeavours to persuade the Queen to accept it. Before he would allow my man to speak to him, thinking he had come for an answer touching the affairs of the Princess, Cromwell told him he had spoken with the King, who would be glad to speak to me on Sunday next. After he had heard my man, he praised marvellously the goodwill of your Majesty, and the good offices I had continually done; and he excused himself from giving me advice touching my charge, as no one could manage it better than myself. And though he had informed the King of it, it would be better debated between the King and myself, and the King would take it in better part; meanwhile he would prepare the matter. My man could not perceive by these words whether he had any hope that the King would acquiesce in the said arrangement, and he made no reply to the remark that the King ought to be well informed how that the Pope had solicited your Majesty upon this.

The King has assembled the principal judges, and many prelates and nobles, who have been employed three days, from morning to night, to consult on the crimes and superstitions of the Nun and her adherents; and at the end of this long consultation, which the world imagines is for a more important matter, the Chancellor, at a public audience, where were people from almost all the counties of this kingdom, made an oration how that all the people of this kingdom were greatly obliged to God, who by His divine

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goodness had brought to light the damnable abuses and great wickedness of the said Nun and of her accomplices, whom for the most part he would not name, who had wickedly conspired against God and religion, and indirectly against the King, whom he lauded to the skies as a prince without a peer. He praised also the general devotion to the King of the whole realm, who knew him to be rightly divorced from the Queen, whom he called Princess Dowager, and that the most lawful marriage he had made with this lady was not for his own gratification, but to procure a lawful successor in the kingdom; and that they must not treat as of any account whatever a certain invalid sentence said to have been given by the Pope against the King; because his Holiness had been induced to pass it by improper means, and especially by the diabolic plot of the said Nun, who had written to him a thousand false persuasions . . . . . which she authorised in a spirit of prophecy and divine revelation in case he did not give sentence.

Up to this point no one dared to say a word, or make the smallest sign of pleasure or displeasure. But on the Chancellor proceeding to say that the Nun and her accomplices in her detestable malice, desiring to incite the people to rebellion, had spread abroad and written that she had a divine revelation that the King would soon be shamefully driven from his kingdom by his own subjects, some of them began to murmur, and cry that she merited the fire. The said Nun, who was present, had so much resolution that she showed not the least fear or astonishment, clearly and openly alleging that what the Chancellor said was true. At the end he declared that the late archbishop of Canterbury and many other great personages were mixed up in these affairs, and many were still alive, who were infected, whom the world would know hereafter. Many believe that those who have the said Nun in hand will make her accuse many unjustly in order to take vengeance on the Queen's party, and get money from them, which is the thing he thinks most of in the world. The said Nun has been almost entirely under the keepership of Cromwell or his people, and is continually treated as a stupid (?) lady (*grosse dame*), which strongly confirms the above-named suspicion. The chief business still remains; for the King insists "a plus non pouvoir," that the said accomplices of the Nun be declared heretics for having given faith to her, and also be guilty of high treason for not having revealed what concerned the King; consequently their goods should be confiscated. To which the judges during the last three days will not agree, as being without any appearance of reason, even as to the last, since the Nun a year ago had told the King of it in person. It is to be feared, however, that they will do that which the King desires, as they did when they condemned the Cardinal for having received his legateship.

Five days ago the King's Council by letters patent commanded the clerks of the Queen's chamber to give up the keys of it, wherein are many title deeds and documents respecting her demesnes and dowry. It is in the great house of Westminster, near the others, where the King has similar documents. To obtain these keys Cromwell two days ago summoned the Queen's chancellor and her receiver, swearing to them by his loyalty that although it was so stated in the patents he did not know why the King demanded the keys, and he would learn the reason; and so he would see that no harm was done to the Queen. And he said he had used all the devices possible to draw from the Nun whether the Queen had had any intelligence with her, but he could find none, and he praised her greatly for not allowing the Nun to speak with her. He said further that God must have given her her sense and wit.

A despatch has arrived from Marseilles from the King's ambassador, which does not appear to have brought pleasant news, to judge by faces. The brother of the duke of Norfolk was despatched, as some think, to France; but, as far as I learn, only to represent the King as godfather to

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1445. Chapuys to Charles V.—*cont.*

Madame d'Alençon. The ambassador of France takes his leave, whether satisfied or not I cannot tell. London, 20 Nov. 1533.

Hol., Fr., pp. 6. *From a modern copy.*

21 Nov. **1446.** Katharine of Arragon to Charles V.

Simancas MS. Your Majesty's ambassador has sent me the articles shown to you by the Pope's nuncio, concerning the King's affair and mine, and also his own letter on the same subject.

I do not wish the cause to be heard except before the Pope, and in no place except Rome. Nothing is intended but delay, from which I have already suffered. If this woman whom the King keeps with him is pregnant of a son, they will be encouraged in their obstinacy, being now as good as married.

If you knew as well as I the evil done by the talk at Bologna about the place where the cause should be determined and the Legates, you would have answered without waiting for my reply, unless you acted thus to please the Pope. The carelessness shown at Bologna has brought the matter to this pass. Your Majesty must not think I do not feel what you write, and the good which would happen if the King would resume his obedience to the Pope, but these practices will encourage him not to do so. The only remedy is to finish the case, and I beg you to urge the Pope to give a definitive sentence, which I hope will enlighten the King, and stop the tongues which have brought him to this state, when they see themselves without any hope. They say they think little of what the Pope has done and can do.

Begs again for the Emperor's help, instancing the evils to Christendom and the growth of Lutheranism, which result from delay.

Would neither ask him for help, nor the Pope for justice, if it were not for the offence to God, the discharge of her conscience, and the danger of the souls of her household. 21 Nov.

Endd.: "De la reyna de Ynglaterra, 21 de Noviembre 1533, 8 de Hebrero de 34. Respondidas de Toledo a —— de Abril."

Sp., modern copy, pp. 4.

21 Nov. **1447.** The Papal Sentence.

"Exemplar sive transscriptum aut copia literarum apostolicarum S.D.N. Clementis Papæ VII. sub plumbo expeditarum, executoralium sententiæ per Sanctitatem suam nuper in favorem serenissimæ Dominæ Catherinæ Angliæ Reginæ, contra illustrissimum principem dominum Henricum VIII. Angliæ Regem, ac quandam Annam dictam de Boland, nominatim et in specie latæ, cum insinuatione seu notificatione illarum, et in eis contentorum, eisdem Regi, Annæ, et certis aliis in illis contentis et comprehensis, per ædictum facta."*

The bull is dated Rome 1533, 6 id. Aug., 10 pont. The notification was by John Maquet de Binchio, notary, of the Emperor's Council of Brabant, on Wednesday, 19 Nov. 1533, at the church of St. Eligius, Dunkirk, on the doors of which an abstract of the sentence was nailed. On Friday, Nov. 21, at St. Mary's church, Bruges.

Lat. No date of printing.

Le Glay, Analectes Hist., p. 198. 2. "Procès-verbaux de deux publications faites à Dunkerque, de la bulle du Pape Clément VII., contenant la sentence rendue contre le roi d'Angleterre Henri VIII., au sujet de son divorce avec Catherine d'Aragon et son mariage avec Anne de Boleyn.

"La bulle à Rome, le 13 Aout 1533. Sa publication à Dunkerque, le 19 Novembre 1533."

* In the British Museum, press mark C. 25, c. 13.

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21 Nov. **1448.** S. Vaughan to Cromwell.

R. O. Two days past I received a letter from you containing a licence from the King for me to come home. I shall leave here in eight days. Sir Marshal wrote me a letter that I should buy for you half a dozen chronicles lately translated out of Almain into Latin. I can find none such. I know the books you would have. Christopher (Mont) began in your house to translate them. Four days past I sent, in company of Martin Caley, Henry Ellington, some time servant to Abraam. He came here out of Scotland with letters from Jas. Griffith Appowell to the queen of Hungary. These letters, with other of his writings, I sent in my letters enclosed to you. Antwerp, 21 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

21 Nov. **1449.** Ric. Kyrton to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Thanks her for the kindness shown him by her and lord Lisle. Mr. Marvyn gives him words of comfort touching lord Lisle's causes of Chedder, saying that lord Lisle will make a feoffment and letter of attorney to take possession. If "he" trouble any of the tenants, he shall have an injunction to bring it before my Lord Chancellor. Is in doubt about her letters to Mr. Hollte, who says he has no store of cloth. The "plattes" for the town are sent home by the carrier, "and for the gilting, they must dyscrye all the arms by the reason of colours." They ask 5*l.* for the doing of it, and George Rollys has laid out 33*s.* 4*d.* till Candlemas, which Burye then must pay him. Wm. Leke sends three yards, costing 2*s.* 6*d.*, for the hosen for which she wrote. Not knowing the size, has sent the cloth. London, 21 Nov.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

21 Nov. **1450.** Anthony Cotton to Cromwell.

R. O. I have been to you, but could not find you at leisure, for money due to me for six acres of my land held by John Laurens, taken by the King. There is another acre of land in the said park belonging to me, as appears by a deed dated 4 Edw. III. Harfford Castle, 21 Nov. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

21 Nov. **1451.** Edw. Lee, Archbishop of York, to Cromwell.

R. O. I have today received your kind letter dated 8 Nov. I shall be glad to come to a reasonable and charitable communication in the controversy between the Archdeacon and me, as the King wishes. Wrote yesterday to the King, to you, and others, insinuating the same desire, and to my cousin Baynton to move the King that the matter may be indifferently heard. Wrote also to the archbp. of Canterbury, who has moved the Archdeacon, and now writes that he partly inclines to my purpose. I have accordingly written to him to perform the rest. No man will be gladder than I, for I seek nothing but discharge of my conscience and the reformation of the clergy of my province. How much it stands to my charge to do so, you will perceive by the enclosed notes drawn out of old writers upon the law.

If the archbp. of Canterbury cannot perform what he has begun, I shall ask you and the Chancellor to make an end thereof, calling in our counsels learned in the spiritual law. If it come thereto I trust you will perceive that neither custom nor composition can exclude me from examining all clerks by me "ordered," notwithstanding the Archdeacon's examination. Yesterday I prayed you, and now I pray you again, that the injunction may be discharged.

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1451. Edw. Lee, Archbishop of York, to Cromwell—*cont.*

I do not yet know the King's pleasure for the prebend of Northmuschame, which I reserve for his clerk. I pray you that now I may have respite to look after my poor chaplains. The King will be from time to time called on, but your goodness may stop all. Cawod, 21 Nov. 1533.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

R. O. 2. Extracts from the canonists, touching the respective rights of the bishop and archdeacon in matters of ordination.

Inc.: "Ad hanc questionem, *In quibus sollicitudo episcopalis debet relevari per Archidiaconum*, respondet Papa, Ad Archidiaconum etiam pertinet examinatio clericorum si fuerint ad ordines promovendi, &c."

This passage is specially noted in the margin: "Est generaliter observatum ut ad eum examinatio personæ pertineat ad quem impositio manus spectat."

Lat., pp. 5. *Add. in the hand of Lee's clerk:* "To the Rt. Honorable my special good friend Mr. Cromwell, one of the King's most honble. Council."

1452. W. K[nighte] to Cromwell.

R. O. Great suit is made to my Lord Chancellor for dissolving the injunction sent to my lord of York. Yesternight he said that he granted it at your desire, and would this day show you a reason why it should be dissolved. It was devised for the quietness of the King's subjects. Lord Conyers and other gentlemen would have put up a supplication to the King, which I send you. The injunction required him to use himself quietly towards my jurisdiction, as his predecessors had done; but he is now seeking for a dissolution in order to continue his tyranny, and writes many letters to honorable men. I should be glad to have some recompense for my archdeaconry, though it were to my loss.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

22 Nov. **1453.** Katharine of Arragon to Chapuys.

Vienna Archives. Has received his letter by the lawyer, and the others which accompanied it. They have caused her great pain by renewing what she had passed through, seeing that she and her daughter are so miserable that they cannot have the justice which is denied to no one. Does not ask his Holiness (*qu.* Majesty?)* for war, and would rather die than be the cause of it. Asks only for true justice, having appealed to the Vicar of Christ for six years. The long delay has caused her the great evils which are manifest towards all the world. Now that she is almost at the end, if the definitive sentence is given, she is to begin (*tengo de empeçar*) with an agreement (*partido*) proposed to her two years ago by the King and his Council. Being moved by her conscience, refused it, feeling sure that it was a trick to prolong the negotiation, and to overcome her by power which she could not resist. Since then great troubles have followed. Cannot keep back her tears when writing, to think of her innocence and her separation from the King, who left her at Windsor (*Unisor*) without her knowing the reason, and has since married, without any divorce except what he has arranged and ordered (*sino el que apunto y como el lo mando*) while her case is before the Pope. Desires him to write to the Emperor to order his ambassadors to solicit a definitive sentence to be pronounced as soon as possible. There is no other remedy, and this will save many souls which are now in danger. The practice at Bologna was of no use, as it clearly encouraged them here to proceed with this marriage (*deste bueno de casamiento*). Expects that she and her

* "a su St." MS.

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daughter will be martyred at the next Parliament. Thanks for his trouble. Hugdon (Bugden), 22 Nov.

Asks him to send on the letters as soon as possible, that so great an offence to God may be averted, and because she has more fear of His chastisement than of any troubles in this world, and to tell the Imperial agents at Rome to press the case without waiting for the Emperor's answer (*de su señor*), as it is her determined will, and the Emperor orders it. Desires him to write to the Comendador Mayor of Leon, and to Granvela, to thank them for their trouble, to ask for further aid, and excuse her for not writing.

Sp. From a modern copy, headed inaccurately 1532.

22 Nov. **1454.** CRANMER to [BONNER].

Cleopatra, E. vi. 234. B. M. C.'s Letters, 268. Strype's Cranmer, 31. Burnet, vi. 68.

You know I stand in dread lest the Pope make some process against me and my church. I have, therefore, by advice of the King and his Council, appealed to the General Council, and send herewith my appeal and procuracy under my seal. You will take advice with my lord of Winchester how to intimate the said provocation. Lambeth, 27 Nov. *Signed.*

22 Nov. **1455.** JAMES V. to HENRY VIII.

R. O. St. P. iv. 664.

Desires credence for Mr. Adam Otti[rburn, of Auld]hame, whom he sends as one who has always been a promoter of peace between the two realms. Couper, 22 Nov. 21 Jas. V. *Signed.*

Add.

22 Nov. **1456.** SIR WILL. PARRE to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I am credibly informed that I am appointed this year to be sheriff of Northamptonshire. You know the great debt I am in to my lord of Richmond, and my great charges, so that the office will be my undoing. As Sir Thos. Griffyn, who can spend yearly 600 marks, is desirous of it, I might be discharged, and he appointed. But if you desire that I should continue still sheriff, I shall follow the King's pleasure. As Sir Francis Brian, when sheriff of Buckinghamshire, held the office also of custos rotulorum, I beg I may also have the same or appoint my deputy for this year, as I should be sorry to lose it.

I perceive that this year the "tayles" shall be clearly struck out, and if I shall continue sheriff I shall thereby lose 100*l.* Please remember the signing of my nephew's bill. I shall be at London shortly after Christmas. Horton, 22 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Sealed.*

22 Nov. **1457.** DARTMOOR FOREST.

R. O.

Lease by Sir John Daunce and John Hales, surveyors of Crown lands, to Thomas Crumwell, chancellor of the Exchequer, John Roo, serjeant-at-law, John Uvedale, secretary to the Queen, Humph. Bonevyle, John Rastall, Martin Pirry, John Braban, John Wheddon, John Bobiche, and Rob. Cowper, of all the lead mines in Dartmore forest, Devonshire, for 21 years, at a rent of a tenth part of the metal found. 22 Nov. 25 Hen. VIII. *Signed* by Daunce and Hales.

On parchment, mutilated.

23 Nov. **1458.** WILLIAM ELYS to CROMWELL.

R. O.

I received your letter on St. Clement's Day by your servant Thos. Borell, desiring me to surrender my patent of office. I sent you a letter by Will. Bygott on that subject before the feast of St. Simon and Jude, and he

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1458. William Elys to Cromwell—*cont.*

has since written to me that he could not find you at leisure. Till I know your pleasure I can make no further answer, begging I may not lose my name for a year or two. I and my wife were coming to London 14 days before All Saints. Attylbrygge, St. Clement's Day. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful. *Endd.:* Baron Ellys.

23 Nov. **1459.** Lord Lisle to [Cromwell].

R. O.

The creditors of the late lord Berners have shown us that he, in his lifetime, made an assignment to them of a portion of his wages in satisfaction of his claims. Such assignments have always been held good to every assignee at the King's payment, but payment has hitherto been deferred, and the creditors desire us to urge you for a commandment to the vice-treasurer, Mr. Hastings. The bearer will give you particulars. It has always been the custom in this town, used by many of the garrison, to make such assignments, which is considered one of the greatest aids and reliefs to the King's servants. Calais, 23 Nov. *Signed.*

Pp. 2. *Endd.:* John Tollemelie, of Sangate, payes lycense for iiij. last.

24 Nov. **1460.** Chapuys to Charles V.

Vienna Archives.

Besides the letter which the Queen wrote to you, she has expressly begged me to supplicate you that, omitting all other devices, you would procure a brief decision of the principal business; and if this be done, the King will listen to reason and return to the right way, notwithstanding the bravado and obstinacy which he has hitherto shown, and that for this no war will be required. As to this last point, however great the credit of the Queen may be in England, I do not think there is any one who would pledge himself for it, considering the great obstinacy and blindness of the King, which increases every day, although every one believes that if you forbade intercourse with Flanders they would be exposed to the worst war they ever had, and the King would be compelled to submit. Their only comfort is that the King persuades the people that it is not in the power of your Majesty to do so.

The personage who was sent was not sent in hope that he could do any good in persuading the King to take back the Queen or obey the sentence; for, as Norfolk had told me, if the Pope and you, and the king of France, and all the princes of Christendom were assembled, they could not convert the King; but it might serve as a justification before God and the world, and this people especially, who are much inclined to you, and the comfort of the Queen and her party, which is nearly the whole kingdom.

Thinking yesterday to go to Court according to orders, the King sent to excuse himself, from the multitude of his affairs, and that he would send for me on the first opportunity. I think this has been occasioned by the late news from Marseilles, and not from the King's affairs, although he and his Council have been very busy, chiefly from their distrust of the king of France. The old French ambassador was requested by the King to travel post.

Yesterday the Nun was placed upon a high scaffold before the cathedral of this city, where she, two good and religious Observants, two ——— *, two secular priests, and a respectable layman,† waited all the time of the sermon; and for their vituperation, the preacher, who was a monk lately made bishop

* Blank in copy. Apparently we should read "monks."

† The two Observants were Hugh Riche and Richard Risby; the two monks Edward Bocking, D.D., and John Dering, both of Canterbury; the two secular priests Richard Master, parson of Aldington, Kent, and Henry Gold, parson of Aldermary, in London. There were also two laymen, Thos. Gold and Edw. Thwaites, who had been arraigned with these before the Star Chamber, and Thos. Laurence, registrar to the archdeacon of Canterbury.

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in order to support the Lady's party,* repeated all that the Chancellor had said against them, further affirming that the Nun, by her feigned superstition, had prevented the cardinal of York from proceeding to give sentence for the divorce, as he had resolved; and this had been one of the great calamities of this kingdom, as much for the present as for the future. To her other accomplices who were there the preacher imputed levity and superstition for sticking to such things, and disloyalty for not revealing them. He attributed to the two Observants especially, that, under the shadow of the said superstition, they had suborned and seduced their companions to maintain the false opinion and wicked quarrel of the Queen against the King. And as the principal matter of his harangue, he confined the rest of his discourse to a justification of the King's quarrel, impugning the first marriage, exhorting the people with great vehemence never to listen to the contrary. It is said, on the two next Sundays the Nun and the above-mentioned persons will play the same part, and that afterwards they will be taken through all the towns in the kingdom to make a similar representation, in order to efface the general impression of the Nun's sanctity, because this people is peculiarly credulous, and is easily moved to insurrection by prophecies, and in its present disposition is glad to hear any to the King's disadvantage. The King has not yet prevailed on the judges to make the oration against those who have practised against [him with] the said Nun in the form that I last wrote. He is going to have the affair discussed with them on Friday; and although some of the principal judges would sooner die than make the said declaration, yet, when the King comes to dispute, there is no one who will dare contradict him unless he wishes to be reputed stupid or disloyal (*sil ne veult avoir de la beste ou du desloyal par la teste*). So that it seems as if he had made a total divorce not only from his wife, but from good conscience, humanity, and gentleness, which he used to have.

The King has lately sent for those who have charge of his ships, and ordered them to get all the vessels ready. This I know from one of those who have received instructions in it, who has also told me that the duke of Norfolk had sent orders into various places to make blockhouses and fortresses in defence against sudden invasions. This shows they are beginning to be afraid.

By your Majesty's command, I wrote last time to the count of Cifuentes, and so I do now in full, of the wish of the Queen. There is no other news except that the duke of Richmond is to be married tomorrow to the duke of Norfolk's daughter. London, 24 Nov. 1533.

Fr., hol., pp. 4. *From a modern copy.*

24 Nov. R. O. **1461.** JAMES HOBSON, Customer, to LORD LISLE.

Has his letter, stating that there is a great lack of wood in Calais, and that ladings of wood had been discharged at Dunkirk. Has strict commands that none shall discharge, except at Calais, without sufficient bonds. Sends a list of those, 25 in all, who have taken cargoes at Winchelsea and Rye from Michaelmas last to the 24th Nov. inst. Many have laden wood for Calais in Lisle's name, which never came there.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais.

25 Nov. R. O. **1462.** HARRY HUTTOFT to LORD LISLE.

Wrote lately to him of his ship. Has no further news of her, except that she has been laden at Candy. Begs him to favor William Knyght, the bearer, who was late married in London, and became surety for one Calverley, and fled to Calais. He is a good craftsman.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. Headed:* London, 25 Nov. 1533.

* John Capon or Salcote, abbot of Hyde, who was nominated bishop of Bangor immediately after the death of bishop Skeffington. See his letter 2 Sept., *supra.*

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25 Nov. **1463.** Sir Will. Parre to Cromwell.

R. O. I perceive by your letter, directed to the bearer, Will. Kente, that he is complained of to the Council, I suppose by the malicious mind of one Thos. Mallorie, lieutenant of the forest of Whittilwood. I beg you will be good master to him for his upright conduct, as I believe he will clear himself of all matters alleged against him, and Mallorie will prove himself to be a person of light and remiss living. Horton, 25 Nov. *Signed.*

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

[25 Nov.] **1464.** [The Marchioness of Exeter (?) to Henry VIII.]

Cleop. E. iv. 82. B. M. Has received his gracious letter, dated Greenwich, 25th November 25 Hen. VIII., concerning her abuse, lightness, and indiscreet offences committed in frequenting the conversation and company of that most unworthy, subtle, and deceivable woman called the Holy Maid of Kent, and in giving too much credence to the malicious and detestable proceedings of her and her adherents, which are now manifest to all the world to have been abominably compassed by sedition and malice against the King; and also containing his gracious remission of her offences. Reminds the King that she is a woman, whose fragility and brittleness is easily seduced and brought to abusion and light belief. Is now the most sorrowful and heavy creature alive, that she has been so unfortunate as to offend the King and his laws, or be in danger of his indignation or displeasure. Cannot excuse her offences in listening to the seditious tales, blasphemies, and execrable and false prophecies set forth by the said most unworthy person and her adherents. Her lightness proceeded rather from not revealing them than from any credence she gave to the false revelations. Thought them so full of folly and untruth as to be unworthy to be revealed or believed. Protests that she never acted from any "male opinion," malice, or grudge against the King, the Queen, or their posterity. Begs the King to require her husband, who is much displeased, to forgive her. Thanks the King for his goodness, and expresses her obligations to him.

Pp. 3. *Draft, with corrections in Cromwell's hand.*

1465. Gertrude Marchioness of Exeter to Cromwell.

R. O. I have this day received by my fellow Avery a letter from the King and a pardon, which is much to my comfort. I received no comfort but this since my sickness, and that was caused by my conceit that the King had been heavy lord to me. I will receive my Maker that I never offended him even in thought; but if I have offended though simplicity and lack of knowledge, I submit myself, accepting his gracious pardon. I write to you as my Lord's very friend, that if the King speak of this matter you will answer for me that he has no more obedient subject; trusting he will remember that it is much less marvel that I, being a woman, shall be thus deluded by such pestilent hypocrites, seeing so many wise persons have been equally abused. Horsley, Wednesday. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* To Mr. Cromwell.

1466. [——— to Cromwell.]

Cleop. E. iv. 75. B. M. Wright's Suppression of the Monasteries, 14. According to your commandment I have put the articles of communication between me and Mr. Ryche* in writing, and, as he says, you have them in writing before. As I heard things worthy to be noted, I wrote them on the margin of my book in Dutch and French that he might not understand my purpose; but I did not believe such tales, which he calls

* Apparently Hugh Riche, the friar hereafter mentioned.

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revelations, for I have learned the gospel, "*Attendite a falsis prophetis.*" If I had remembered as well another commandment, "*Non concupisces rem proximi tui,*" with the saying of Cato, "*Cum bonis ambula,*" I should not have fallen into this misery. I remember 30 or 31 of those tales, which cannot be set forth in writing, so that their intent should be known, and I suppose 20 sheets of paper will not write them at length. I have therefore written the name of the story, so that, if it be as he says, the whole story will be in your remembrance. 1. Of an angel who bade the Nun go to the King, that infidel prince of England, and command him to amend his life, to take none of the Pope's right, to destroy these new folks of opinion and the works of their new learning; and that if he married Anne, the vengeance of God should plague him. She saith she showed this to the King. 2. Two or three months after, the angel bade her go again to the King, and say that, since her last being with him, he had more highly studied to bring his purpose to pass; and that she saw in spirit the King, the Queen, and the earl of Wiltshire in a garden devising how to bring the matter to pass, and by no means it would not be. At last a little devil stood beside the Queen, and put it into her mind to propose sending her father to the Emperor with money to have his good will. The angel told her to show the King this tale and privy token, and bid him take his old wife again, or else, &c. "It is so naughty a matter that my hand shaketh to write it, and something better unwritten than written." 3. That when the King was at Calais, she saw the host taken from the priest with the blessed blood, and angels brought it to her to receive, &c. 4. She was charged to go to the Cardinal when he was in his prosperity, and tell him of three swords that he had in his hand,—one of the spiritualty, one of the temporalty, and the third of the King's marriage,—a long matter. The bishop of Canterbury and Bocking to be remembered. 5. At another time the angel commanded her to go to the Cardinal and show him of his fall, and that he had not done as she commanded him by the will of God. 6. Since he died she saw the disputation of the devils for his soul. She was three times lift up, and could not see him, either in heaven, hell, or purgatory, where she saw him at last, and that he was brought into heaven by her penance, and what souls she saw fly through purgatory. 7. The angel warned her to tell a certain abbot to take three of his brethren by name, for they were purposed to have run away with three men's wives. 8. Of another that had beaten himself so with rods that his stamell was bloody, which he thought to have buried in the garden; and she, by command of the angel, met him, &c.,—a high matter for penance. 9. Of two other monks who had taken shipping to go to Tyndale, but by her prayer the ship had no power to leave the haven. 10. The angel commanded her to tell a monk to burn an English New Testament which he had. 11. The warning that the angel gave her of a woman who came to St. Thomas of Canterbury. 12. The angel told her that the embassy of the Pope was at Canterbury, and how she sent by him the message of God to the Pope, that he should be scourged of God for two causes. 13. That she spoke by the commandment of God at London with another, and bade him write the message of God to the Pope, to which she set her hand. 14. How the old bishop of Canterbury promised to marry the King, and of the warning by the angel of God. 15. That she showed Dr. Bokyng the hour of his death; and since, she heard the disputation of angels and devils for his soul. 16. She saw him when he went unto heaven, with the words that he spoke, and how St. Thomas was there present, and accompanied him. 17. Of the going and return of the earl of Wiltshire to Spain, with the receiving of the King's letters there, and the answer of the Emperor. 18. Her vision that if the King should have married at Calais, the Queen should have had great shame. 19. Of the persons whom the angel has appointed to be at her death, when she shall

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1466. ——— to [Cromwell]—*cont.*

receive the crown of martyrdom, and the time and place. 20. Of the devils appearing to her. 21. Of a vision which Gold's* wife had on St. Catherine's Day. 22. How, at Corteup streyte, when Mr. Gold† went to mass, the other Gold's wife asked her to pray to know the state of the Princess Dowager, of two other women, and of two friars, Riche‡ and Risby.§ As soon as the priest began *Confiteor* she fell in a trance, and of her wonderful answer. 23. Of a gentleman dwelling near Canterbury, who had long been tempted to drown himself by the sprite of a woman whom he had kept in his wife's days, who is damned. 24. Of the visions seen by her sister, and how she took the blood of our Lord's side in a chalice, and how she saw the plague for the city of London. 25. Of the words the Nun spake to Mr. Richards.‖ How the angel asked for his faith, with certain privy tokens that she showed him that he had in his memento, with divers other things in your house, which causeth them all to muse, &c. 26. How the angel commanded her to say that all are but illusions, for the time is not come that God will put forth the work. 27. Of 9. 9. 9. the reign of the King, how long he shall reign, as saith a prophesy, which agrees with her saying. 28. Of three letters, A. F. G. by a prophesy in the hands of Holy Richard. If you send to me John Gooddolphyn, your servant, I can cause him to find him by enquiry at the Temple. 29. Of a golden letter that Mary Magdalen sent, and how the angel commanded her to counterfeit another, because the people should have power upon her body, &c. with money that was hid, &c. 30. Six days before Riche was taken, he went to a man that hath a prophecy, and with him Nesywycke the Observant, who showed them wondrous things, pens and inkhorns, letters of prophesy, and of all their trouble at Powlys crosse. This man dwells two miles from Bugdeane, His name is Handford.

Hol., pp. 7.

Harl. 283, f. 106. B. M. 2. Modern copy.

1467. ——— to [Cromwell].

Cleop. E. vi. 159. B. M. "The phrase of Master More's letter I have utterly, as knoweth God, forgotten, for I read it only superficially." Perceived no hurt therein. Desired Golde and the woman to keep it safe for More's discharge. Conjectured that More, after he left Syon, had heard something concerning her being with the King, and her revelation touching this laudable marriage, which moved him to write that letter. In the said letter he thanked her for her familiar communication, desiring her to be a testimonial that he never moved anything pertaining to the Prince when he was with her. He desired her no otherwise to disdain his counsel than Moses, who had all the revelations, did the counsel of Jethro. His counsel was not to show her revelations to every one, but to the spiritual and godly persons; not to worldly men, "who receive (as the other hony and weeke) poyson of every thynge." He referred to the duke of Buckingham, who had much displeasure by resorting to a monk of Hynton. Does not remember why he mentioned this. At the end of his letter he desired to be numbered as one most desirous of her prayers; and such pleasure as he might do, it should always be ready.

This is all he can remember. Begs [Cromwell] ("your mastership") to use him mercifully in all other things which he has deserved by the folly

* Thomas Gold. † Henry Gold, parson of St. Mary Aldermary, London.
‡ Hugh Riche, late warden of the Observants of Canterbury.
§ Richard Risby, who seems to have succeeded to Riche's office of Warden. See No. 1470. ‖ Corrected to "Riche."

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of foolish and rash youth. Trusts he has not so swerved, but [Cromwell] being favorable, he may make compensation. Without his favor, counts himself utterly cast away. "For Christ's sake pluck me from the rock to the land. Suffer me not with a fresh flood utterly to perish. I cannot but amend when all is done."

Hol., pp. 2.

1468. ELIZABETH BARTON.

R. O. The Nun has confessed that she showed the revelation concerning the King's reign, that he shall not be king a month after he married the Queen's grace, to Dr. Bocking, her ghostly father, the bishop of Rochester, Dr. Adsone, his chaplain, Master Hen. Goolde, Mr. Thwaytes, Ric. Master, parson of Aldington, Father Ryche, Father Riseby, and Father Laurance.

Hugh Riche, friar Observant, hath showed the revelations concerning the King and his reign to the Princess Dowager, lady Mary, my lady of Salisbury, lord and lady Husse, the lady marques of Exeter, the bishop of Rochester, lady Dareby (Derby), Sir Thos. More, Mr. Abell, two priests in the country, whose names he has not showed; Mr. Whyte, Mr. Dawbney, Mr. Percy, Mr. Nele and his wife, merchants of London; the recorder of London, Hugh Fawkner and his wife, Mr. Semer and his wife, the confessor of Sion, lady Kingston, and some other ladies there; the abbess of Sion, the prior of Shene, the proctors, Brother William, the sexton, Father Viccar, the brethren of the convent of Richmond, and divers brothers of the Holy religion, whose names he has not showed; Henry Goold, priest; Thos. Goold and his wife; a priest of Windsor; two priests of St. Alban's, whose names he has not showed; the abbess of Burnam; Mr. Dering, monk; lady Belingham, Sir Thos. Arundell, John Arundell, Sir John* Carewe and his brother; Mrs. Katharine Champer, his brother's wife, and somewhat to his brother. Father Riseby has showed the revelations concerning the King's reign to the lady marques of Exeter, the bishop of Rochester, Mr. More, Mr. Delphe,† an Observant, but a lay brother at Hampton; Father Ryche of Rychemond; Father Lewes Wilkinson, Friar Robt. Rufford, Friar John Kebill, and Friar Thos. Roche of Canterbury; Wm. Ho, of the Charterhouse of Shene.

John Dering, monk, showed the revelations concerning the King's reign to Mr. Crispyn, chaplain to the marques of Exeter.

Mr. Richard Mayster showed the revelations and declaration concerning the King's reign to Oliver Wilkinson, his priest at Aldington; Sir Wm., priest of Our Lady chapel of Courte of Streate; to John Clark, the revelation, but not the declaration. John Huggyn of Ester‡ knoweth of it.

Dr. Bocking has shown the revelation and declaration concerning the King's reign to Mr. Goold, the parson of Aldington, Friar Risby, Observant of Canterbury, Mr. Thwayts. The bishop of Rochester would have seen the great book of the Nun's revelations, if Dr. Bocking would have brought them to him.

He has showed the revelation, without the declaration, to the priors of Leeds and Horeton.

He showed the revelation and declaration to the vicar of St. Paul's, Canterbury, Master Barnes, dean of the Ellimosinary at Christ Church, Canterbury, the "Ancore" in Canterbury, Mr. Officiall, Mr. Nele, merchant;

* George in Nos. 2 and 3.
† Adrian Delphe in Nos. 2 and 3.
‡ Estre (Eastry) in No. 4.

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1468. Elizabeth Barton—*cont.*

Robt. Hewyt,* merchant †; Thos. Wilford, John Warham, Thos. Beket. The Nun told him that she had showed the bishop of Rochester of the revelation [‡concerning the King].

Henry Goold, priest, has showed the revelation, &c. to Mr. Recorder of London, Mr. Nele, Thos. White, Robt. Dawbney, Thos. Perecy; Thos. Goold and his wife; Mr. Laurance, of Canterbury; Fathers Riche, Riseby, and Laurance, Observants; Fathers Michaell, Mann, and Brother William Howe, of Shene; the Abbess, Father Confessor, Mr. Raynold, and lady Kingeston, of Sion; Dr. Bocking and Master Dering, monks of Christ Church, Canterbury; Mr. Langford, of Gelingham; [‡Mr. Stephyns, with my lord marquis of Exeter, and others of his servants. Dr. Bocking, Goold, and Dering have read the letter sent by Master More to the Nun, and Friar Riche has heard of it.] The Nun also confesses the said letter.

Pp. 5. *Endd.*

R. O. 2. Another copy of the same. In the second paragraph Sir Thos. More's name is inserted by Cromwell in place of the following sentence, which has been struck out: "He confesseth that he hath showed other revelations to Sir Thos. More, but none concerning the King, for he would not hear them." The words, "but nothing of the King's matter," are added to the names of Mr. Semer and his wife, and the abbess of Syon, and are struck out in both cases.

Pp. 6.

R. O. 3. Draft of a portion of the same.

Pp. 2. *Endd.:* T. G. Denton, of the Temple . . . . [b]edfelow.

R. O. 4. Draft of the remainder. The names of Thos. Wilford, John Warham, and Thos. Beket are not mentioned.

P. 1. *Endd.:* Concerning the Nun, Bocking, and their affinity.

R. O. 5. Further depositions.

Headed: "Ihesus." "De Sacramento."

She showed these revelations to Sir Thos. More divers times. The first time he little regarded them, but finally greatly rejoiced to hear of them, and gave much faith to them. The bishop of Rochester wept for joy on hearing of them, saying that he gave them the more credence because she had been with the King divers times, and reproved him for his sins.

She showed me at Canterbury that the King offered to make her abbess of ———,§ but she refused, and the King was greatly displeased. "My lord of Wylschyre sent to the Emperor, how the Queen would have had her to remain in the court, and my Lady, her mother, did desire her to wait upon her daughter. Father Riche told me that all the time the King was at Canterbury he neither visited Christ Church nor St. Augustins; and the Nun told him the King "was so abominable [in] the sight of God, that he was no[t] worthy to tread on hallowed ground." Mrs. Gold showed me at the feast of Pentecost that the King was not married, but he did feign himself to be married, and that only to prove the hearts of his commons; notwithstanding, she said that he would be married in short time after, with high solemnity and great triumph. I asked the Nun what danger the King should be in if he did marry. She answered that he should not live six months after; whereof she said she had sure knowledge by revelation. She said, moreover, that the King would have been married beyond sea if she

* Hunt in Nos. 2 and 4. † Yeoman in No. 4.
‡ In No. 2 these passages are additions in Cromwell's hand.
§ Blank in MS.

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had not let it. The miracle of the bird and of the gentlewoman, of Master Recorder, of the two monks of Christ's Church.

The said Nun had a revelation of Father Rytche, which she said was showed to her by Our Lady. To affirm the said miracle to be true, "she did send him word by Mrs. Golde that he did say mass for her, which was told to her by Our Lady, and also the hour and the time, adding thereto that Our Lady did show her that she was so confirmed in grace that she had no need of prayer, and that God did distribute the merit of the said mass to the comfort of them that were in sin."

P. 1.

R. O. 6. "Elizabethæ virginis spiritualis gratiæ libri secundi prologus."

Gives a short account of Elizabeth [Barton], a nun in the convent of St. Sepulchre, Kent, under the rule of the prioress Philippa. During her second year in the monastery, A.D. 1524, being 18 years of age, she saw visions and spoke divine words, which she neither learnt from others, nor could have invented herself, being unlearned. The present book contains what she declared to a holy man of the order of St. Benedict, a doctor of divinity.

Lat., p. 1.

R. O. 7. The confession of Dame Elizabeth Barton.*

That two of my lady Marchioness's † servants came for her to Syon on Friday after Midsummer last, to repair to the said Lady to Horseley, in Surrey. That they asked the Abbess to send the said Dame Elizabeth, and gave the latter a little book in form of a pair of tables with blank leaves. The Abbess advised her to go, saying that she was an honorable woman. She according went to Horseley, and the next morning spake with the Marchioness in a chamber apart. She thanked Dame Elizabeth for her pains taken in coming, said that she had heard many good and virtuous reports of her. The chief cause why she sent for her was that she had had children who lived not after their birth; and, supposing herself to be with child again, she desired Dame Elizabeth to pray to Our Lady, that she might have issue that would live. During the conversation, Dame Elizabeth said that there might be war; and the Marchioness asked her to pray for her husband, that if he went over he might return safely, and if possible might not go himself but send. She much lamented her husband's sickness at the time of the Queen's coronation, and said that though her person was there, her heart was at home with her husband. The said lady gave her in reward 20*s.* "And further she saith that Sir Thos. Arondell spake with her at Syon."

Pp. 2. On a separate sheet are written the following names: "Mr. Maisters, parson of Aldington; Dr. Bocking, selerer of Cristes Churche in Canterbury; Mr. Bernes, Mr. of the Elemosynary of Cristes Church; Mr. Dan Hadley, monke of Cristes Churche; Mr. Collyn, officiall of Caunterbury."

R. O. 8. Henry Ball to Elizabeth Barton.

Praises her virtue and supernatural gifts, though he knows she loves better to be dispraised than lauded. Has little profited by withdrawing from the world, and begs her prayers to help him. *Signed:* Henry Ball, a Shene monke unworthy.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

* Corrected from "Vernon."
† Marchioness of Exeter.

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1469. [Convent of Christchurch, Canterbury, to Henry VIII.]

Cleop. E. iv. 81. B. M. Wright's Supp. of Mon., 22.

Would have had intolerable sorrow and despair but for the common fame of the King's benignity. Implore his forgiveness; and though the demerits of their miserable brother dan Edward Bocking, D.D., be so heinous, if the King will extend his goodness to him, he will have a thousand times more cause to love and pray for him than those who never offended. His temerity and furious zeal led him to slander the King's present marriage; of which the writers desire to be purged, as no other among them has impugned it, though it is true that some of them, especially of the younger sort, were informed by the said Doctor of the counterfeit revelations of the Nun late of St. Sepulcre's in Canterbury. Would not be so presumptuous as to impugn the archbishop of Canterbury's sentence, and the opinions of the most famous clerks in Christendom.

Pp. 2.

1470. Thos. Prior of Christchurch, Canterbury, to [Cromwell].

Cleop. E. iv. 79. B. M. Wright's Supp. of Mon., 19.

The following are what I have heard of Eliz. Barton the nun's revelations. At the beginning thereof, about seven or eight years ago, archbishop Warham sent his controller, Thos. Walle, to Canterbury, and made me send two of my brethren, Dr. Bocking, the cellarer, and dompne Will. Hadley, B.D., to Courthopestrete, to see this woman and her trances. They went thither, I suppose, at first, somewhat against their minds and against mine, but for the obedience I owed my lord of Canterbury. The cellarer received the Archbishop's licence to be her ghostly father, and has continued so ever since, resorting to her when he would by my lord of Canterbury's licence, and generally not by mine. I have not been acquainted with her more than two years. Father Risby, now warden of the Observant Friars of Canterbury, was the cause of my being acquainted with her, for my mind was not to be familiarly acquainted with women. He said she was a person much in the favor of God, and that I should have much comfort in her speaking. Since then she has been with me six or seven times at the utmost, and she said she had revelations touching my lord of Canterbury that was, my lord Cardinal, and the King; and that if the King married another woman he should not reign one month after; and that she had been with the King, and shown him thereof twice. She also said she had shown the same to Warham,—as I suppose she did, for she was often with him; and that if God suffered the King to reign, He would not accept him as King; also that when the King was at Calais, a priest being there at mass, the sacrament was taken from the altar and brought to her, and she received it. The cellarer also said she had revelations concerning the Pope; that if the Pope gave sentence against the Queen that then was, God would plague him for it. Never read the books written by the cellarer, nor saw them, except when they were delivered, one to Mr. Attorney and one to John Antony. The cellarer only showed me a quire of paper relating to several persons that were dead; one of them the cellarer's uncle, Master Benet, the other a servant of our house, called Stephen Villers. In that paper the Nun was desired to pray for them, and to know in what case they were; and, as he wrote, it was revealed to her that they were in pain, and for what offences they were there, and what good deeds should be done to deliver them. It was also shown in the said paper that she was often troubled with her ghostly enemy, who moved her to incontinency. Was never present at any of her trances at Courthopestrete or elsewhere; but the nuns report she has for six or seven years been usually sick about the Conception of Our Lady, and lain three or four days without meat or drink. Last year when she lay so, I was called to see her, but she only spoke like any other sick person. *Signed.*

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1471. Wm. Hawkherst, Monk of St. Austyns, to Chr. Hales.

Cleop. E. iv. 84*. B. M.

Thanks him for his great goodness in his last trouble, which he is unable to recompense. Has received his letter, and accordingly has sent the two letters which domp John Deryng wrote to Dame Elsabeth Berton. Hales says that as he remembers Hawkherst wrote them; but on his faith he never said that he wrote them, but that he had them, and that Dame Elsabeth asked him to write an answer.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Chr. Hales, attorney to the King's grace.

26 Nov. **1472.** The Mayor and Jurats of Dover to Cromwell.

R. O.

Their harbour, as Cromwell knows, is now utterly destroyed. Unless remedy be provided, the inhabitants, as well shipowners as other, will be forced to forsake the town. Constrained by poverty, and unable to come themselves, they send this petition by Sir John Thompson, desiring Cromwell to move the King for remedy. Dover, "under the seal of office of mayoraltie there." 26 Nov.

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Seal gone.*

26 Nov. **1473.** Cranmer to Cromwell.

R. O. C.'s Letters, 269.

Begs his continued favor to Mr. Newman, for whom he has been so long a suitor. After Cromwell had answer from Dr. Benet he promised Cranmer that he should not be disappointed; and it has now come into Cromwell's hands. Newman desires it because he was born in the parish. Offers Cromwell as good a benefice in return. Otford, 26 Nov. *Signed.*

Add.: Of the King's Council.

26 Nov. **1474.** Cranmer to Cromwell.

R. O. Letters, 240.

I have received certain letters from Dr. Goderic, by whom I learn that you have spoken to the King for the loan of 1,000 marks for my use, and have practised with my lord of Wiltshire and others my creditors. Please deliver 500*l.* to my secretary, Thos. Berthlet, the bearer. Otforde, 26 Nov. *Signed.*

Add.: Of the Council.

26 Nov. **1475.** Cranmer to Lord Abergavenny.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 40. B. M. C.'s Letters, 270.

I thank you for your readiness to accompany me at Canterbury, of which my servant John Creke advertises me. I will not at this season put you to any pains in that behalf. It would give me much pleasure if you would send me a red deer or two, against Tuesday next. Otford, 26 Nov.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

29 Nov. **1476.** Cranmer to the Abbot of Westminster.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 39 b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 270.

Desires him to remember his promise of the next room amongst the beadmen of King Henry VIII. for one William Fyssher,* such a room being now void. 29 Nov.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

* Apparently a mistake for Henry VII. and *John* Fyssher. See No. 866.

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30 Nov. **1477.** CALAIS.

R. O. "The boke of payments of the newe fortifications and reparations made at the towne and scunage of Calais by the space of 28 dayes, begynnyng the thyrde daye of November, and endytt the 30th daye of the same monethe, in anno xx^to^ R. Rs. Hen. VIII."

Similar in character to No. 1216, including also the following items:— 6 carpenters strangers workyng upon the Kinges tenantreis ageynst the Kynges Exchecker wythyn the towne of Caleis, for reparations of the same. 8 sawers sawyng postis, brasis, jeistis, quarters, plancks, and other necessaries for the hedde of the West Juttye, and for a newe halpasse, a newe herse, and rayelles for the Myl Gate. 2 shypwryghttes workyng upon the Kinges Grete Bote. 2 thackers working upon the Kynges store-howsis wythin the West Brayes, whereas the Kynges ingynns liethe. A laborar servyng the saide thackers. 24 laborers workyng upon the see banckes in Dyckland, as repayryng of the same wyth see turffe and see claye for deffendyng of the high rages and flowing of the see. 21 laborers workyng wythin the towne of Calais upon dyvers necessaries and at the hyther slwce upon the see banckes bytwene the towne of Calais and Newname Brydge. 54 laborers workyng at the West Juttye of the havyn of Caleis as fylling the same jutty wyth see chalke and harde stone, and workyng upon other necessaryes wythin the havyn of Caleis. Long cartis carying of redde claye from Calkewell Hyll to the Kynges tenantries ageynst the Kinges Exchecker wythin the towne of Caleis (2 laborars). Short cartis caryng of a newe frame out of the Kynges carpentre to the Mylgate for a newe halpasse there newe made, and caryng of bordis, planckes, anckars, and other necessaries for repayryng of the grete slwce upon the see banckes betwene Newnam Brydge and Caleis, and caryng of dyverse other necessaries for the Kynges workes wythin and wythout the towne of Caleis (22 laborars). Short cartis caryng of planckes, nedles, bynders, and other necessaries out of the Kynges carpentre to the West Juttye for makyng the hedde of the same juttye newe, and caryng of olde tymber from the sayd juttye to the Kynges carpentre, and carryng of packes out of the West Brayes to Rysebancke for fortifying of the sayde bancke (26 laborars). Short cartis caryng of brycke from the Kynges bryckery wythout Newname Brydge to the towne of Caleis for the Kynges workes there. Tumbrellis workyng at the West Juttye as caryng of see chawlke for to fylle the sayde juttye (15 laborars).

"Empchons." Paid to John Dossyns, the Kynges smyth, for grete boltis of ieron, with farlockes and keyes, grete speke boltes, a slagge of ireon, a stockelocke, a payre of henges, anckers, grete hanglouckes, and for mendyng of the chayne of the drawe brydge of the castell of Hampnes, and also for newe keyes for olde lockes, bolstars, gogyons, plattes, styropus, and mendyng of a chayne for a drawe-brydge at Bollen Gate. To Harry Dyke, smyth, for boryng and mendyng of a grete serpentyne belongyng to Rysebancke; for mendyng of a chamber for a grete serpentyne, spekes for the same, styropus, dogges anckars for one of the Kinges tenantreis ageynst the Kinges Exchecker; and also for mendyng of water stopus, showelles, ancker naylles, a newe keye with a bolt and staples, ii. payre of gemewys, and for poches of iron for the ordinance at Rysebancke, and for iii. payre of canhookes and thre pentys hookes. To Gyles Smyth for grete ireon ladelles for melting of lede to made pellattes for gones at the Rysebancke, newe keyes for olde lockes, and grete hang lockes for the howsis of offyce where the Kinges artyllery lyeth wythin the saide wardrope, wyth staples, hokes, latches, and other necessaryes for the same. To Willm Clarkeson, cowper, for morter tubbys, a water cowell, buckettes, and hopus for hopyng of olde tobbys. To Antony More, for corner and gutter tyles spent upon the Kinges tenentreis. To John Crolle, for sagge for thackyng of the long howse wythin the West Brayes, where the Kinges ingyns

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lyethe, vi. bondells of roddes, and iii. m[l] whythes. To Lawrance Gyles, for whit borde for the Kinges necessaryes at Guysnes, Hampnes, and at Calais. To Mathew Sherman, for mawndes spent upon the workes of the West Juttye for beryng of stone to fylle the same. To Mychell Bynde, for callowe rodde for the long howse within the West Brayes. To John Tacke, glasyar, for newe glasyng of dyverse wyndows wythin the Kynges tenantreis ageynst the Kinges Exchecker, and settynge of newe quarrelles in olde glas wythin the same.

Reparations done wythin the castell of Guysnes, including freights of boats from St. Peters to Guysnes, and from the water side at Newname Brydge to the castell of Guysnes; payments for anckers for the newe howse there made, and for xxii. payre of gemewys for wyndowes of the saide newe howse. To Harry Mumer, carpenter, for makyng, framyng, and settyng up of a newe garnett and malte howse wythin the castell of Guysnes, by a bargayne made by Wyllm Lambert, surveyor, and the Kinges master carpenter, which is nowe fynnysshyd, 10*l.* stg.=16*l.* 5*s.* gr. Total for 28 days to 30 Nov. 25 Hen. VIII., 232*l.* 3*s.* 8¾*d.* gr. *Signed:* Edmund Howard.

Pp. 25.

[Nov.] **1478.** [VANNES to HENRY VIII.]

Vit. B. xiv. 76 b. B. M.

"..... Domine mi supreme
..... humillima commendatione .....
..... [Re]giæ Majestatis vestræ .....
..... nus, sibi injun .....
..... nter, cepi quam sole .....
la adesse, ut ex ..... quam partem,
quod ..... pret .... et .... Pontifex et quid illi
..... t, persensi hæc omnia pontificem per quam ..... participasse;
illis, scilicet, quos præcipuos ha ..... consiliis, atque ita triduo post,
quum postri [die Pon]tifex navigationi se accinxisset, ad eum [access]i, veluti
abeuntem salutaturus, expositu[rus] quam parum amice Datarius, ad quem
Pontifex me ..... rat in quibusdam meis privatis negotiis, ... o'
admodum magnæ curæ mihi erant, me tractas[set p]ost hos sermones,
'Petre,' inquit Pontifex, '[non] ignorare te puto quam indecenter a vobis
trac[tatus sum]', appellatione innuens. Nescire me respondi ..... momenti
ea res ab ejus Sanctitate haberetur ..... tum compertum habebam,
Regiam Majestatem vestram ..... invito animo ad id tandem devenisse,
tum ..... ne præsidii genus a Sede Apostolica desperare ..... tur,
tum etiam, ut causæ suæ justitiam ..... r ab adversariorum potentia, idque
justo aliquo ..... sibi modo. 'Bene, bene,' inquit Pontifex, ...
..... assidue facit, et ego faciam sic fa ..... * * *

"Aliis mei[s] ..... Majestatem
vestram ..... pyratam, Constantinopo .....
..... geret cum Turca, nunc ex ..... quendam
meum, nuper allatis ex h ..... illic parari exercitum, jamque
juss ..... quo Cæsar illam Barbaryæ parte[m] ..... Barbaroza
expugnet, quæ olim ..... norum ditione, eisque magis cont ....
.... præcipua civitas Algerium voc[ata] ..... posset, si hæc nova
vere refer ..... in animo esset, tentata hac ..... tione,
classem velle in hoc m ..... promptu, Algerium transverso .....
hinc distat, ut audio, circiter ..... milliaria, regio est opulenta, e ....
..... cum Christianis commercium, sub salv[o conductu, ut] dicunt a
Barbaroza integerrime .....

"Nolo literis longioribus Majestati vestræ ..... quum

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1478. [VANNES to HENRY VIII.]—*cont.*

sciam omnia effusius ac ce[rtius] . . . . . a Dominis oratoribus perscribi D . . . . . Regiam Majestatem vestram . . . . . Massiliæ * * *"

Hol., mutilated.

1479. HENRY VIII. and FRANCIS I.

Camusat, 19. Memorial drawn up by M. de Polizy, bailly of Troyes, concerning certain conversations which the king of England has held with him.

Henry complains that all Christian princes will think that the friendship between Francis and himself is not so sincere as at the beginning. As to the innovations which Francis had promised that Henry should not make, their honor is not injured, nor their promise broken; for the Pope has commenced in three ways,—by the censures which have been published in Flanders, by not accepting the "*excusateur*," &c.; which [Henry] says he has notified, by his ambassadors, to the King his brother.

He complains that "procuration" is demanded of him, and that it is said the business would have been arranged to the satisfaction of him who had had it. He answers that the Pope, in the first instance, when he was at Marseilles, said that he had not got the process, so that at that time the procuration would have been of no use. But the Pope did not speak the truth, for it is certain that the process is with him. Moreover, the King (Francis) had told the duke of Norfolk, when procuration was talked of, that he himself should be his procurator.* Therefore Henry thinks it very strange that complaint should now be made about the procuration. For his own sake and that of all other princes he would never grant it; if he did, it would be consenting to have no "*excusateur*," which he will not do. Nor will he unmake the laws which have been passed by the estates of his realm for the public weal, nor can he, as he says.

He says Francis has stated that the Pope himself has acknowledged the justness of his cause; which is enough for him, because the Pope and Francis understand it, as also do the legists of France, especially with regard to the "*excusateur*."† He, therefore, wonders why Francis should speak of having procuration, which would be to abolish the "*excusateur*," contrary to the opinion of all [the legists] even of his realm.

If the Pope say that action has been taken against him over here, and that great injuries even have been done to the Holy See, [it may be answered that] the Pope has done the same to Henry. But he passes over the injuries done on either side; for he does not ask, nor will he make, any reparation. He only asks that justice should be done him. If it be not done, he will not be concerned about it, for he has provided for his own affair. He is quite satisfied with having God and right on his side.

He complains of so much homage and footkissing, which is contrary to what had been said to him at Calais in reference to the Emperor. He had advised that the Pope should not be trusted, but his advice has not been observed. Nor has the promise touching the marriage been kept; which was not to have been concluded if his affair was not settled. He is surprised that the clauses of the contract are kept from him. He says that if he [Francis] had pressed the Pope more, the latter would have complied; but [Francis] has done him too much honor and good cheer.

He complains much of Francis' council, who have turned him from the good opinion which he used to have. He does not know if they wish to treat

* *In margin:* "Nota, que Mr. de Norfort dict n'en avoir du tout tant dict."
† *In margin:* "Ses ambassadeurs l'ont escrit."

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him after the old fashion of France, which is to entertain people as long as they have need of them, without coming to the point, and to use dissimulation. But they will not do so with him, for he has known the world too long. He speaks, and desires to be spoken to, plainly. When he is addressed frankly, he will be won over with his person and his substance, but not otherwise. His friendship can profit, and is worth as much as the Pope's.

He cannot think for what reasons an interview is spoken of between them two. If it is desired in order to induce him to undo anything which he has done, a great mistake is made, and the friendship will diminish instead of increasing.* It is two months since Henry has said a word to the Bailly touching the interview.

He says that he is not governed by, but governs, his Council; otherwise the Council would be King, and not he. He desires their opinions, but decides for himself, as every King ought to do.

He commanded the Bailly to make his cordial recommendations to Francis, and to say that he trusted Francis would not doubt his friendship.

In such conversations, and in many others which the Bailly cannot remember, Henry accused him of ingratitude and breach of promise, and said he spoke plainly because the Bailly was about to depart. The Bailly answered that he would rather be the poorest gentleman in France than have to relate such conversations to Francis; that he was not come hither to carry back words which would tend to diminish the friendly relations; that there was no need they should be known; that Francis took great trouble in Henry's affair,—for his prison, and that of Messieurs [his children], caused him less anxiety—not to speak of the expence, which Henry must be aware is not small; and that it was to be feared lest, on hearing of such discourses, Francis in his turn should talk of ingratitude. Prayed him, therefore, to discontinue them.

Henry then left the Bailly, and went to M. de Castillon, who that day had done him reverence. His friendship has decidedly cooled, but he imputes no blame to Francis,—only to his councillors. He says that he recogniżes the Pope as bishop of Rome, or as Pope, according as he wishes to be named; not that the Pope has any superiority over him or his subjects. He will not, in consequence of this, be less Christian, but more so; for in everything and in every place he desires to cause Jesus Christ to be recognized, who alone is the patron of Christians; and he will cause the Word to be preached, and not the decrees and canons of the Pope.† His Ambassador with the Emperor has advertised him that, in consequence of the joy which the Spaniards have had on hearing of the revictualling of Coron, they have threatened to invade his realm. He says he is not afraid of it, and that they might perhaps come and not return. All the English Council is very sorry that their King is so bitter. He complains much that the [French] Cardinals did not leave the Consistory, and others would have followed them. The Treasurer‡ is very sorry his master is so deeply moved, and gives the Bailly so to understand; and he says that Francis should consider that Henry has done much for him by leaving the Emperor's party. The Bailly confessed this, but prayed him to tell his master and his Council that they ought to consider that Francis was well aware that if he had had Henry's friendship, "*ce n'avoit esté pour des prunes*," and that it had cost him very dear. Often, after going into a passion, Henry has said that he trusted the Bailly would not say or write anything which would diminish the friendship between them; and those of his Council have often done the same. When the King saw a letter from cardinal de Tournon, stating

* *In margin:* "Nota, qu'il ne veult qu'il soit sceu."

† *Note in the margin:* The duke of Norfolk says that he has prayed and advised the King his master to allow the annates to go to Rome, but he has not yet granted it.

‡ Fitzwilliam, treasurer of the Household.

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1479. HENRY VIII. and FRANCIS I.—*cont.*

that he did not know what more he could do because of the innovations made over here, contrary to his promise to the Pope, he said it was not written after the manner of good servants desirous of fostering friendship.
Fr.

1480. SIR WALTER STONORE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Please have me in remembrance for obtaining the King's letter to the new sheriff for the indifferent keeping of the manor of Stonore until his Highness determines upon the title. *Signed.*
P. 1. *Add.:* Councillor. *Endd.*

1481. GRANTS in NOVEMBER 1533.

Nov.

GRANTS.

1. Receipt [to be given] to Francis I. for 47,368 cr. of g. of the sun, 16 sous, paid at Calais according to certain bonds, &c. Westm., 1 Nov. 1533, 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

ii. Receipt [to be given] to Francis I. for 5,000 cr. of g. of the sun, paid at Calais, for the pension of salt, according to the treaty of Hampton Court. Westm., 1 Nov. 1533, 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

2. Geo. earl of Huntingdon. Licence to take priests, singing-men, and children from the colleges of Windsor, St. Stephen, and Eton, or any other place that is under the King's authority, necessary for the service of the chapel in the house of the said Earl; and exemption from any interference from similar licences, except only for service in the Chapel Royal. Westm., 14 July 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 3 Nov.—S.B.

3. The prior and convent of Clifford in Wales. Inspeximus and confirmation of the following documents; viz.—

i. Patent 5 Dec. 1 Edw. IV., inspecting and confirming a patent of his father Richard duke of York, earl of March and Ulster, lord of Wyggemore and Clare, dated at Radenore Castle, 24 Oct. 19 Hen. VI., being a grant of protection to the said prior and convent, their dependents and property.

ii. Patent 25 Nov. 1 Hen. VII., exempting the said prior and convent from being made collectors of tenths or other taxes granted by the clergy. Westm., 3 Nov.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 40.

4. Commission to Sir Thos. Audeley, chancellor, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Thos. earl of Wiltshire, J. bp. of Lincoln, J. bp. of Carlisle, and —— abbot of Westminster, to prorogue the Parliament this present Monday to the 15 Jan. following, at Westminster, on account of the unhealthy air. The Parliament was last prorogued on the 6th June to the 3rd Nov. inst. 3 Nov.—S.B.

5. Wm. Seyntlowe, of Gloucester. Pardon for having, in concert with John Holland of London, yeoman, and John Barwik of London, yeoman, on the 20th Sept. 17 Hen. VIII., broken the close and houses of Joan Dene at Stoke Talnage, Oxon, and stolen therefrom certain money and apparel of the said Joan and of one Thomas Dene, and assaulted and mortally wounded one Wm. Pangborne, who died 28 Sept. following at Stoke Talnage, as appears in three several indictments found against the said William, John, and John at Oxford, 20 Feb. 17 Hen. VIII. Greenwich, 16 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 4 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 8.

6. Sir Ric. Weston and Sir Francis Weston, his son and heir apparent. Grant, in survivorship, of the office of captain, warden, and governor of the island of Guernsey and castle of Cornett, and of the other islands and places in those parts, viz., Aulreney, Serke, Erme, and Sothowe, and of all castles and forts in the said islands, &c., with the usual fees and all advowsons of churches and benefices in the said islands, &c.: on surrender of patent 26 May 1 Hen. VIII., granting the office to the said Richard alone (by the name of Ric. Weston), with the fees enjoyed therein by Edm. Weston and Tho. Seynt Martyn, late deceased. Westm., 26 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 5 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 3.

7. Nich. Shelley and Elizabeth his wife. Pardon of a fine levied in the Common Pleas, in the Octaves of St. Martin last, before Rob. Norwiche, Anth. Fitzherbert, Tho. Englefeld, and Wm. Shelley, justices of the said court, whereby the said Nicholas and Elizabeth grant to Wm. Holgyll and John Savage, clks., and the said William and John regrant in tail male to the said Nicholas and Elizabeth, certain manors, lands, rents, &c. in Eccleshall, Wodlathis, Sheffeld, Brome, Crokys, Aldwark, Fyngale church, Spenythorn, Yorks.; South Muskham, Carleton, Haworth, le Flete, Notts; West Alyngton, Carleton Scrope, Linc.; Fyfhyde, Essex; Bowdon Magna and Harborowe, and an annual fair and a market every week in Harborowe, Leic. Westm., 6 Nov.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 13.

8. Jeremy Bernarde. Grant of the portion or prebend in the collegiate church of

1533.

Nov.

Grants.

Norton, Durham dioc., at the King's disposal by the promotion of Master Roland Lee to the bishopric of Coventry and Lichfield. Greenwich, 5 Nov. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 5.

9. Tho. Daffurn, of Claybroke, Leic., husbandman. Pardon of all violations of the King's peace, and of the securities he was under with respect thereto; the said Thomas having been delivered from the Marshalsea prison, on bail, to Ric. Roos of London, blacksmith, and Roland Alger, of Westm., yeoman, under recognizances which were forfeited by his making an assault on Hen. Bukbynder. His sureties were summoned by Sir John Villars, then sheriff of the said co., who certified that the said Richard and Roland were not found. And the said Thomas came by his attorney, Tho. Skrymsher, and pleaded that he should not forfeit his recognizance, because he was in no way culpable with regard to the said Henry; but upon being tried at Leicester before Sir Anth. Fitzherbert, he was convicted on the evidence of Wm. Farmour. Greenwich, 3 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 10.

10. Mons. de Dintevilla, bailly de Troes, ambassador to the French king. Licence to pass beyond sea, with his servants, baggage, &c., and to convey out of the realm horses, mules, and mulettes to the number of 26. *Del.* Westm., 11 Nov. 25 Hen. VIII—S.B.

11. Hubert Thomas, "secretary to the Count Palatine and duke of Baviere." Licence to go beyond sea, with two servants, three horses, baggage, &c., and money to the amount of 300 crowns, or less. Greenwich, 11 Nov. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 11 Nov.—S.B.

12. Ric. Pattes, archdeacon of Lincoln. Passport for the conveyance of 10 horses, with baggage, &c., by his servants, he being now at Paris, and appointed to be the King's ambassador resident in the court of the Emperor. Greenwich, 12 Nov. 25 Hen. VIII. —S.B.

13. *Salop:* Sir Ric. Maynwaryng, Griffeth Lynton, Wm. Cotton, and John Maynwaryng. Commission to make inquisition p. m. on the lands and heir of Tho. Skryven. Westm., 12 Nov.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 26*d.*

14. Arthur Uvedale, Rob. Southwell, and Geo. Touneshende. Grant of the manor of Tyttesey, Surrey, with lands, &c. in Tyttesey, Porkeley, Uppwod, Halyngberye, Gater', and Cateram, Surrey. Greenwich, 7 Nov. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 13 Nov. —P.S.

15. For Wm. Grendon, the prior, and the convent of St. James, Staffordell, *alias* Staffordale, Somers. Release and quit-claim of all the King's interest in their priory and possessions. Westm., 15 Nov. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 20 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 30.

16. Peter de la Roche. Passport for himself and servants, and three horses, he having come here in the suite of the French king's ambassador. Greenwich, 17 Nov. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 Nov.—S.B.

17. Chr. Draper. Grant of the free chapel or hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, Stirbrigge, Camb., void by death. Greenwich, 13 Nov. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 18 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 9.

18. Constat and exemplification, at the request of Ambrose Skelton, servant of Henry duke of Richmond and Somerset, who swears to the loss of the original, of the inrolment of pat. 16 Feb. 22 Hen. VIII., granting to the said Ambrose, for 40 years, a messuage and "a forundell of lond" at Fromelode, in the lordship of Estyngton, with a ferry and passage across the Severn there. Westm., 18 Nov.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 34.

19. Thos. Catt or Katt, of Cranbrook, Kent, brewer, *alias* clothman, yeoman, &c. Protection; going in the retinue of Sir Arthur Plantagenet viscount Lisle, deputy of Calais. Greenwich, 19 Nov. 25 Hen. VIII. —P.S.

20. The Benedictine monastery of SS. Peter and Paul, Athelney, Bath and Wells dioc. Restitution of the temporalities, on the election of Rob. Hamlyn as abbot, whose fealty is ordered to be taken by the abbot of Michelney. *Del.* Westm., 20 Nov. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 10.

ii. Certificate of the same by John bp. of Bath and Wells. Wells, 16 Aug. 1533.

21. Thos. Whitby. Grant of the free chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, Ely dioc., void by death, and at the King's disposal by reason of the voidance of the see of Ely. *Del.* Westm., 20 Nov. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

22. John Drows. Licence to import 200 tuns of Gascon wine. *Del.* Westm., 20 Nov. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 41.

23. John Sturges, sen., and Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Henry Pakenham, and Ric. Dade of Wytton, son and heir of Margaret, another of the daughters and heirs of the said Henry. Licence to alienate 30 acres of land and 7 marks rent in Snyterton, Shropham, Wylby, Hargham, Lerlyng, Brethenham, Illyngton, Rokelond, and Stowebydon, Norfolk, to Nich. Sywhat, Wm. Rogers, Edm. Wode, John Trace, and Wm. Tompson, chaplain. Westm., 20 Nov.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 5.

24. *Hants:* Charles Bulkeley and John Wyntreshull. Commission to make inquisition p. m. on the lands and heir of Ric. Bull, of the Isle of Wight. Westm., 20 Nov.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 26*d.*

1533.

1481. Grants in November 1533—*cont.*

Nov.

Grants.

25. Sir Tho. Wentworth. To be marshal of the King's household, with the usual fees, as enjoyed by Sir John Carewe, knight of the Royal Body, Sir John Turbervyle, Sir [Henry] Sherburne, Sir John Dygby, and Sir John Russell; on surrender by the said Sir John Russell of patent 28 June 15 Hen. VIII., which granted him the said office. Westm., 26 March 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* 20 Nov. "anno subscripto."—P.S. *Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 21.

26. Tho. lord Barkeley. Livery of lands as son and heir of Sir Tho. Barkeley late lord Barkeley. Greenwich, 18 Nov. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 24 Nov.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2, *m.* 25.

27. Wm. Temple of Ware, Herts, hostler. Pardon for the murder of one Hugh Scotte. *Del.* Westm., 26 Nov. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 41.

28. Michael Securis, physician, a native of Normandy. Denization. Windsor Castle, 19 July 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 Nov. P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 11.

29. Sheriff Roll.

Cumb.: Sir John [Lample]we, John [Legh (?)], *Sir Chr. [Curwen].

Northumb.: Ingram Percy, Thos. Erington, *Sir John Delavale.

York: [John Norton, Sir John Milton], *Sir John Constable of Holderness.

Notts and Derby: Arthur Eyer, Germanus Poole, *Sir Ant. Balington (*sic*).

Linc.: *Sir Geo. Fitzwilliam, John Seyntpoole, Sir Chr. Hyllyarde.

Warw. and Leic.: *John Audeley, Sir Walter Smith, John Grevile.

Salop: Thos. Newport. Thos. Oteley, *Sir John Talbot.

Staff.: *Sir Philip Draycot, Sir Geo. Gresley, Sir Wm. Basset.

Heref.: Thos. Bodingham, Wm. Clynton, *Sir Edw. Croft.

Worcester: (Blank.)

Glouc.: Walter Denis, Sir Ric. Lygon, *Ant. Kingston.

Oxon and Berks: *Wm. Fermour, John Brome, Thos. Carter.

Northt.: *Sir Wm. Parre, Thos. Griffith, Sir John Clerk.

Camb. and Hunts: Sir Laurence Taillard, Ric. Sapcote, Sir Rob. Payton.

Beds and Bucks: Ric. Fermour, *Sir Rob. Lee, Sir John Seyntjohn.

Norf. and Suff.: *Sir Thos. Russhe, Rob. Crane, John Springe.

Essex and Herts: Thos. Peryent, sen., *Sir Brian Tuke, Wm. West.

Kent.: Sir Hen. Isley, *Thos. Roberts, Sir Thos. Poyning.

Surrey and Suss.: *John Palmer, Sir John Gaynsforde, Nic. Tufton.

Hants: Rob. [Bulkeley], Sir Anth. Windesore, *John Pawlet.

Wilts: *Sir Walter Hunge[rford], Sir Hen. [Long], Wm. [Hornch . . .].

Somers. and Dors.: *Sir Giles Strangwies, Sir John Seyntloo, Thos. Basket.

Devon: *Sir Wm. Courtney, Andrew Hillarsdon, Wm. Carewe.

Cornw.: *Sir Wm. Godolghan, Sir Peter Eggecombe, Thos. Seyntavyn.

Westmor.: (Blank.)

Rutland: *John Harrington, Anth. Coley, Thos. Brudenell.

Cheshire: *Wm. Damport of Feromhall Edw. Lytelton, Sir Hen. Delve.

Slight appearance of the King's signature at the top. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

* Those names marked with an asterisk were chosen sheriffs by the King.

1482. [Lord Lisle to Cromwell.]

R. O.

With the advice of the Council here, I have caused corn to be brought into this town out of all parts within the Pale, so that we are now well supplied. We shall also cause such cattle as is within the Pale to be brought in, so that we may have a store of powdered flesh, if need be. Meanwhile we trust that by your mediation order may be taken to have sufficient victual out of England. I have heard news that there are about Ara and St. Omer's 500 men of arms. I am sure at St. Omer's there are 100, and Mons. de Bushi is amongst them.

Copy, p. 1.

1533.

1 Dec. **1483.** Sir Christopher Garneys to Cromwell.

R. O. Thanks him for his loving letters. Is eased of the unquietness he had by reason of a stroke given to a lewd person. Did it not out of malice, but for due correction. Cannot recompense Cromwell's kindness, but will send him by next ship "a piece of wine of Gravys." The letter Cromwell sent is delivered to the mayor of Calais. Hears nothing as yet concerning the same; but when he does, will let him know. Calais, 1 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Privy Council.

1 Dec. **1484.** Rauf Fenwyke to Cromwell.

R. O. Begs his help to obtain his patent of Hexhamshire from the Archbishop. The King promised it him for life; but through lord Dacre's labor, my lord Bishop will only grant it during pleasure, and with inconvenient bonds that have never been used before. Begs Cromwell to assist him, for he cannot leave these parts. Gave Cromwell a copy of the patent and bonds in my Lord's garden at Hackney. Offers him 5 marks a year for life, or a gelding worth 8*l.* Desires credence for the bearer. Hexham, 1 Dec.

Asks him to obtain for him from the King the lands of one Ansle, who was executed for March treason within the Middle Marches, where I am lieutenant. The land is called Schaftoo, and is worth 10 marks.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To my right worshipful and especial good Mr. Cromwell. *Endd.*

1 Dec. **1485.** Erasmus to Thomas Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond.

Er. Epp. l. xxix. 48. Is asked by the Earl to undertake, in addition to former labors, a treatise how every one should prepare for death. Will devote all his energies to the subject. Friburg in Brisgau, cal. Dec. 1533.

Lat.

2 Dec. **1486.** The King's Council.

Cleop. E. vi. 317. B. M. St. P. i. 414. "Acta in Consilio domini Regis, ij^{do} Decembris.

1. The conclusions mentioned in the first article of this book, and the circumstances thereof, are committed to Mr. Dean, Mr. Almoner, and other doctors, to search their books, and answer the Council on Friday or Saturday. The bishops of London, Lincoln, and Bath must be warned to be present. 2. Meanwhile the Council will consider the other seven articles. 3. The execution of the 9th, 10th, and 11th articles is committed to the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Cromwell. 4. A minute of a letter shall be drawn up by Mr. Almoner according to the purport of the 12th article; but first the Council shall be shown the copy of a letter sent to the Pope by the nobles, temp. Edw. I., and also the letter last sent to the Pope. 5. The 13th article is committed to my lord of Norfolk and Mr. Cromwell. 6. Before the 14th, 15th, and 16th are put in execution, letters must be sent to Wallop to advertise the French king thereof. 7. For the diminishing the house and order of the Princess Dowager, the King has appointed the duke of Suffolk, the earl of Sussex, Mr. Comptroller, and Mr. Dean to repair thither. 8. The duke of Norfolk, the lord Marquis, the earl of Oxford, and Mr. Almoner are similarly appointed to go to the lady Mary's house. 9. The lady Princess shall be conveyed hence to Hatfield on Wednesday in next week, to sleep that night at the earl of Rutland's at Enfield, the next day to be conveyed to Hertford, there to remain with the family assigned to her.

Pp. 2.

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1487. The King's Council.

Cleop. E. vi. 312. B. M. St. P. i. 411.

Memoranda for the King's Council.

1. To send for all the bishops, especially those nearest the Court, and examine them whether they can prove by the law of God that he that is called the Pope of Rome is above the General Council, or the Council above him; or whether he has by the law of God any more authority within the realm than any other foreign bishop. 2. To devise with the bishops for the preaching of the superiority of the General Council over all bishops, and that the Pope has no more jurisdiction here than any other foreign bishop, and that his previous authority here was usurped by the sufferance of princes. 3. That the bishop of London be bound to suffer none to preach at Paul's Cross who will not set forth the same. 4. That all the bishops be similarly bound to cause the same to be preached. 5. Special practice must be made, and strait commandment to the same effect given to the provincials, ministers, and rulers of all the four orders of Friars. 6. To command the Friars Observants to preach in like wise, or else to forbid them. 7. Heads of religious houses must teach their brethren to declare the same. 8. Bishops shall order parsons, vicars, and curates to preach to their parishioners in like wise. 9. Proclamations containing the whole Act of Appeals are to be made throughout the realm, and the Act to be printed and set up on every church door. 10. The King's provocation and appellations from the bishop of Rome to a General Council must also be set up on the church doors, that, if any censures are fulminated, it may appear to all the world that they are of no effect, as the King both provoked and appealed before they were promulgated. 11. Transumpts of the King's provocation and appellation are to be sent to other realms, and especially Flanders. 12. A letter from the nobles, spiritual and temporal, to the bishop of Rome, must be conceived, declaring the wrongs done to the King and realm. (*In the margin:* "Not yet done, ne can welbe done before the Parlyament.") 13. To send spies to Scotland to perceive their practices, and whether they will ally themselves with any outward prince. (*In the margin:* "For to send letters to my lord Dacre, my lorde of Northumberland, and Syr Thomas Clyfford.") 14. Ambassadors to be sent to conclude a league with the king of Poland, king John of Hungary, the dukes of Saxony and Bavaria, duke Frederick, the landgrave of Hesse, the bishops of Mayence, Treves, Cologne, and other potentates of Germany. (*In the margin:* "In the Kynges arbytrement.") 15. Like practice to be made with Lubeck, Dantzic, Hamburgh, Brunswick, and all other "steddes of the Haunse Tutonyk." (*In the margin:* "To know when of the Kyng.") 16. Like practice with Nuremberg and Augsburgh. 17. To speak with the Merchants' Adventurers haunting Brabant. (*In the margin:* "This is all rede doon.") 18. To establish the houses of the Princess Dowager and my lady Mary. (*In the margin:* "The order is taken.") 19. A full conclusion and determination to be taken for my lady Princess's house. (*In the margin:* "The orders taken.")

Pp. 7.

R. O.

2. First draft of the same, with numerous corrections in Cromwell's hand, containing the following additional articles:—Strict commandment to be given to the mayor and others of the city of London that they shall liberally speak at their boards, and teach their servants that the Pope is only bishop of Rome, and has no jurisdiction here. Also that the nobility should bruit the same, wherever they go. Devices to be made for repairing the fortifications, especially on the frontiers of Scotland. A trusty person to be sent into Ireland to bring over the Irish rebels to the King's part. Justice and quiet to be maintained in Wales. The King's navy, ordinances and munitions of war, bows, guns, &c., to be repaired and provided for.

Articles 9, 10, and 11 are not in this draft.

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R. O. 3. Another copy of § 2, without the corrections by Cromwell. The articles are not all in the same order.

Pp. 7. *Endd.:* Capita rerum.

Harl. MS. 604, f. 249. B. M. 4. A modern copy of § 2, to which is appended :—

ii. A declaration that a General Council may be kept provincial, and that the Pope of Rome is not the head or chief of the Councils.

1. To declare that the General Council, lawfully gathered, is and ought to be superior to all jurisdictions, either usurped or suffered as papal, or justly holden, as kings', in all matters concerning the faith and direction of the Church; "and also ought to be judged thereby, and by their decrees only, they being consonant to the law of Christ." 2. That princes have two ways to obtain right when none other can prevail :—In spiritual cases, appeal to the General Council; and in temporal, the sword, unless the matter may be compounded by mediation. Whoever goes about to take away these natural defences is to be withstood. To this we are animated by Christ, who said, "Obey princes above all, and then their deputies, not giving power to foreigns within their rules and dominions." 3. Divers General Councils have determined that causes of strife and controversy shall be determined in the region where they were begun; on which ground the King and nobles, spiritual and temporal, and the Commons, have made a law forbidding appeals to Rome in matrimonial cases, and the King's cause has now its final and prosperous end, with brief success of issue already had, and other like to follow. 4. The King has appealed to the next General Council, rightfully congregate, from the usurper of God's laws and infringer of General Councils, who calls himself Pope. This appeal having been intimated to him, he is sequestered from all process in the matter, "other diabolic acts and statutes by some of his predecessors made notwithstanding." Censures, interdicts, &c. ought therefore to be despised and manfully withstood; and we so doing shall have for our buckler the latter and better part of this verse ensuing, and the maligners the fore part, which is "Quoniam qui malignant exterminabuntur, sustinentes autem dominium ipsi hereditabunt terram." 5. As Scripture gives no more authority to the bishop of Rome than to any other bishop *extra provinciam*, but the sufferance of princes and the blindness of the people have sustained it, it is thought convenient to open the same to the people that they may no longer honor him as an idol, being but a man neither in life nor learning Christ's disciple, and disqualified from the office, being base born, and having obtained it by simony. In denying our provocation and appeal, and supporting the diabolic decree of his predecessor Pius, he is determined, by a General Council, a very heretic. Therefore true Christian people ought to despise him and his facts, and be no longer blinded with him, but give themselves to the observance of Christ's laws, in which is all sweetness and truth, and in the other nothing else [than] pomp, pride, ambition, and ways to make themselves rich, which is much contrarious to their profession. Our Lord amend them.

Modern copy, pp. 4 (*both articles included*).

1488. A General Council.

Burnet,* I. 285. [A speech of Cranmer touching a General Council.]

Alleges that the court of Rome, like rich men flying from an enemy, has destroyed many ancient writings and hid the rest, so that it is difficult

* Burnet gives only an abstract of this speech (as he supposes it to be), stating that he had seen the original, written by one of Cranmer's secretaries, among the Stillingfleet MSS., and that it began "My Lords." It is not to be found among the Lambeth MSS., nor is it known to exist in any collection in which MSS. of Stillingfleet might be looked for.

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1488. A General Council—*cont.*

to discover the truth about all things; that the canon law contains some truths, misplaced in places where one would not look for them. He then discusses the object of General Councils, to declare the faith and reform errors, although no Council was ever truly general. Points out that Christ named no head amongst the apostles; that it is uncertain if St. Peter ever was at Rome; and that, to judge by their lives, the faith of many Popes was not good; that even if such power was granted to the See of Rome, it could not have been for ever obligatory, as Gerson showed, who wrote "de Auferibilitate Papæ."

Declares how corrupt the present Pope is, both in person and government, for which he was abhorred even by some of his Cardinals, as he himself had seen and heard at Rome. It is true there is no law to proceed against a vicious Pope, for the thing was not foreseen as possible; but new diseases require new remedies; and if a heretical Pope may be judged in a Council, so should also a simoniacal, covetous, and impious Pope. Every man who so lives is out of the communion of the Church, and as the preeminence of the See of Rome flows only from human laws, he is accountable to the Church. The Council of Constance and the divines of Paris had declared the Pope to be subject to a General Council. The power of Councils did not extend to princes or secular matters, but only to points of faith, and to condemn heretics; nor were their decrees laws until they were enacted by princes. On this he enlarged much, to show that if a Council were to proceed against the King, its sentence was of no force; and showed that as a member of the body is not cut off unless a gangrene comes in it, so no part of the Church ought to be cut off but upon a great and inevitable cause. He added that some General Councils had been rejected by others, and it was a delicate question how far they ought to be referred to. The divines of Paris held that a Council could make no new article of faith that was not in the Scriptures. He thought, therefore, that the Word of God was the only rule of faith, and cited passages from St. Austin to show the difference between the Scriptures and other writings. He acknowledged, however, that a consensus of the Fathers must have flowed from the Spirit of God. He then discussed the qualities which a judge ought to have; and concluded that the Pope, being a party, and having already passed sentence in things which ought to be examined by a General Council, could not be a judge. Princes also having sworn to the Pope by mistake as head of the Church may pull their necks out of his yoke, as a man may escape from a robber. The Court of Rome was so corrupt that even a well-meaning Pope like Adrian could never bring anything to a good issue.

1489. General Councils.

R. O. Sketch of a treatise on Ecclesiastical authority, contending in the latter part that the Pope may err both in faith and morals, and that the final authority is a General Council which can depose a Pope. At the beginning on a blank leaf is the text, "Remansit puer Jesus in Jerusalem, et non cognoverunt parentes ejus."

Pp. 3. *Begins:* Quum sepenumero a theologicis disputetur de potestate Dei, an, silicet, Deus hoc aut illud poterit, non videbitur quis os in celum ponere, qui de vicaria potestate Dei, id est, de summi Pontificis auctoritate disceptat.

ii. Appended to the above, in another hand, is the corrected draft of an alphabetical catalogue of books.

Pp. 12.

1533.

R. O. 2. Another copy of the same catalogue.
Pp. 7.

R. O. 3. A catalogue of writers on the canon and civil law.
Pp. 8. *Endd.:* Registrum quorundam librorum, &c.

1490. SAMPSON to CROMWELL.*

R. O. The Lords of the Council have committed the matter you know of to Mr. Almoner, Trigonell, Oliver, Kerne, and me, and charged us to be diligent about it, to the exclusion of all other things. "Notwithstanding, I know the King's commandment this other day for the friars."

Begs to know if he will be at Greenwich this day, that he may wait upon him for that purpose.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right honorable Mr. Cromwell.

1491. HENRY VIII. to WALLOP.

R. O. St. P. VII. 524. Knowing the Pope's ungodly determination against us, in order to meet it, by the advice of our subjects, we think it necessary to make proof of our ancient friends, and have therefore resolved to send to the princes of Germany and others, to join ourselves in amity with them; and in consideration of our friendship to our good brother to advertise him of the premises. Our subjects, considering the injuries we have received, have required us no longer to endure these attempts of the Pope, but to find some remedy for them by a total abolition of his authority, and in so doing obtain the advice and assistance of the Princes aforesaid. We have in consequence taken such order with our nobles and subjects that we shall be able to give such a buffet to the Pope as he never had before; of which we think right to give the French king notice. You are to advertise us of his answer. We have had advertisements of late that he has been urged by some of his clergy to advance the Pope, which we cannot believe that he will do, considering the great amity between us, the extremity of the Pope's malice, and the little regard he has paid to our good brother's travail in our cause.

Draft, in Wriothesley's hand, corrected by Cromwell. Endd. by Cromwell's secretary.

*** Where the draft had only "nobles," Cromwell has added "and subjects" in various places, or else had inserted the word "commons," which he afterwards altered to "subjects."

3 Dec. **1492.** TREASON.

R. O. Depositions as to words spoken 29 Nov. 25 Hen. VIII. by a priest called Sir John Warde, in the presence of Ric. Baynom, John Spoottell, Thos. Reigate, and Ralph Hoowe, dwelling in Maldon.

He said in Baynom's house that Henry VIII. was no king of right. Baynom replied that his father was king before him; and Sir John said he was but duke of Somerset. This is deposed by Spoottell, Reygate, and Hoowe, before Henry earl of Essex, Will. Clopton, and Ric. Walgrave, gentlemen; Sir Edw. Buckok and Sir Thos. Thomlynson, priests; John May and Edw. Showeler, constables of Maldon. 3 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII. *Signed* by the earl of Essex, Waldegrave, and Clopton.

Large paper, p. 1. *Endd.*

* This letter has been printed out of place in Vol. V., No. 983.

1533.

3 Dec. R. O. **1493.** JOHN COKE to CROMWELL.

On the 28th November, three merchants of this fellowship, coming hither through Gravelines, were told by the captain there, "I give you knowledge that if your King take not his Queen again within 30 days I would advise you nor none of your nation to pass this ways, but to keep you at home; for if you do, I woll take you as good prise." I have ordered "the said young men" not to spread this further. Sends a "pronostication" put out here in print "by a folisshe medecyn." Antwerp, 3 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor.

3 Dec. R. O. **1494.** WILLIAM CAVENDISH to CROMWELL.

I arrived at Cambridge on Friday night after I left you. I met by chance one who I found was making chevisance with certain of the King's plate; and to prevent "brabelyng" by the mayor and bailiffs, I took him and the plate with me to Ely. I find on examination he is a strong and notable thief; and I send him to your Mastership, as you will probably get much knowledge by him of the King's plate stolen. The bearer, my fellow, can explain further.

On Sunday after I came to Ely I delivered the King's letter to the Prior, who, after a great pause, said in his feigned fashion that I was welcome, since it was the King's pleasure, to occupy the offices of auditor and receiver, trusting that he should have a sufficient warrant from the King for himself and his house; as if the King's letters were not enough. On Monday last, 1 Dec., as I went into the church to mass, the Prior called me to speak with him apart, and took out of a box in his sleeve a grant, as he said, of the King's progenitors for the receipt of the same *tempore vacationis;* but I refused to read it, as I had no commission to that effect. That which I had in commission, I said, I expected he would assist me in, rather than otherwise. "With that he began to wax melancholy, saying he had friends that counselled him rather to die than to suffer me to meddle by the virtue of my commission or writing; and that it was his part so to do. And when I had perceived him to be thus chafed, marvelled what he should mean, for that he was pleased at my first coming. Thought that Mynne had sent him letters. Privily caused an honest man, one Richard à Lee, a freemason, whom ye right well know, secretly to inquire whether there were any of Parson Mynne's servants in town. He brought me word there was one of his servants, named Davy, which came to Ely on Sunday at night, and had communication with the Prior, and, as far as he could learn or hear, brought him letters." Thus I have entered and taken accounts, and have received 200 marks and above. Ely, 3 Dec.

I have sent you 11 pieces of plate weighing 48¼ oz.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

3 Dec. R. O. **1495.** JOHN PRIOR OF ST. GREGORY'S, CANTERBURY, to CROMWELL.

I thank you for your great goodness in my promotion, which, though I cannot recompense, I shall remember all my life. It was only for want of audacity that I have not written to thank you before. Canterbury, 3 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

3 Dec. R. O. **1496.** RICHARD [PEXALL], Abbot of Leicester, to CROMWELL.

My ordinary's Chancellor has been these 10 or 12 years with his visitations to disquiet my house, and has maintained three or four canons put in office by the Bishop, whom I have removed because they are unprofitable, and put in others. Mine ordinary's Chancellor has been here of

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late to disorder me in my house, as my canon Deythik, the bearer, can show you. Leicester Monastery, 3 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* King's Councillor.

3 Dec. **1497.** Sir Thos. Elyot to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Thanks her for her goodness to her servant Thos. Raynsforde. Having had experience of the loyalty and assured honesty of him and his brethren, is moved to desire her to continue to be his good lady. He repents of having too much delighted in dicing, and of other loss of time, and says he is much bound to her for her honorable and gentle advertisements. As one of his poor friends, and at the request of his brethren, and especially of Mr. Raynsford, gentleman usher, his long approved friend, desires her to pursue her charitable favor towards him, and to recommend him to lord Lisle. Advises her, if she sees any lack in him touching his service, or excess in gaming, to withdraw him with sharp admonition and commandment, which he much dreads. By so doing his father and brethren will be bound to pray for her. London, 3 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

4 Dec. **1498.** Anthoine Brusset to [Lisle].

Galba, B. x. 41. B. M. I have received your two letters, the first mentioning "your two subjects" detained prisoners here by the baill[y] of the town. On showing your letter they were immediately set at liberty.

In answer to your second letter, dated 1 Dec., I have caused to be delivered to your merchants their herrings and goods which had arrived "sur la pal[e] de la chasteline de Broucbourg," on their giving su[rety] and caution to the bailly and receiver, in case any other merchants claimed them, and on paying the expences.

The bearer of these letters is Arnould de Semerper . . . . a merchant of Lille, and the owner of the wines saved by George Squennis, your officer, and his assistants, on your pale and ours. I beg you to deliver to him the wine marked with his mark. He will pay a reasonable sum, and give you sufficient caution in the town of Calai[s].

As to the "visitacions [des lim]ites de entre vous et nous," I have informed the gentlemen of St. Omer, with whom the matter rests in part, as they hold "les heins de St. Pol en arentison," which are of the pale and lordship of this town, that the visitation may be held on Tuesday or Wednesday. When I have their answer I will inform you. When the visitation is made, and marks placed beside the ancient marks, we shall be able to live like good neighbours and friends.

Expresses his willingness to serve his correspondent, saving his duty to his master the Emperor. Gravelinghes, 4 Dec. 1533. *Signed.*

Fr., pp. 2.

5 Dec. **1499.** Christopher Hales to Cromwell.

R. O. Whereas I asked you to favor dan John Barstable, monk of Sherborne, Dorset, to be Abbot there, if the present Abbot should die: I am informed that Sir Will. Storton has come this day to the city to labor for the Prior to be Abbot; also that Mr. Denys, your friend, supports him. Let none of these men, or any other, make you forget your promise to me, and my saying unto you shall be assuredly performed. Send me Legatt's letter if it be signed, and a copy of the will of the lord Dacres* for finding office on his lands in Kent. Gray's Inn, St. Nicholas eve.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor.

* Thos. Fienes, seventh lord Dacre of the South.

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5 Dec. R. O. **1500.** Sir Francis Bryan to Lord Lisle.

Thanks him for his good cheer when he was with him; also for his hawk. Has moved the King for the victualling of Calais; when some of his Council answered that 60,000 qrs. of wheat had lately been conveyed thither, which, if it remain there, it is thought should be sufficient. I said, when I was there, there were not five beasts within the town. Cromwell and others said it should be looked to; but how soon, I cannot tell you at present. Begs him to favor the poor man Stevyn, the bearer. 5 Dec.

On Tuesday the King removes to Richmond till near Christmas, when he returns to Greenwich. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

6 Dec. Vienna Archives. **1501.** Chapuys to Charles V.

On St. Andrew's eve, the King, who, for a month past, ought to have made or sent me an answer for what reason he claimed to deprive the Princess of her title, legitimacy, and primogeniture, sent to me by Norfolk and Cromwell to say that he would like to be informed by them of what I wished to say both on that matter and in what concerned the Queen; and this he did, not to refuse or delay the audience, which he was very willing to give me, whenever I liked, but in order to take advice upon the subject.

And having made several remonstrances to them that the King could not allege illegitimacy, or deprive the Princess of her title, they replied that my arguments might be true and well founded in civil law, which had no force here, but that the laws of this kingdom were quite otherwise. But on showing them that I rested my argument only upon the decision of the canon law, which in a spiritual matter no prince's decree could prejudice, they knew not what to reply, except that they would report it to the King, and afterwards declare to me his intention. This they have not yet done, although he has held almost daily consultations, to which several learned canonists have been called. As regards the Queen, viz., the agreement proposed by the Pope, they said that formerly it had been under consideration, but that since sentence had been lawfully given by the archbishop of Canterbury, they thought the King would not expressly or tacitly do anything prejudicial to the said sentence, as it concerned his own honor and the interest of his new born daughter, especially as she was already declared Princess, and that if all the ambassadors in the world were to come, or even the Pope himself, they could not persuade the King otherwise. This, however, they did not give me for a resolute answer, remitting it as before to the King's determination. I impugned the sentence of the archbishop of Canterbury, and justified by various arguments that of the Pope and Consistory, against which the King could not allege what he had several times done, viz., the fear his Holiness had of your Majesty; for, besides that the Pope knew well enough you would not for all the gold in the world compel any one to do what was unlawful, the sentence was given at a time when you were not only far away from Italy, and all the force of your army was at Coron, and the Pope was besides on the point of going to meet the king of France, whom he knew to be in close amity with the King their master. On these arguments they remained some time meditating, and Cromwell said it would never be found that any sentence given by the Pope in a matrimonial cause had been executed in England. This, I told him, I thought very strange, as the contrary was notorious; and that if it were as he said, it was very blameable, not only in the prelates, who did not see to it, but also in the King and his officers, who did not enforce the sentences; and so I left them.

About a month ago a number of Scots entered the kingdom, and, besides other damages, burned certain villages, the inhabitants of which have come to court for redress, but have had no other answer than that there was no

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war with the Scotch. The French ambassador coming lately to see me gave me to understand that this inroad had nothing to do with any quarrel between the two Kings, but only with private disputes. Nevertheless, it seems a dangerous commencement. The said Ambassador indicated to me that, but for the fear of displeasing this King, the Pope and his master would willingly have had an interview with his Majesty, declaring the friendship of his master with you was so strong, that he felt sure there would be no war, although there might be some appearance of it, only to induce the world to reason and honesty, and for no other purpose. I think by such talk they will deceive very few people. He also said it would be well to find some means of settling the matter of this divorce; and after pressing him to declare what way he thought would be expedient, he said it would be best that the validity or invalidity of the marriages should be declared; but since, owing to the King's obstinacy, there was little hope of this, the least evil course would be to assure the title and succession of the Princess, which he considered was one of the things which touched your Majesty most; and, for the rest, to leave it to the King's conscience; and that he saw clearly that if the Princess was married to some strong person (*mariee en main forte*), who could maintain her claims, there would be a fine trouble against this new born child, who would have no adherents except those who loved troubles and her own kinsmen. He said also he had several times heard from the King and those about him, that if the King could get no other remedy he would throw off his allegiance to the Holy See, and that he repented of nothing more than of the book he had written formerly against Luther in its favor; and quite lately the King had told him that at the request of the King his master, and in the hope that something would be treated in his favor at the assembly of Marseilles, he had caused the preachers to forbear preaching against the Pope; but now he would set them on again, issue books "*quil diroient feug*," and that they would reveal the abuses of popes and churchmen, as he had never done before. And the said Ambassador thinks that Lutheranism being introduced here, towards which he sees a part of the Court much inclined, it will afterwards be very difficult to check, especially on receiving some assistance from the Germans, particularly those near the sea. To this I thought right to answer that it would be the total ruin of this King, considering the inclination of the people, of which there were good evidences by the chronicles of his ancestors, and that he must not look for support to any German princes. For, although they have better means of being masters of their people by their castles and their nobility which was so accustomed to war, and moreover their authority had the prestige of great antiquity, free from all counter-claims; yet, notwithstanding all this, what a tumult their villeins had raised; which, if it had occurred here, even to a much less extent, would have been irremediable; and that if the King would look at the chronicles of his predecessors, he would find four kings who had recognised the subjection of the realm to the Holy See, which the King himself had formerly confessed, although he said they had been deceived, and could not make the realm subject in prejudice of their successors. I thought it well to say this to the Ambassador, that he might report it at a convenient season, as I think I have persuaded them that the facts are so.

I have talked of it a long time with the duke of Norfolk, which was partly the cause they burnt some books which were current in this country. It would appear that the King in his blindness feared no one but God, and would have put his threats in execution, and done even worse, if he could.

As to the stoppage of news here, the King has already spent money on the repair of his ships. The merchant fleet going to Flanders is laden, and ready to make sail, notwithstanding the publication of the executorials, unless some order is issued to stop it; which I do not expect. The bishop of

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1501. Chapuys to Charles V.—*cont.*

Paris is hourly expected. He is coming in post to make excuses, as it is supposed, for the King his master not having been able to bring the Pope to do all that this King demanded, and also to report some part of the communications at Marseilles. I will endeavour to learn something of his news, and also about the business of one of those whom the King sent to Germany some time ago, who has just returned this morning. London, 6 Dec. 1533.

Hol., Fr., pp. 6. *From a modern copy.*

6 Dec. **1502.** Thos. Cromwell to the Abbot of Letley.*

R. O. Desires him to grant his friend, John Cooke, a new lease for 60 years, at the old rent, of the farm called Roydon, which he holds from the Abbot, as the term is nearly expired. The said farm lies near the seaside, convenient for Cooke to serve the King in his office of the Admiralty in those parts. He has deserved the thanks of the King by his liberality to Cooke, and those with him on the King's service. Requests an answer by the bearer. London, 6 Dec.

P. 1. *Signed:* "Yr lordshyppis freend, Thomas Crumwell." *Add.*

6 Dec. **1503.** Sir Piers Edgecumbe to Cromwell.

R. O. I have examined Friar Gawen, warden of the Grey Friars at Plymouth and Sir Thomas Dorssed and Sir Thomas Fleet, priests there, apart. I have caused them to sign their depositions, here enclosed. I have committed Friar Gawen to the castle of Launceston till the King's pleasure be known. I have also, according to your letter, punished by pillory and stocks in the market-places such persons as spoke opprobrious words of the Queen. Cuthayll, 6 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Secret Council.

1504. [Lord Lisle to Cromwell.]

R. O. Reminds [Cromwell] of his complaint against one Debnam, searcher of Colchester, for taking certain oxen from his servants, and how Debnam said, at Cromwell's house at Austin Friars, that he could prove that lord Lisle had ordered those who brought wine, herring, and other goods from Calais to England and back, that they should neither pay custom nor allow customer, searcher or other of the King's officers to meddle with them. Leonard Smyth, Lisle's solicitor, bade him beware what he said, and reported it to the writer, whom it highly concerned, considering the suspicion that before his time victual was carried out of the realm on pretence of being for Calais. Wrote, therefore, to his counsel to take action against Debnam. Knows he would speak much worse to the duke of Norfolk and others of the Council. He would not make answer till the last day of the exigent. Hears from his counsel they will be at issue next term. Will have difficulty in proving his words without Cromwell's help, as no one else heard them but Leonard Smyth. Asks him to certifiy the truth of the report, by letter or otherwise, to the judges. Debnam, at Cromwell's order, gave Smyth 10 marks for 10 oxen, but they were bought from the earl of Essex for 20 marks, so that, including the charges of the ship and his servants, Lisle has lost 20*l.* and more. Would be still more sorry if he could not prove Debnam's report to be untrue.

Draft, pp. 2.

* Netley.

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7 Dec. R. O. **1505.** RAFE SADLEYER to LORD LISLE.

I perceive by your letter that you have written several previous letters to me, of which I have only received one. I have not been slow in writing myself of the state of your affairs here, or in soliciting their expedition. As to the garner and victualling of Calais, I have got my master* to write to you the King's pleasure. He intends to get you a warrant, signed by the King, for the victualling. He promises also that you shall have restitution of the beeves and other things spoiled and sold by Debnam, searcher of Colchester, and that he shall be punished. Leonard Smyth and I can determine the manner when he has spoken to my lord of Essex about it. London, 7 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

7 Dec. R. O. **1506.** ANTHOINE BRUSSET to LORD LISLE.

According to my last letters about visiting the bounds between you and us, I have given notice to those of St. Tomer, who have written that they will be here on Thursday next. I beg you on your side to send the bailly and receiver of Marcq, and other old men of the country, whom you have mentioned, and tell me if you agree to the day. Gravelinghes, Sunday, 7 Dec.

Our party will be at Oye Sluice at 9 a.m., and from thence proceed towards the sea. *Signed.*

Fr., p. 1. *Add. Endd.:* Responce sur ce.

7 Dec. R. O. **1507.** JOHN HORNYOLD, Receiver to the Bishop of Worcester, to CROMWELL.

I perceive you have received to the King's use of Mr. Jarveis of London 100*l.*, from the bishopric of Worcester, out of my receipts. I am not able to come to London, but I trust my account and all the money will be ready there. You know it is the King's pleasure that I should retain in my hands the revenues of the bishopric of Worcester till his pleasure be known. By my patent I must make my return in the bishopric of Worcester. Worcester, 7 Dec. 1533. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Master of the Jewels.

7 Dec. R. O. **1508.** HENRY VIII.

Warrant to Cromwell, as master of the Jewels, for the following payments:—

To Will. Shirlonde 20*l.* reward "to furnish the room of our lord of Misrule." To Steph. Vaughan 130 cr. of the sun = 30*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, to deliver by exchange to Chr. Mounte, now in Germany, for his diets. To John Burre, "servant to our daughter the lady Mary," 10*l.* To Thos. Pyerson, apothecary to the late Cardinal, 40*s.*, in part payment of a greater sum due "for certain stuff delivered to the said late lord Cardinal in his lifetime." To Ralph Sadler, Cromwell's servant, 5*l.*, and to Will. Bodie, Cromwell's servant, 20*l.*, for rewards. Westm., 7 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII. *Signed at the head.*

7 Dec. Vesp. F. I. 24. B. M. **1509.** FRANCIS DE FRANGEPAN and STEPHEN BRODARISCH, SIRMIENSIS, to SIR GREGORY DE CASALI.

They reply together to his letter to one of them, as they have both served this King their master with equal zeal. Casalis writes about the absolution of their King from the excommunication unjustly declared against him; but his Majesty thinks he ought not to try to get the censures removed,

* Cromwell.

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1509. Francis de Frangepan and Stephen Brodarisch, Sirmiensis, to Sir Gregory de Casali—*cont.*

as they have been passed contrary to all right, for there is no crime for which a king ought to be excommunicated at the instance of his enemies without being cited or heard. It ought not even to be done to a private person, much less to a king, and less still to a king on whose kingdom the safety of Christendom will depend. Besides, a sentence of this kind is decided by learned men to be of no effect, and the King thinks it is rather the duty of the Pope to retract what he has done of his own accord. He has been induced with difficulty to do what Casalis and his brother Francis will understand from the bearer, Andrew Corsino, of Florence, the King's secretary, and it will be for them to try to get the censures abolished. The Pope should consider that Hungary is infected with Lutheranism, about which Brodarisch has already written to the Pope. Were surprised to hear that his Holiness was displeased at the letters, for they felt bound to write him the truth. Can easily keep silence, but their silence will do injury. Lutheranism is openly taught and preached in the chief towns of Hungary, and here in Buda, with the King's consent, who, when anything is said to him about it, replies that he is excommunicated. Have with difficulty obtained from him a prohibition of the preaching of Lutheranism till the secretary's return. Think the Pope ought not to neglect this, but absolve the King and draw him over to his side. Doubt their ability to keep the King devoted to the Holy See, as he is exasperated. Good terms are offered to him, if he will not prohibit Lutheranism. Buda, 7 Dec. 1533. *Signed*: Fr. Fran. đ Frangepañ. SS. T.—Steph. Brodarisch, Sirmieñ. SS.

Lat., pp. 3. *Add.:* Magnifico dom. Gregorio de Casalis, oratori Ser. Regis Angliæ apud Pont. Max., aut, eo absente, dom. Francisco de Casalis.

9 Dec. Vienna Archives.

1510. Chapuys to Charles V.

Since my last I have learned that the merchants in charge of the fleet to Belgues had been with the King to know his pleasure whether they should go thither; and whether, on account of the publication of the executorials, there was any danger of their being molested. To this the King replied that he would neither counsel nor dissuade them, and that they should do as they thought best. After which he spoke very bitterly against the Pope, and of the injury he had done him, and that they ought to make no account of the "fratreilleries" of censures, threatening that he would do wonders against the Pope, and telling them further that they might be quite assured that those countries would not dare to illtreat the English, seeing that they could not do without them; as they might have seen last year, when, only for having closed for three months the staple of Calais, everybody there began to cry murder and hunger, and that if this kingdom could only forbear trafficking with them, your subjects would be compelled to beg of them with cords about their necks. This answer was repeated to them by the duke of Norfolk, in presence of the Council; and in addition to what the King had said of the Pope, he added 1,000 blasphemies, calling him an unhappy whoreson, a liar and a wicked man, and that it should cost him wife and children, his own person, and all that he possessed, or that he would be revenged on him. He has a good deal changed his tune, for it was he alone [in] the Court who showed himself the best of Catholics, and who favored most the authority of the Pope; but he must act in this way not to lose his remaining influence, which apparently does not extend much further than Cromwell wishes; for which reason, I understand, he is wonderfully sick of the Court.

The said merchants, on receiving the King's answer, adopted the expedient of sending some of the chief of their fellowship to the Queen Regent in Flanders to ascertain what security they might have before they sailed

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for their persons and goods in those countries. These deputies are instructed to ask Mons. de Belgues to intercede for them; which they think he will do willingly, as his interests are so much involved.

I doubt not the said Queen, by her great prudence, will make such answer as the incredible affection of this people toward your Majesty merits.

I am told the King, to defeat the censures of his Holiness, had intended to publish certain proclamations through the realm; for which reason, and also for fear of some disturbance, he has determined to send into such districts as he thinks necessary persons of distinction. And assuredly, from what I hear, the King and his Council are in great fear and perplexity; but they would be in still more terrible fear if they knew entirely the disposition of the people, who rejoice at the publication of the executorials, hoping your Majesty, since you have begun, will go on and put an end to the troubles here.

The King's Council have lately called those who have the management of the King's ships, commanding them to get them ready, and desiring to know if the whole could be in readiness by May 1; but they have given them to understand it was impossible to do so within 12 or 13 months. On hearing which Norfolk began to say they must not trust very much to their ships; for, even if they had the assistance of two ships of the king of France, it would be nothing in comparison with the great naval power of your Majesty, and their principal business should be to fortify the realm in dangerous places. For this reason they began to do a little to the castle at Dover. They have also been thinking of getting a number of gunners to cast artillery.

The King has made the household of his new daughter, whom he will in three or four days send to Norfolk to be brought up there. She will leave solemnly accompanied by two dukes and several lords and gentlemen. The earl of Oxford is to receive her at 12 miles from here, and from thence the said Dukes will return. This company, after the said bastard daughter has arrived at the appointed place, will go and seek the Princess, and, having taken away her train, will bring her to make her court to the bastard. Eight days afterwards the duke of Suffolk, the earl of Exeter, the Comptroller, and Dr. Sampson are to go to the Queen, in order, among other things, to take away her chancellor, almoner, receiver, and other officials, and remove her to a house belonging to the bishop of London; and it is to be feared that if God do not remedy it, or your Majesty with something better than remonstrances, this cursed lady will arrange to get quit of her.

The man sent by the King to Lubeck for restitution of the goods that their ships have taken has returned with the answer of the Lubeckers, that everything taken from the English, Spaniards, and any others but the Dutch would be restored. For some time the King has treated with great familiarity the captain of the said Lubeckers, who remained here under arrest when the ships removed, and Cromwell has banquetted him several times. On Sunday last, the King, passing out to go to mass, made him a knight of the Rose, giving him a chain of 400 or 500 ducats. The alderman of the Easterlings who accompanied the said captain made an address to the King for him, saying he could not sufficiently thank him for the honor, but he hoped hereafter to do him such service that he should not repent having done him such a favor. The King would have been glad if the ambassador of France had been present; but he sent to excuse himself, because he had no news and no business to transact; at which, I am told, the King was not pleased, wishing that the other would make his court more than before, that the people might not suspect any distrust. And in the absence of the said Ambassador, the King, on returning from mass, talked for some time very familiarly with the Ambassador lately returned from Germany;* and though

* Christopher Mont.

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1510. Chapuys to Charles V.—*cont.*

he is only a servant of Cromwell, the King made him great cheer, and brought him to the Lady's chamber, putting his hand upon his shoulder;—all to make the world believe that he had brought him some very great and good news, although, as far as I can learn, he has brought nothing to his satisfaction. They say also that the King has granted a pension to the said captain, which must be either because he has promised him men and ships, or because he is very anxious the Lubeckers should not make a treaty with the Hollanders. He leaves this in two days, expecting to land in France, and thence get over to Liege, and so through Germany. I sent notice into Flanders to see if they can entrap him.

Of late the King has solicited certain bishops to consent to the abrogation of papal authority, and that this should be done, for certain reasons, before the arrival of the bishop of Paris; but not one of them would consent, except Canterbury. The said [Canterbury] has declined to release the bishopric of the auditor of the Chamber, and made answer to his servant that he wished to be bishop himself, and would give him something yearly, not as a due, but only of his liberality. I fear it will be still worse with card. Campegio.

I forgot to mention that the Council are no longer to call the Pope anything but bishop of Rome. If it came to stopping trade, the great point would be to keep the Straits of Gibraltar; for as long as they are open, the English can deliver goods enough to support themselves. London, 9 Dec. 1533.

Fr., hol., pp. 5. *From a modern copy.*

9 Dec. R. O.

1511. Jenins Sohier to Lord Lisle.

I have delivered the hosecloth to my Lord, and the cramprings to my Lady, and had great thanks from both. I can get no answer as yet as to licence of hunting in my Lord's forest at Dornam; but for your wood at Ostende I send you a letter in my Lord's name to Hubert Crystiaens, the receiver. My Lord swears that if he can get the rovers at sea he will hang them. The queen [of Hungary] has given licence to every man to go to sea on his own adventure. My Lord is angry at this being done without his knowledge. Compliments to my Lady. Canfier, 9 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais, at Calais.

10 Dec. Cleopatra, E. iv. 83*. B. M. Wright's Supp. of the Mon., 24.

1512. Roland Lee and Thos. Bedyll to [Cromwell].

We intend shortly to return home, for we find not so great matters here as we expected. The crafty Nun kept herself very secret here, and showed her merchandise more openly when she was far from home. If she had been as wary elsewhere as here she might have continued longer in her falsehood. Our chief reason for remaining here now is to accomplish certain practices with the Friars Observants of Canterbury; also, to examine the prior of Hortone, who is detected as a participant of the Nun's revelation touching the King's reign and marriage. Beg an answer touching the parson of Aldington, as, if we carry him to London again, he will miscarry by the way. John Antony has furthered our causes much. My lord of Canterbury will examine the monks of Christchurch detected in this matter,—only five or six young men. Canterbury, 10 Dec. *Signed.*

In Lee's hand, p. 1.

10 [Dec.] R. O.

1513. Thos. Legh to Cromwell.

On St. Nicolas Day the quondam abbot of Rufforth was installed at Ryuax, and the late abbot of Ryuax sung *Te Deum* at his installation, and exhibited his resignation the same day. The assignation of his pension is left to my lord of Rutland, in which I moved him to follow your advice.

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Though pity is always good, it is most necessary in time of need. I would, therefore, that he had an honest living, though he has not deserved it, either to my Lord or me. York, 10th of this month.

Asks him to remember young Wm. Parre's bill. All the country is glad of the new abbot.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor.

10 Dec. R. O. **1514.** LANCELOT COLYNS to CROMWELL.

Begs him to remember about the prebend in Ripon, of my lord elect of Chester, of which he formerly wrote. It would be better for him than for any other, because he would reside there. Desires credence for the bearer, Cromwell's old acquaintance, concerning the great rumour in these parts of division in preaching at London. York, 10 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Thos. Cromwell.

11 Dec. R. O. **1515.** GEORGE LORD ROCHEFORD to the SEARCHERS at DOVER and CALAIS.

To allow the bearer to pass beyond sea with 20 marks, to purchase certain hawks for the writer. 11 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

12 Dec. **1516.** JEAN DE DINTEVILLE.

See GRANTS in DECEMBER, No. 10.

12 Dec. Granvelle Papers, II. 82. **1517.** CHARLES V. to his AMBASSADOR IN FRANCE.

* * * We are writing to Cifuentes of the affair of the queen of England, to solicit the execution of the sentence already given, and the definition of the principal cause. * * * Monson, 12 Dec. 1533.

Fr.

12 Dec. Corpus Reformator. II. 690. **1518.** ALEX. ALESIUS to GEO. SPALATINUS.

Asks him to obtain payment of the moiety of the prebend in Aldenburgh, given to him by the elector of Saxony, at the desire of Doctors Martin [Luther], Philip [Melanchthon], the Provost (Præpositus), and Pomeranus. Is in great need and in debt. Thought the messenger he sent home would have returned last summer. Wittenberg, postridie Damasi.

Lat. Add.: Geo. Spalatino, docenti evangelium in Aldemburg.

13 Dec. Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 5. B. M. C.'s Letters, 271. **1519.** CRANMER to HENRY VIII.

The feigned revelations of the false Nun of St. Sepulchre's, now that they are declared to the people, are had in great abomination, and every one seems glad that they are exposed. I have examined the prior and convent of my church, and find them as conformable as any. They greatly regret that any of their congregation should have caused slander, and brought them under your displeasure, when only a few consented to these revelations, almost all being Dr. Bokkynge's novices. The prior, a man of great simplicity and void of malice, has been touched by this matter, but I cannot find that he reported it to any but my predecessor, who was his ordinary and your Grace's councillor. He and the brethren are much dismayed, and have desired me to mediate with you. Think they will offer 200*l.* or 300*l.* for their pardon. The monastery is not "aforehand," but in debt, except the church ornaments and plate. Canterbury, 13 Dec.

Copy.

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13 Dec. **1520.** The Divorce Cause at Rome.

Add. MS. 28,586, f. 70. B. M.

"Lo que escrive el conde de Cifuentes a xiij. de Diciembre."

Without his speaking to the Pope about the English affair, the Pope asked him, with great concern, what method should be employed in the cause. Replied that the Pope knew by the Emperor's letters that he should order the principal cause to be determined without delay, and allow the sentence *super attentatis* to take effect. The Pope answered that he had not troubled himself about the case since his arrival in Rome, but was very willing to do justice to the Queen, as his deeds would show. To this [the Count] said the Pope had not troubled himself about it, because he had only been two days in Rome, and Capisucha had been left in France. The Pope replied that if supplication were made, some one should be named in his place to attend to the case at once, and that he could not think why the Count wished for this haste, but for one of two reasons; either that he feared the appeal which the king of England makes to a future Council, or he wished to bring about a crisis between the Emperor and the King (*poner en necessidad a V. M. con el dicho rey*); in which case, as he said, the Emperor would have to stop the commerce [of England] with Flanders and Spain, which would be a means of bringing the King to some good understanding.

To the above paragraph there is a marginal note expressing approbation of the Count's words, and surprise at Capisuccha's remaining in France, as the case might be put into the hands of some one who did not regard the Queen's right. If the Pope speaks about the commerce, he may say that the Emperor has made the necessary arrangements in Flanders, and when the time comes will not fail to do what is necessary. He must still urge the Pope to complete the business.

The Pope told him that the French king had sent the bishop of Paris to England to satisfy the King, who, he thought, was displeased at his not having sent the power he demanded; and to persuade him to obey the sentence. He will assemble the lawyers, and make all possible haste to determine the principal cause, and execute the sentence.

Sp., pp. 3, *modern copy.*

13 Dec. **1521.** [Lord Lisle to Cromwell.]

R. O.

I have this day, the 12th, received your letter, showing that you have received the process of excommunication given out by the Pope, and delivered it to the King, who thanks me for it; also, that his pleasure is we shall be provided with victuals and all things necessary for the town, which I beg may be effected soon. I and the Council have written to the King of the conduct of the captain and officers of Gravelines towards the baillies of Marke and Oye, how they have used themselves on the King's ground, and imprisoned two of the King's subjects.

There were no sluices opened as you write; there were some shut, but only for a time, to see what could be done, in case of need, with the fresh water, which, notwithstanding the abundance of rain that fell before, would serve nothing to the purpose. I think if they were shut 40 days in summer it would do great harm, unless there fell abundance of rain for a long time before. It is true I gave mandates for bringing in the wheat; and I think in my case you would have done the same; for there were not 500 qrs. within the town besides the garner, which was too musty to make bread of. I hope his Highness will take it none otherwise than it was intended. "Mons. de Lykes and Gravelines was victualled, and other towns of the borders."

I enclose news received today by my ordinary spies. Mons. de Lyckes is gone to St. Omer's with bag and baggage. Gravelines and other towns of the borders were well victualled before any such mandate was given out. They have made in divers places "new double close turnpikes," never seen in

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these parts before. Blont shall be sped, though his Highness has given out divers patents, the rather for your sake. Calais, 13 Dec. 1533.

I thank you for your favor to my gossip Buke.

Draft, pp. 2.

15 Dec. **1522.** KATHARINE OF ARRAGON.

R. O. "Letters and presents sent to the Princess Dowager in a° xxiij., xxiiij., and xxv. Hen. VIII."

23 Hen. VIII., 7 March, by Blaunche at the More, a present from the lady Marquess [Exeter ?].

Lady Mary, 15 March, by Margery to the Friars at Richmond. 20 March, by the Princess Dowager to Charles at the More. 7 April, by Mrs. Blaunche to the same. 9 April, by the same to Baker. 24 Hen. VIII. 27 April, by the same to Charles there. 4 May, by the same to him.

7 May, by Madyson, a present from lady Salisbury. 9 May, by Mylles, a present from the lady Marquesse.

Lady Mary, 31 May, by Blaunche to Charles, with letters at Oborne. 10 June, by Wheler, to Bawdwyn there, with letters. 21 June, by the lord Cam (?) a present from the lady Marquess. 7 July, by Prince to Chechester. 15th, by Blaunche to Bury. 3 Aug., by lady Darell, to Baker, with letters. 17th, by the same to Symond Burton, at Hatfeld. 13 Sept., by Kempe to Preston there, with letters. 23rd, by the Chancellor to Bury. 3 Oct., by Blaunche to Bigges there.

29th Oct., by Tyrell, a present from the lady Marquess. 4 Nov., by Blaunche to Charles at Hertford. 6 Nov., by Cooke, a letter from lord Mountjoy.

Lady Mary, 12 Nov., by Blaunche to Bigges there. 18th, by the same to him. 23rd, by Kempe to Charles at Hatfield. 4 Dec., by Blaunche to him there. 23rd, by her to the same. 15 Jan. to Bawdwyn there.

12 Feb., by Kempe, a letter from lady Willoughby.

Lady Mary, a° xxv., 14 Feb., by Blaunche to Charles. 20th, by Wheler to Bigges. 6 March, by Prince to Bawdwyn, and by Blaunche to Charles. 27 April, by Prince to Symondes Burton, at Ampthill. 1 May, by Kempe to Grevile there. 12th, by Wheler to Baker. 20th, by Blaunche to Chechester. 8 June, by the same to Charles.

A° xxv., Lady Mary, 13 June, by Kempe to Bigges at Ampthill. 27th, by Blaunche to Charles there. 30th, by lady Darell to Woodward, for coming for the physician to Mrs. Baker. 16 July, by Kempe to Raynoldes at Bugden. 19th, by Blaunche to Bigges there. 28th, by Elizabeth Atwell to Charles. 2 Aug., by Kempe to Grevile. 12, by Blaunche to Bigges there. 15th, by Kempe to Charles. 2 Sept., by Wheler to Charles. 22 Oct., by Blaunche to Charles. 7 Nov., by the same to him. 24th, by Kempe to Charles. 1 Dec., by Blaunche to Charles. 8th, by Cooke to the same. 15th, by Kempe to Grevile at Bugden.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

15 Dec. **1523.** HACKETT to [HENRY VIII.]

R. O. Has from time to time advertised Cromwell of the news. Since
St. P. VII. 527. Vaughan left Antwerp, a messenger came to this court from one of your rebel subjects, a gentleman of Wales.* He wrote to the Queen Regent for safe-conduct, saying he would do her and the Emperor great service against you. The Council here answered that by the treaty of peace the Emperor may not harbour any of your rebels. I am assured that the Queen never spoke a word to the messenger. Further I told him that I had spoken with

* James Griffith.

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1523. HACKETT to [HENRY VIII.]—*cont.*

the Regent, desiring her to consider what you had done for purging of your conscience, the evil proceedings of the Pope, the advantage that your subjects are to the Low Countries, and what damage would ensue if the contrary should happen; and she would do well to prevent the publication of malicious papers. In reply to her remark that the Emperor was informed that you wished the Pope to do justice according to your will, and not according to right, he replied, "I can assure you at this very moment that the Pope has given sentence according to his own will, and not according to right." On her expressing her astonishment that the Pope should have given unjust sentence, he replied, "I leave the dispute to those who are wiser than I am, but I will venture to say that this tardy sentence has never been given with any good intention, nor the utility of others, which all wise princes ought to regard." She said that the Emperor and other sovereigns understood well Katharine's rights, and were bound to assist her, and obey the Pope's brief; and to tell you the truth, Monsieur, the King your master ought not to be dissatisfied with the Emperor, or with me, for maintaining the just rights of our aunt, so far as justice will allow.

They are here obstinately abused by the Pope. I told my lord of Palermo that they ought to forbear setting forward the Pope's briefs. He said it was not their affair, but they are published by the Emperor's commandment, and by way of justice. I find that the English may trade freely in these countries, and they are afraid of any breach with you. Has written to Cromwell. Brussels, 15 Dec.

De Bure, at dinner, said, that as long as he lived, his trust was that these countries should never begin war with your Highness. 15 Dec. 1533.

Hol.

15 Dec. **1524.** HACKETT to CROMWELL.

R. O. 13 Dec. 1533.—Wrote on the 4th by Thos. Leygh, merchant of the Staple, and last evening I received a letter from you, dated London, the 6th inst., from which it appeared that you had not received mine. When you do, I think you will be satisfied as to the part about the King's subjects. I debated the matter with my lord of Palermo before the Council, who declared to me that neither the Emperor nor the Low Countries wished to have war with England, that the English may freely come as they have in times past, and that if any such thing should occur, the subjects of both countries should have 40 days' notice to withdraw themselves and their goods. For better security on this point, I have kept my chamber this day, and written to my lord of Palermo, whose answer I enclose. As to the Pope's unhappy briefs, I have made full answer in the King's letters enclosed. I send a memorandum of my old arrears.

Today, the 15th, the Governor of our Merchants Adventurers told me that he was charged by the Governor and Fellowship of London to obtain a safe-conduct for their persons and goods from the Queen Regent. I wondered they tried to make a cause where there is no cause, as we have no war nor likelihood of it; but they desired me for their discharge to write to the said fellowship,—which I have done, copy enclosed. You may encourage them to come here freely; and if they say they were troubled at the last defiance of war, and had not the benefit of the 40 days, you may tell them that the people here would not have begun the breach if we had not first arrested the ships of the Emperor's subjects. The bishop of Brix arrived here four days ago. My lord of Palermo is to remain chief president of the Emperor's council in these countries. It is needless to importune the Queen on any matter, for she does nothing without her Council. The bishop of Brix is come to keep her company, and only comes to council

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when sent for. He is but a young man, perhaps 25 or 26. I beg that my arrears be paid to Mr. Bowyer or to Mr. Thos. Leygh. Brussels, 15 Dec. 1533.
Hol., pp. 4. *Add.*

15 Dec. R. O. **1525.** THOMAS PAGE to CROMWELL.

I have heard of your favor to me from Mr. Mylle, recorder of Southampton. I have sent you, by the bearer, one fat ox for your household this Christmas as a gift, beseeching you to be my good master, and that I may have your favor in my reasonable causes. 15 Dec.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

15 Dec. R. O. **1526.** ST. JAMES'S PARK.

Indenture, 15 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII., between Cromwell and Anthony Cotton, whereby the latter bargains and sells to the King's use 6½ acres of meadow in Lowesmede near the hospital of St. James's in the Fields, within the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, which were late in the tenure of John Lawrence, and are now enclosed in the King's park at Westminster.
Draft on a paper roll.

15 Dec. R. O. **1527.** OUDART DU BIES to LORD LISLE.

As I have to leave on Wednesday next to go to the King (Francis), I beg you to send back immediately my man with my mule. Boulogne, 15 Dec. *Signed.*
Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

16 Dec. Vienna Archives. **1528.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

According to the determination come to by the King about the treatment of the Princess and the bastard, of which I wrote in my last, the said bastard was taken three days ago to a house 17 miles from here; and although there was a shorter and better road, yet for greater solemnity, and to insinuate to the people that she is the true Princess, she was taken through this town with the company which I wrote in my last; and next day the duke of Norfolk went to the Princess to tell her that her father desired her to go to the Court and service of the said bastard, whom he named Princess. The Princess answered that the title belonged to herself, and to no other; making many very wise remonstrances, that what had been proposed to her was strange and dishonorable.* To which the Duke could not reply. After much talk, he said he had not come there to dispute, but to accomplish the King's will; and the Princess, seeing that it was needless excusing herself, demanded half-an-hour's respite to go to her chamber, where she remained about that time,—to make, as I know, a protestation which I had sent her, in order that, if compelled by force or fraud to renounce her rights or enter a nunnery, it might not be to her prejudice. On returning from her chamber she said to the Duke that since the King her father was so pleased, she would not disobey him, begging him to intercede with the King for the recompense of her servants, that they might have at least a year's wages. She then asked what company she should bring. The Duke said it was not necessary to bring much, for she would find plenty where she was going; and so she parted with a very small suite. Her gouvernante,† daughter of the late duke of Clarence, and near kinswoman to the King, a lady of virtue

* This seems to be the remonstrance printed by Heylin (Hist. of Q. Mary, 10), beginning, "My lords, as touching my removing to Hatfield, I will obey his Grace, as my duty is." Apparently the Princess Elizabeth had been conveyed from London to Hatfield, as before arranged (*see* No. 1510), on Wednesday, the 10th Dec., or perhaps three days later, for Chapuys here says, "three days ago," and the date of his letter is the 16th.

† The countess of Salisbury.

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1528. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

and honor, if there be one in England, has offered to follow and serve her at her own expence, with an honorable train. But it was out of the question that this would be accepted; for in that case they would have no power over the Princess, whom it is to be feared they mean to kill, either with grief or otherwise, or make her renounce her right, or marry basely, or make her stain her honor, to have grounds for disinheriting her,—since, notwithstanding the remonstrances I have hitherto made touching the Princess, to which I have had no reply, the King has proceeded to such excesses; and, considering that my words only served to irritate him, and make him more fierce and obstinate, I have resolved not again to address to him a single word, except he obliges me, without a command from the Queen. In order that the mother may have no occasion to envy her daughter being visited on the part of the King, certain persons, as I wrote to you, have gone to resolicit the Queen to ratify the sentence of Canterbury, and revoke the interdict that the Pope has so injuriously fulminated against the King and his kingdom. And to do this they threaten her punishment, and by degrees will cut off her train and her household.

You cannot imagine the grief of all the people at this abominable government. They are so transported with indignation at what passes, that they complain that your Majesty takes no steps in it; and I am told by many respectable people that they would be glad to see a fleet come hither in your name to raise the people; and if they had any chief among themselves who dared raise his head, they would require no more. They refer to the case of Warwick, who chased away king Edward, and of his father Richard; and they say you have a better title than the present King, who only claims by his mother, who was declared by sentence of the bishop of Bath (Stillington) a bastard, because Edward had espoused another wife before the mother of Elizabeth of York. Wherefore, if you do not claim the title, they think that forbidding intercourse with Flanders is the best course. The King is very much afraid of that, as knowing he could not prevent a mutiny unless he were willing for some time to subsidise those who live by making cloth, who are considerably more than half the people of England; and this he could not do without double the money he has. This, however, would make him popular; but I think the sin into which he has fallen will not allow him to do it, or anything else that he ought to do.

It is not to be thought that the King will be brought to the point by mild treatment, for his sin carries him away, and he is bewitched by this cursed woman in such a manner that he dares neither say nor do except as she commands him. And thus there is another evil, that the more they dissemble with him the more boldness he will take to do the worse, and will only stop from lack of power from causing you, whom he regards as his enemy, many troubles.

Yesterday came a Scotch gentleman named Didam, a great authority with his master, to show the King that their truce had not yet been concluded after all. He was conducted to Court by Cromwell. The bishop of Paris has not yet come, who, as the King and the Lady say, is bringing them a sackful of lies and excuses. I am told that she exculpates the French, as Brian Tuke has done since his return from Marseilles. The English are not pleased at the coming of the Scotch gentleman, thinking it forebodes some enterprise, and is done to deceive them. They are casting here certain artillery. The governor of Ireland has not yet arrived, according to the King's command, and I am told that the duke of Richmond is to go soon with an army in the direction of Wales, possibly to pass over to Ireland. The captain of Lubeck has been in consultation with the King's Council. Certain Lutheran preachers are disseminating their tenets and preaching against the Pope by command of the King. London, 16 Dec. 1533.

Hol., Fr., pp. 7.

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16 Dec. **1529.** NORFOLK to LORD LISLE.

R. O. After I had declared to the King the matters of credence you sent by Risebank herald, he commanded me to write to you to have a vigilant eye to the fashion of the Emperor's subjects in the Low Countries, and to signify to him from time to time what you observe. Hampton Court, 16 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Deputy of Calais. *Endd.*

16 Dec. **1530.** VICTUALLING OF CALAIS.

R. O. A register of cattle shipped from Hythe, Folkstone, and Dover, evidently for the victualling of Calais, from 18 Aug. 24 to 16 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII., giving the names of the shipowners in whose vessels they were conveyed. Some of the entries mention cattle for the use of lord Barnes and Sir Edw. Ryngylay, the high marshal.

Pp. 7. *Endd.:* View of the customer's books touching victuals brought to this town.

16 Dec. **1531.** CRANMER to CROMWELL.

R. O. C.'s Letters, 127. I have received by John Anthony, the bearer, your letters to my lord elect of Chester and Mr. Bedill, stating that it is the King's pleasure that my lord elect and Mr. Bedill should leave the parson of Aldington, Dering the monk, and father Laurence behind them in ward. But as you wished that they should be at liberty in their own houses I doubt which to do. The parson of Aldington and Dering were, this Tuesday, delivered to me at Forde. From my manor at Forde, 16 Dec. *Signed.*

Add.: Of the King's Council.

16 Dec. **1532.** The PRIOR OF KING'S LANGLEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. I thank you for your help and counsel to Master Provincial, whereby I may quietly serve God and keep my study and office without trouble. I send you, for a poor friar's token, part of such as God hath sent me,—a poor dish of apples and wardens with a box of trenchers. 16 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

16 Dec. **1533.** MALMESBURY ABBEY.

See GRANTS in DECEMBER, No. 15.

17 Dec. **1534.** RIC. WHARTON to CROMWELL.

R. O. I thank you for your letter to the bp. of Norwich on my behalf, "which, for fear, he did obey," and would stand with me no longer in that matter. I will tell you more when I come to London, which shall be before All Hallows. I understand the Bishop intends privily to prevent you in the benefice of Romborwho, Wyssett, and Holton. I am warned by a friend about the Bishop, that he has written to my lord of Norfolk in the same. "I had rather spend 40*l.* than the wretched priest should have his spiteful desire." I hear you have "sentt owte a *meleus ingerendum* (*sic*) for soche parsons as the shrev of Norff. owte to have sartefyde and ded not." There are certain substantial gentlemen about me, whose names I enclose. Be good to a poor neighbour of mine who has fallen into great debt, and whose creditors would throw him into prison if they might come by him. He is undone without the King's protection. I send you an ambling gelding and a porpoise. Bungay, 17 Dec.

ii. Names enclosed: John Tasborwe has by his inheritance 50*l.*, and by his wife 40 marks yearly. Philip Bedyngfeld has above 40*l.* Thos. Gawdy, of Harlstone has 100*l.* a year; and Thos., his son, has 40*l.*

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

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17 Dec. **1535.** Gulielmo Peni[zon] to Cromwell.

R. O. The Pope, on his arrival at Genoa, dismissed the galleys of this King (*de questa M^ta*), and made use of Doria's. His arrival at Rome is now announced. The King left on Friday to go through Burgundy; he will keep Christmas at Dijon, and then go on to Paris. The Legate has put off my payment till the King comes to Paris; and the bishop of Paris has written to him and the Grand Master for my despatch, as M. de Châstillon has also done, saying the King and the whole Court wondered at my long delay. Lyons, 17 Dec. 1533.

Hol., Ital., p. 1. *Add. Endd.:* Italeon lettres and other matiers. In anno xxvj° R. H. VIII.

17 Dec. **1536.** John Bishop of Carlisle to Lord Lisle.

R. O. Sir Roland, your servant, was with me today, and gave me your commendations, expressing also your disappointment at not hearing from me in answer to so many letters. Assures Lisle he has received, since they were together, no letter from him, but only commendations in letters sent to Mr. Kyngeston. Will be glad to have the barrels of herring Lisle has provided for him. Carlisle Place, 17 Dec.

P.S. in his own hand.—Sir Will. Kyngeston and his wife send commendations. Begs that his handwriting may be taken as an acknowledgment of a letter just received "from your good honor's ladyship." *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add. Endd.*

18 Dec. **1537.** Anthoine Brusset to Lord Lisle.

R. O. I have received yours of the 15th by a falconer named Guillame Atquin. According to your request, I have given him leave to buy hawks for a friend of yours in Flanders, and on his return I will let him pass without paying my dues. The bearer is the merchant of Lisle to whom the wines belong that are detained at Sangate. I beg you to get them restored to him, as you did the others, and as I did to your London merchants. Gravelinghes, 18 Dec. 1533.

Hol., Fr., p. 1. *Add.*

18 Dec. **1538.** Thomas Mayhew to Cromwell.

R. O. I have to thank you for your favor when I was last before you with Mr. Chambers, and also for your kindness showed to the King's Council of this duchy touching the common of the King's tenants of the honor of Bolingbroke, in which we are like to be troubled by the abbot of Kirkstead, only that Mr. Chancellor and Mr. Attorney* are our good friends. We have ever been accustomed yearly to ride and see all manner of banks about our fen, as well the Abbot's as other commoners, and present defaulters at the court leets; which the Abbot would now prevent, and have them tried before the King's justices of sewers. It shall be prejudicial to the King if the homagers now lose this liberty. Bolingbroke, 18 Dec.

We send you a couple of fat swans for your Christmas. God send you a merry Christmas.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Endd.*

* The Chancellor and Attorney of the duchy of Lancaster.

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18 Dec. **1539.** Dr. Rowland Lee.

See Grants in December, No. 20.

18 Dec. **1540.** The Princess Mary's Household.

R. O. Account of Will. Cholmeley, cofferer of the household of the princess Mary, for one year, ended 30 Sept. [25 Hen. VIII.] :—

i. Allowance made to him for victuals and stores remaining in the different offices of the household, 1 Oct. 24 Hen. VIII., viz., with Fras. Fletcher and Ric. Englishe, yeomen of the bakehouse; Edm. Parker, yeoman of the pantry; John Rokes, gentleman, and Thos. Gent, yeoman of the buttery; Mich. Walles, yeoman of the lardry; Thos. Savage and Will. Forde, yeomen of the acatry (*emptor*'); Thos. Hughes, yeoman of the scullery; Ric. Homely, page of the *salsaria;* John Butler, page of the hall; and John Bury, clerk of the stable.

ii. Received from Sir Brian Tuke, treasurer of the King's chamber, 18 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII., of the "superplusagium" of the said Will. Cholmeley, on determination of his account for this 24th year, as appears by warrant of the above date, 158*l.* 10*s.* 8½*d.* From the same, by portions, at 15 different times during the period of this account, 2,000*l.*

iii. Journal of daily expenditure in the different departments of the household, from Tuesday, 1 Oct. [1532], to Tuesday, 30 Sept. [1533], showing also the place at which the household was every day, which was as follows:—At Esthampsted from Tuesday, 1 Oct., to Wednesday, 16 Oct. On Thursday, 17th, to Chertsey to dinner, and the monastery of Morton [Merton] to supper. On Friday, 18th, at Merton. On Saturday, 19th, there at dinner, at Otford at supper. Sunday, 20 Oct. to 26 Nov., at Otford. On Saturday, 2 Nov., lady Dudley came to supper, and stayed till the 14th. At Knoll from Wednesday, 27 Nov., to Monday, 5 May. On Monday, 13 Jan., lady Burgevenny came to supper. On Monday, 17 March, there came to dinner the marchioness of Dorset, lady Grey, and others; on Thursday, 10 April, lord Sandes and Sir Will. Fitzwilliam; on Tuesday, 15 April, the marchioness of Dorset, lady Matravers and her two sisters, with others. At Otforde from Tuesday, 6 May, to Wednesday, 2 July. On Thursday, 15 May, there came to dinner Sir Will. Ascue, Sir And. Billisbe, and Sir Rice Mauncell; on Thursday, 5 June, lords Montague and Hastings, Sir Geoff. Pale (Pole), Sir Will. Huse, and Sir John Beryn; on Monday, 9 June, the marquis of Dorset, his mother and sister; on Tuesday, 24 June, lord Montague and the Lord Chief Baron (? "dominus et baro") of the Exchequer. On Thursday, 9 July, at Berking. From Friday, 4 July, to Tuesday, 30 Sept., at Beaulieu. On Monday, 7 July, there came to dinner 30 women from Chelmesford; on Thursday, 10 July, the earls of Oxford and Sussex, and Sir Giles Capell; on Sunday, 13 July, 12 women of Boreham; on Monday, 21 July, 30 women of Writele; on Wednesday, 23 July, 60 women of Chelmesford and elsewhere; on Saturday, 26 July, [Sir] Giles Capell and other gentlemen; on Thursday, 7 Aug., lord Mountjoye; and on Saturday, 16 Aug., the countess of Essex, lady Boucher, lady Browne, and others, who remained till Monday following. On Sunday, 17 Aug., there came to dinner the earl of Essex, Mr. Parr, and others, 30 in all, who remained till next day after dinner. On Thursday, 28 Aug., came to dinner the countesses of Sussex and Derby, with their servants. On Tuesday, 2 Sept., came to supper Sir Giles and Henry Capell, and their wives and servants, who remained two days. On Tuesday, 9 Sept., came to supper the countess of Oxford and lady Kingston, who remained till Thursday after dinner.

Each page of this account contains a week's expences, totalled at the bottom. The expences for a whole week vary from 41*l.* 4*s.* 5¾*d.* to 101*l.* 3*s.* 7¾*d.*, which latter is the amount for Christmas week.

iv. "Præstita et remanentia," viz., prices of the store of victuals, wine, and other articles remaining, 1 Oct. 25 Hen. VIII., with which the cofferer will be charged in his next account. Total, 84*l.* 3*s.* 9¾*d.*

Lat., pp. 56. *A vellum book, with title on cover.*

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19 Dec. **1541.** Duke of Suffolk and others to Henry VIII.

Otho, C. x. 210. B. M. St. P. i. 415. Nicholas' Privy Council Proceedings, vii. 348.

On Wednesday last, after dinner, we declared your pleasure to the Princess Dowager in her great chamber before all the servants of the house. She protested with open voice that she was your Queen, and would rather be hewn in pieces than depart from this assertion. She refuses the name of Princess Dowager, and resists her removal to Somersham because of her health; and for all the persuasions that could be made by us or lord Mountjoy, or Dymock, her almoner, who urged her to remove, however she might order herself in her cause, she refuses to take any person into her service sworn to her as Princess Dowager. Her servants are loth to take the new oath, as they were sworn to her as Queen, and they think the second oath would be perjury; and they continued stiffly in this opinion until we had gotten with difficulty from them that they had that knowledge from Abel and Barker, her chaplains. We examined them, and found them stiffly standing in their conscience that she was your Queen, and no man sworn to serve her as Queen might change that oath without perjury. As they persist in that opinion, we have committed them to the porter's ward, there to remain without speaking with any one till your pleasure be known. After some exhortations, we have induced some of the servants to comply. Some we have changed. The bishop of Llandaff (John de Atequa, a Spaniard), whom you have appointed to depart, we have suffered to remain for the present, as she has no confessor, if he and Abel depart, that can speak Spanish, in which language she has always confessed. He is the man of most simplicity, and will do little harm. Wish to know the King's pleasure, as she will not remove to Somersham, against all humanity and reason, unless we were to bind her with ropes. She also refuses the service of those men sworn to her as Princess Dowager, and by her wilfulness may feign herself sick, and keep her bed, or refuse to put on her clothes, or otherwise order herself by some imagination that we cannot now call to remembrance. Bugden, Friday, 19 Dec.

Have not put the oath to the Bishop and the rest of her chaplains, because they think they would refuse it. *Signed:* [Charlys Soffolke], Robt. Sussex, [William Poulet, Richard Sampson.]

Mutilated. Add.

Harl. MS. 283, f. 102. B. M.

2. Later copy of the above, made before the mutilation of the original.

19 Dec. **1542.** Suffolk and others to Norfolk.

R. O. St. P. i. 418.

Refer him to their letters to the King.

Find Katharine the most obstinate woman that may be. There is no other remedy but to convey her by force to Somersham. Wish for immediate instructions. Had great difficulty in inducing the servants to be sworn. Understand that he has taken [Ric.] Tomeo, the clerk comptroller, to serve my lady Princess, and discharged Wilbraham. Beg that he may be sent back again. Want money for the household and provisions, of which a docket has been sent to Cromwell, that the two gentlemen now in charge may not be unfurnished. Bugden, Friday, 19 Dec.

Signed as before. Add.

19 Dec. **1543.** Suffolk and others to Cromwell.

R. O.

We find this woman more obstinate than we can express, as you will see by our letters to the King, and have had such difficulty in inducing the servants to take the new oath that once we were in despair of having any one of them sworn; but now many have sworn to accomplish the King's

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pleasure. As there is no help for it but to convey the woman by force, which is not in our instructions, we desire to know the King's pleasure. "And os ye know for the schortnes off the tym iff that we have not knowleg by Sonday at night, the tym schull not serve that sche may be removed before the feste."*

Moreover we understand that Tomeo, who was appointed clerk controller here, is now commanded to serve in the same room with my lady Princess; so that this house is now clearly disordered, for the steward cannot do without him. Wylbrayme, who was discharged from my lady Princess, must be sent to furnish that room here. We also beg that money be sent with diligence, for here there is no more than enough to pay the debts. Meanwhile we have [made] provision (an advance?) of 100*l.* Commissions must also be sent hither with diligence, of which we send you the docket, "that this house now in the beginning may be furnished of things necessary both to the King's honor and to the relief of these two gentlemen to whom the King's highness hath committed the charge." Bugden, 19 Dec.

Signed: Charlys Soffolke—Robert Sussex—William Poulet—Rich. Sampson.

In Sampson's hand, pp. 2. *Add.:* To Master Cromwell.

19 Dec. R. O. **1544.** Sir John FitzJames to Cromwell.

This day I received your letter with the King's command to examine whether Collis, late of Devon, were killed of his own assault, or by the malice of his enemies. At the last assize at Exeter Sir Will. Courtney, Sir Thos. Denys, my fellow Schelley, and myself examined this matter; and as the woman who promoted the suit had not her witness ready, we determined to respite it. What has been done since I know not, but will inquire. I am not able to ride to that country before next term, nor will the woman have her witness ready. I am assured that those appointed to examine it have done their duty. Redlinche, 19 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

19 Dec. R. O. **1545.** Humphrey and Dion[i]se Fitzherbert to [Cromwell].

I received your letters, 12 Nov., and understand that Thos. Warner and John Halfhede, of Brackyng, have complained of wrongs done by me to them respecting a bargain of wood. I was indebted to Ric. Gresham, of London, mercer, in 200*l.*, the last payment of which was due unto him 10 Nov. anno 23. My lord of Essex's audit, whose officer I have been 25 years, begins on St. Luke's Day, and I told Warner and Halfhede that I would leave the money with Ric. Brooke, of Pokeriche.—Enters into the details of the dispute, respecting which his servant has made a deposition before my lord of Essex.—My wife desired me to apply to Gresham to remit payment for one week, which she did; and as she could not obtain the money, she came to London, and desired further respite,—which Gresham refused, as his charges this year were great because of his office of sheriff. The matter has been in suit two years, and therefore I desire your assistance. Gives an unfavorable character of Halfhede and Warner, and their threats. Uphall, Friday, 19 Dec. *Signed.*

Pp. 4.

* "the tym—feste." These words are interlined in place of the following, which are struck out: "they schall not be able to remove hyrre before the tyme, and to remayne here by cause that all . . . . . (*three words illegible*) at Somersame, it schall not (?) be defficulte (?) to furnische hyrre." The word "defficulte" was apparently written over the first syllable of the word "possible," which was not completed.

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20 Dec. **1546.** CRANMER to ARCHDEACON HAWKYNS.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 38. B. M. C.'s Letters, 273.

About eight years ago there was wrought a great miracle upon a maid, by Our Lady of Courteupstret, and ever since there has been a pilgrimage to that devout foresaid lady of Courte of Strett.

The miracle was this: The maid had a severe illness, during which she had trances and revelations of heaven, hell, purgatory, and the state of souls departed. In one of these she was warned to go to Our Lady of Courte of Strett; "and when she was brought thither, and laid before the image of Our Lady, her face was wonderfully disfigured, her tongue hanging out, and her eyes being in a manner plucked out, and laid upon her cheeks, and so greatly disordered. Then was there heard a voice speaking within her belly as it had been in a tun." This continued three hours, the voice speaking sweetly of heaven and terribly of hell. After a long time she came to herself, and was perfectly whole. The miracle was solemnly rung, and a book of it was afterwards printed and sold. She then had a command from God in a vision to become a nun, and has been in the nunnery of St. Sepulchre's, Canterbury, ever since.

And then she chose a monk of Christchurch, a doctor in divinity, as her ghostly father; and, having trances every week or fortnight, she was visited by great numbers of people, high and low, especially clerical, who communed with her concerning the King's marriage, and the heresies and schisms in the realm. Her visions were so many that her ghostly father could scarcely write them on three or four quires of paper. Thinks she marvellously hindered the King's marriage, for she wrote to the Pope charging him to stop it. "She had also communication with my lord Cardinal and with my lord of Canterbury, my predecessor, in the matter; and [in] mine opinion, with her feigned visions and godly threatenings, she stayed them very much in the matter."

Of divers matters she had secret knowledge, which she pretended came from Heaven, and even wrote letters purporting to come from Heaven to earthly creatures. About Midsummer last I sent for this holy maid to examine her, and afterwards she went before Mr. Cromewell. And now she hath confessed that she never had a vision in her life, but feigned them all. Divers religious men are now in trouble for consenting to her feigned visions, which contained perilous sedition and treason.

She said the King would not continue King a month after his marriage, but would be destroyed in six months in a plague of unheard-of severity. She showed the state of souls departed, as of my lord Cardinal.

Dr. Salcott, the abbot of Hydde, is bishop elect of Bangor; and Dr. Lee, the lawyer, of Chester. As yet there is no elect of Ely, but you will know at your coming home. Parliament is prorogued till 15 Jan. The Queen was brought to bed, about 13 or 14 Sept., of a Princess. I was godfather; the old duchess of Norfolk and the lady marquess of Dorset, godmothers. The duke of Richmond has married lady Mary, daughter of the duke of Norfolk. Lamethe, 20 Dec. a° 25 Reg.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

20 Dec. **1547.** HENRY ELLYNGTON to CROMWELL.

R. O.

On the 1 Dec. I came to Brussels, where my lady Mary is, and delivered my letter to the bishop of Palermo, her chancellor, who delivered it to the Queen, and brought me an answer from her that she thanked Jas. Greffythe, whom she called my master, for his goodwill to the Emperor and his offers, which you shall further know when I come home. For the ship he has written for, she can send him none without the Emperor's commandment, for they have nothing adoing against England or Ireland, but if he came there he shall be welcome. I left Brussels, 5 Dec., for Antwerp;

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and on the morrow, which was Sunday,* went to mass, and met a Scotchman that came over from Scotland in the same ship with me. He loves James well, and his business is in Louvain and Brussels. He has made great inquiries for me amongst the English, when I was gone to England; but seeing me there, he laid wait for me, and brought me before the skowtte, saying I had brought letters out of Scotland to my lady Mary, had been in England and showed the letters to the King. I was brought to the Pynbanke "whereon they wolde apullyd me," on which I confessed that I had shown the letters to the Council, as I was compelled by reason of my oath, and in order to come quietly into the realm to live with my wife and my children as I did, and that this traitor carried me out of Ireland into Scotland against my will. For this they have kept me in prison 16 days, and have sent to my lady Mary to know her pleasure, and I have written to Mr. Hakett. I beg you not to change your favor because I have failed in this business. The matter could not be kept close, for Griffith communicated the letter to all the crew. If the King will let me have a ship I will deliver Griffith to him. All the Scotch ships are here. Antwerp, 20 Dec. 1533.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add. Sealed.*

1548. HENRY ELLYNGTON to STEPHEN VAUGHAN.

R. O. The cause of my leaving England was that I was a prisoner in the Tower for Jas. Greffythe a Powell, and after my liberty I visited him in Wales to obtain restitution for my charges. He promised me 40 pieces of Welsh friese, which he would deliver me in a month's time, if I would stay with him. In that time he sent me twice to London concerning the hunting of Will. Vaghan of Kylgarson. At my last coming home I bade him send me there no more, but go himself with his payments. Two or three days after he came to me, saying he would not go, for if he should go with part of his money, and not with the whole, he was afraid he would be put in prison. He then asked me if I knew Ireland; and on my saying I did, he asked where the best horses could be procured. I said in Dredathe (Drogheda). He said he would buy one for the King, another for the Queen, another for Mr. Cromwell, and another for Sir Edw. Baynton; and on his asking me, I consented to go with him. So I left for Uphill, 15 miles from Bristol, where he freighted a pinnace, and we sailed on Monday s'ennight after Whitsunday, and landed in Youghal on Corpus Christi Day, when we left for Dredathe. On coming there he said to me, "Will you go with me to Scotland?" I refused, saying I would not have more trouble for him, nor leave my wife and children. He then asked the master of the boat and the crew, and they refused. Then he called me, and bade me get me and the master and his company under hatches, and took from me 8*l.* which I thought to spend in Ireland. Then the crew, for fear, agreed to go with him, and I also. Then "a wrechyd fellowe that is his sarvant, whos name is Davy, bad the said Jamys, 'Lat us kell them, and throwe them over bowrde;' but the sayd Jamys wold not agre." On Midsummer eve, landed at Whithorn in Scotland, where the King was, where he fell acquainted with the lord Fleming, which showed the King of him. Thereupon I wrote his letters to the King for him, and when I come before the Council in England I will show them the contents of the letters. There came lately a man from Flanders to Scotland, and met with the said James in Leith, saying he had been at the court of my lady Mary queen of Hungary, and had heard much goodness of the said James, and that she was told he was a great lord banished out of England for taking part with the old Queen; and she wished to have him with her, as she had heard he might do much in Wales. On this he caused me to write to her,

* Wrong, as the 6th Dec. was Saturday.

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1548. Henry Ellyngton to Stephen Vaughan—*cont.*

and sent me with the letters. But hearing that you, Mr. Vaughan, were there as the King's servant, I inform you that if the King will furnish me with a ship, I will bring the said James into his hands.

Hol., pp. 3. *Endd.:* To S. Vaghan from Henry Elington.

31 Dec. R. O. **1549.** The Minister, Warden, and Friars of Greenwich to Henry VIII.

Entreat that they may be pardoned anything wherein they have offended. Protest that they wish to live peacefully under him, and obey him in all things consistent with their rule. In witness whereof they all sign. 21 Dec. 1533. [*No signatures.*]

Lat., p. 1. *Add. at head of letter.*

21 Dec. R. O. **1550.** Arthur Lord Lisle to [Cromwell].

I beg you at your leisure to move Sir John Dudley in my behalf. My late wife left me during my life such lands as I now enjoy, which I have recovered to my own use for term of my life and after, until the fulfilment of certain bequests. Sir John Dudley has sold the reversion of those lands to Sir Edw. Semer, who now lays claim to 55*l.* of the same lands, saying that they are not comprised in the recovery; at which I marvel not a little. I shall be glad if you will ask Sir John Dudley to desire my lord of Norfolk, who is the surveyor of the feoffees, to confirm my state in the said lands during life. Calais, 21 Dec. 1533. *Signed.*

P. 1.

1551. Lisle and Seymour.

R. O. Complaint of viscount Lisle against Sir Edw. Seymour for having got him to seal an indenture to his own prejudice, in the belief that it only concerned the purchase from Sir John Dudley of the reversion of the manors of Norton Beauchampe, Lympisham, Tornok, Saundeford, Abell, and Brigewater, Soms., to which it was necessary that he should give his assent.

Large paper, pp. 4, *mutilated.*

R. O. 2. A valor of the possessions of Sir John Dudley, kt., and his heirs, and of those in the hands of Arthur Viscount Lysley. Total, 1,385*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

Pp. 2.

21 Dec. R. O. **1552.** Thomas Speke to Lord [Lisle], Deputy of Calais.

I thank you for your kind letter by the bearer, and your warrant of protection. Your request that I would be your friend if you had business in Somersetshire was unnecessary; you may command me at all times. I have not seen Sir Will. Stourton, but will give him your message when I do. I beg your horse buyer will bestow this 20*l.* in horses for me, one of them to be of the largest sort, and that you will appoint me a keeper for them. Whytlakyngton, 21 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.*

22 Dec. R. O. **1553.** [Lord Lisle] to Mons. du Vrolant.

I am informed that Adrian Doggan, of Calais, once obtained from those of your court some certificate touching the birth of one Adrian Lynnet, and that they have since given another to Thos. Prestwich, now deceased, the husband of the daughter of the said Doggan, which disagrees with the former. For this reason the said Doggan wishes to go to your court, and

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prove his own certificate against the other, and examine further witnesses, as I understand he has examined some at Arras. I beg you to give him facilities. Calais, 22 Dec. [*Not signed.*]

Fr., p. 1. *In the hand of Lisle's clerk. Add.*

22 Dec. R. O. **1554.** JOHN [STOKESLEY], Bishop of London, to CROMWELL.

Whereas it pleased you to send your letters to Mr. Alex. Ratclif for attaching my late servant Laurence, who robbed me of 100*l.* of the King's money, and the same thief is now taken in the parts of Manchester, and brought to London: I desire you to take such order with him "that I may be restored to the King's money." Fulham, 22 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

R. O. **1555.** LAURENCE ELVEDEN to CROMWELL.

I beg you to be good master to me, once the unworthy servant of the bishop of London; and whereas I am now in the King's Bench, in great misery, without any friends, and am like to be cast away by infirmities, that you will be gracious unto me, as it was my first offence, and I intend to make amends to his Lordship. My former master will agree to your decision.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. at the head:* To the right hon. Mr. Cromwell. *Endd.:* Supplication of the false knave the bishop of London's servant.

22 Dec. R. O. **1556.** WM. LORD SANDYS to CROMWELL.

Whereas the King is pleased to license me to continue here for this season until the beginning of Parliament, in consideration of my age and sickness: I beg you will make my excuse to the King for my absence. At the Vine, 22 Dec. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Mr. Cromwell of the Council.

22 Dec. R. O. **1557.** ROGER ABBOT OF FURNESS to CROMWELL.

Has received his letters by Thos. Cokett, servant of the abbot of Holme, and a monk named Gawyn Borodall, with certain articles which he has charged Borodall with. He denied every article, and asked for the benefit of the law. He is a masterful man, and hath secret bearers. Afterwards sent for two monks of the Holm, conversant with him, and examined them. The abbots of Fontaunce and Byland had this matter in examination at the creation of the last abbot, and will disdain his meddling, they being reformators and visitors of the religion.

Asks how he shall keep Borodayll. Puts him in prison at night, and during the day he goes to the church, and "melleth with no person" except the prior. Does not think the truth will be known unless Cromwell has Borodayll before him in London. Fourneys, 22 Dec.

P. 1, *hol. Add.:* To the right worshipful Sir Thos. Cromwell, knight. *Endd.*

23 Dec. Vienna Archives. **1558.** CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

As the bishop of Paris, who arrived on Wednesday, showed no hurry, the King has delayed his audience for four days. This is an indication of his dissatisfaction. I think, however, the Bishop will manage to efface it. Eight days ago the French ambassador here complained of the distrust they showed to his master, saying he was certain that if they continued to talk as they did, and to manage so badly, they would irritate

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1558. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

him, and find reason to repent it. Had a long conversation with the French ambassador touching Marseilles and the Genoese and the French fleet. He exaggerated grievously the execution of Merveilles, and entered into details. On the matter of the divorce he told me that his master had spoken to the Pope in favor of this King in consequence of the great amity between them; for where he was a friend, he was a friend indeed. I said I was sure that his master as a virtuous prince would not ask the Pope for anything contrary to reason and justice, especially where you were concerned. He started back on a sudden, saying that the affair was not yours; for if it had been it would have been treated otherwise,—meaning that his master would not have meddled with it; that he was not wise enough to decide as to the justice or injustice of the case, but he left that to the King's conscience, which he did not care to examine nor take into his keeping, as he was neither his confessor nor his *curé*. He insisted on the great respect paid by the kings of France to the See Apostolic, by which they had gained the title of "Most Christian"; and the present King had shown the same when he went to do his obeisance to Pope Leo at Bologna, which he might have seized upon, with many other lands of the Church, as Parma and Piacenza. Suggests the motives for this conversation. He said that the Pope owed much of his deliverance to his master, who had spent 2,000,000 g. cr., and the Pope admits the greatness of his obligations. If the Pope allows himself to be gulled by such stories, which is not very probable, considering his good sense, it is only a colour for some treaty of importance by way of return. The badness of the weather and the absence of people prevent me from gaining information on many affairs, and from discovering whether there is to be a new meeting of the two Kings. Refers to Rincon, Barbarossa, and the Waywode.

The duke of Suffolk and his colleagues, mentioned in my last letters, have not yet returned from the Queen. So far as I can learn of their business, after they had used much sharp language to her, they have proceeded to take away her chamberlain, chancellor, almoner, master of the horse, and other chief officers. Since yesterday they have cashiered almost all the rest of her servants and ladies, and they have brought some from the North, more accustomed to war than the court,—as I think, for other reasons than to serve her. They were commissioned to bring the Queen by force to a house* surrounded with deep water and marshes, which is, as she is informed, the most unhealthy and pestilential house in England; and she, seeing the evident danger of it, refused to go except by force. The commissioners, being afraid of some *émeute* and *garboille*, brought with them a great number of servants and the *posse comitatus*. The duke of Suffolk, as I am informed by his wife's mother, confessed on the sacrament, and wished some mischief might happen to him to excuse himself from this journey. The King, at the solicitation of the Lady, whom he dares not contradict, has determined to place the Queen in the said house, either to get rid of her, or to make sure of her, as the house is strong; and, besides, she is seven miles from another house situated in a lake, which one cannot approach within six miles, except on one side; and the King and the Lady have agreed to seek all possible occasions to shut up the Queen within the said island, and, failing all other pretexts, to accuse her of being insane. The King also wishes that at the next meeting of Parliament an Act shall be passed declaring the Princess illegitimate, and incapable of the succession, and that all the appointments of the Queen shall be revoked, and then he will openly take, at the Lady's dictation, all the Queen's goods, and deprive her of the power to spend a single penny. The King wishes also to dispose

* Somersham.

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the said Parliament so that the Pope shall not take cognizance of anything here, but that Canterbury shall have plenary authority.

You may understand that in concealing such abominable cruelties the men here will boldly proceed not only to accomplish their cursed intention in regard to the Queen and the Princess, but also to stir up whatever they can against your Majesty, of whom the King would not dare to assure himself. He has sent me no reply to the conversation which I had with the Duke, only because it will not please the Lady, without whose leave, as I understand, he would have sent for me. I have forborne to solicit it.

When the Princess, who was taken off with only two attendants, had arrived where the bastard was, the Duke asked her whether she would not go and pay her respects to the Princess. She replied that she knew no other Princess in England except herself, and that the daughter of Madame de Penebrok had no such title; and that it was true that since the King her father acknowledged her to be his, she might call her "sister," as she called the duke of Richmond "brother." On her removing, the Duke asked her what word he should carry to the King; to which she replied, Nothing else, except that his daughter, the Princess, begged his blessing; and when he said that he would not carry such a message, she told him curtly he might leave it; and after protesting several times that what she did at the King's command should not be to her prejudice, she retired to weep in her chamber, as she does continually. Though the said Duke treated her very roughly, the King reproached him for not having accomplished his charge; that he went about it too softly; and he was resolved to take steps to abate the stubbornness and pride of the Princess.

They offer good terms to the Scots. In two days the King will despatch a doctor, who has heretofore been in Denmark, to Lubeck, Hamburg, and that quarter. London, 23 Dec. 1533.

Hol., Fr., pp. 9. *From a modern copy.*

23 Dec. **1559.** HACKETT to CROMWELL.

R. O. St. P. VII. 530.

Wrote on the 15th. Gives a long account of the Queen Regent's illness, respecting which there are divers opinions, but all agree that it proceeds "from the heart and the mother." She often falls into a swoon; but as soon as she is mended, shows a good countenance, and often rides forth hunting and hawking. If anything happened, it would be difficult to supply her place. The people imagine that if the Emperor could recover the lady Mary his niece, or his aunt lady Arthur,* either would be fit for the Government. It is reported here that neither of them are maintained in England as their blood and rank deserve. I affirm the contrary. I would have them maintained honorably, and that neither should leave the realm without the King's licence. Nothing will prevent them from allowing the publication of the Pope's briefs; but no damage will ensue to any English subject in consequence. The bishop of Brixen and I dined with Palermo yesterday. He is of a loving nature, and thinks that if Christian princes do not agree together, Christendom will be overrun with Lutheranism. On my saying that the Pope was the chief cause of these differences, he said it were better that 20 popes should suffer rather than the whole of Christendom. The taxation of the priests in the Low Countries amounts to 400,000 florins; one half to be paid in three months, and the other in six months. Brussels, 23 Dec. 1533.

P.S.—If the Pope and the Emperor would consider the annoyance that the King might do them, "the Pope myght lewyr wyshe to wype his ars by lissens with hys brewys, then to send them in this partyys or els where."

Hol. Add.

* Katharine.

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[24 Dec.] **1560.** ROWLAND LEE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Yesternight I received the enclosed letter, which I send, "with the reward I received for my intercession to you for his favorable deliverance," which I shall pray you to grant, if the matter shall so suffer, in honor of this high feast ensuing.

Let me know when it shall be most expedient for me to be at the Court. I will meet you there on St. Stephen's Day. At Stepney, this vigil.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* My beloved friend. *Sealed.*

24 Dec. **1561.** THOMAS MAYEHEWE to CROMWELL.

R. O. I thank you for your favor in my causes, and in furthering the matter of the tenants of Bolingbroke and the abbot of Kirkstead with the Chancellor and the attorney of the Duchy. The convent has troubled us with importunate charges, not regarding the decree made when Mr. Fowler was Chancellor; and also in the third year, when my lord Marney was Chancellor,* and the present Chief Justice† attorney of the Duchy; nor yet when Mr. Fitzwilliam was Chancellor, and, with the assent of the Council, in Hilary term last, made a decree thereupon. The Abbot has disobeyed the order that Mr. Chancellor, and the attorney Mr. Fitzherbert, would have made between us. We are now ordered to appear before the Chancellor next term. Bolingbroke, Christmas eve.

Hol., p. 1. *Sealed. Add.:* Of the Council.

24 Dec. **1562.** JOHN HUSEE, the younger, to LADY LISLE.

R. O. Last night I arrived in safety in this town at 8 p.m. I once thought never to have seen your Ladyship, for we were twice in danger of our lives, but God befriended us more than we deserved. At my coming I met with Stafford, who has your Ladyship's gorget. If possible, your ribbons and lawns shall be sent before the New Year. Dover, 24 Dec. 1533.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.*

25 Dec. **1563.** CRANMER to the PRIOR OF ———.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 40. B. M. C.'s Letters, 274. "Brother Prior," I desire the next admission of a student to the the University of Oxford, "when any such of your company shall hereafter happen to be permitted thereunto." Ford, 25 Dec.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

25 Dec. **1564.** THOS. PERCYE to LORD LISLE.

R. O. Writes as master of Lisle's galleon, called *the Sunday*, of Porchester, Will. Fyssher being at that time captain, and John Norton purser. When sailing towards Ireland we met with certain vessels supposed to be pirates, who had robbed a Breton at a place called Skeris, in Ireland. Will. Fyssher entered one called *the Trinity George*, of Plymouth, and took out of her two guns and three chambers, which he brought home; for which the writer was arrested on Christmas eve, when he landed at Plymouth (being bound for Bordeaux, in Ric. Benett's ship of Porchester), at the suit of Thos. Sayer, one of the owners of the said *Trinity George*, who would not release him

* Sir Henry, afterwards lord Marney, was chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster from 1521 to 1523; perhaps from an earlier date.

† Sir John Fitzjames, chief justice of the King's Bench.

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till he had paid 26*s.* 8*d.* for the said ordnance. Will. Fyssher will inform Lisle further.

ii. Copy of a bill given to the writer by Sayer, acknowledging receipt of the money, and promising to repay it on the ordnance being restored to him. 25 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.*

26 Dec. R. O. **1565.** RICHARD PEXALL, Abbot of Leicester, to CROMWELL.

I thank you for the order taken for my pension, which shall be my comfort in these my old days. I recommend to your service Will. Ducket, the bearer, an honest priest, or that you would prefer him, as I am now not able to do so. Leicester Abbey, St. Stephen's Day.

Hol., but not in the Abbot's hand, p. 1. *Add.:* To the hon. and his especial good master, Mr. Cromwell. *Sealed.*

R. O. **1566.** ROWLAND LEE to CROMWELL.

Sir Henry Everingham has sent you his chaplain, Mr. Horsseman,* to desire you to take his small offer of a fee.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To my loving friend. *Sealed.*

[27 Dec.?] R. O. **1567.** ROWLAND LEE to CROMWELL.

Mr. Strette has dealt substantially in my election, and brought it with him, but before it is exhibited to the King it must be made up *in mundum.* For this he has brought all that is necessary; he has also brought the King's money. I am towards Lambeth. Yesterday I was desired by my lord of Westmoreland to beg your favor to my lord Conyers in his suit for the benefice of Rudby. I told him it was not in you to determine in that behalf otherwise than as the King pleased.

They then desired me that they might be suitors to the King, for which I pray you, and to let them know that I have spoken to you. I have nearly perfected your book, and it shall be clear written by tomorrow. Saturday, at Stepney.

Read Mr. Thomson's letter, and be good therein.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor.

27 Dec. Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 40. B. M. C.'s Letters, 275. **1568.** CRANMER to his CHANCELLOR AND DEAN OF THE ARCHES.

My commissary in Calice writes concerning my visitation there, and also for advice in an unlawful matrimony pending before him, wherein I fear he has gone further than he ought. I enclose his letter. Send me your advice with all speed. Ford, 27 Dec.

Add.: To my Chancellor and Dean of the Arches.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 40. B. M. C.'s Letters, 275. **1569.** CRANMER to the ABBOT [OF READING].

"Brother abbot," I understand that, through the death of Dr. Benet, the collation of Aston, Herts, is in your disposition. I desire it for a friend of mine, for whom it is conveniently situated, and with whom you will think it well bestowed.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

* Leonard Horsman. See Vol. V., No. 1212.

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1570. CRANMER to ———.

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 40 b. B. M. C.'s Letters, 275.

I see by a testament now before me that Thomas Broune, late poticary of Bristow, left to my friend David Hutton a garden in C. Street, which you retain in the title of your wife Marget, late wife and executrix to the said Thomas. I desire you to give it up according to the tenor of the will. I see also that the said Thomas left, towards the marriage of a maid, Alce B., 20*l.*, which David Hutton paid to you in trust, and of which you now deny the receipt. I desire you, that so charitable an intent be not hindered, to return the same to David Hutton.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book.

27 Dec. Vienna Archives.

1571. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.

Since my last I have heard of the proposals made by the duke of Suffolk on the part of the King to the Queen. They dwelt at great length on the favors which the King and his father had done to you and your predecessors at an incredible cost, and that she ought not to be ignorant that all had been done out of regard to her; and that, considering the good treatment she had hitherto received, it seemed to them very strange she should put the King to so much trouble as she had done for many years, whilst he had been incessantly constrained to send ambassadors to Rome in defence of his own rights and privileges, wherein he had spent large sums of money; that henceforth she ought to be satisfied, and cease putting the King to such torments and troubles; seeing likewise that the sentence was passed by the archbishop of Canterbury on the divorce by the common consent, as he said, of the Church of England, and the great satisfaction of the whole kingdom, whereto, if she would consent and revoke her proctors from Rome, and renounce what has been done there in her favor against the King, she would be more beloved by the realm than ever, and the King would treat her as she desired. If, on the contrary, she proved obstinate, the King would be compelled to show her that he was not satisfied with her, and would clip her wings by taking from her her state and her servants, and shut her up in the house mentioned in my last; using many bitter and discourteous words, protesting that she might be the cause of great trouble in Christendom and effusion of human blood, which all good Christians ought to avoid, and that no sentence given at Rome in her favor would be of the least use to her. To all this, and much more, she answered most prudently; and to the revocation of her proctors from Rome she replied that it was not in her power, but in the King's, if he would obey what the Pope had done; nor would the Pope revoke his censures for her, for he could, much better than the archbishop of Canterbury, decide *ex officio*, and not allow the King to live in sin; that the King was the first to apply to the Pope; that she would suffer a thousand deaths rather than consent, for it was contrary to God and the honor and conscience of herself and the King; that though she was grieved at the illtreatment of her servants she would not prevaricate on this nor any other account; that the King might do as he liked, but she would never enter the house they spoke of, unless she was carried there by force, for otherwise she might incur damnation by voluntary homicide, as the house was so unhealthy and pestilential.

When the Commissioners left her they summoned before them all her servants, dismissing some, and making prisoners of others, as two priests* who were brought here to the Tower, where they are now. They used great harshness to those whom they drove away, commanding them to avoid the place the same day on pain of death. They debated on taking away her confessor, a Spanish bishop;† but on the Queen saying that she never con-

* Abell and Barker. See No. 1541.

† John de Athequa, bishop of Llandaff. See No. 1541.

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fessed, nor knew how to do it, except in Spanish, they left him, and said nothing to her physician and apothecary, who are Spaniards. They took away almost all her *femmes de chambre;* but as the Queen affirmed she would not have any others, and would sleep in her clothes, and lock the gate herself, they returned two of them, but not those that the Queen wished. All her present servants, except the confessor, physician, and apothecary, who cannot speak English, have been sworn not to address her as Queen; and for this she has protested before the Commissioners that she will not regard them as her servants, but only her guards, as she is a prisoner.

The said Commissioners stopped six days, as well to close the house as to see if the Queen, through the loss of her servants and their rough menaces, would change her purpose. But seeing that she was constant, they proceeded at length to load the baggage, and get a litter and horses in order to mount the Queen thereon. She had locked herself in her chamber since the morning, and when the Commissioners came to take her away she told them through a hole in the wall that they must break down the doors if they wished to remove her. This they dared not do, as one of them has confessed, through fear of the people that had assembled there, weeping piteously and lamenting at such cruelties. The lodging where she now is is unhealthy enough without seeking a worse one, but the iniquity and detestable malice of the Lady will never rest till she sees the end of the mother and the daughter, from whom they have taken away the two ladies that attended her, and have left her only a simple chambermaid, lately come into her service. The assay is no more to be given, which is to open the way to snares and perils.

Many, both great and small, who desire reformation of affairs, are much scandalised at the sudden agreement made in Flanders for free trade, thinking there was a good occasion for delaying the answer and awaiting your pleasure; but they are comforted with the thought that before the vessels have arrived from abroad the time prefixed for the interdict will have expired, and then the Queen Regent, without any trouble, may forbid any one trading with the English for fear of incurring the censures. If this opportunity be lost the King will in the next Parliament do whatever he likes against the Queen and the Princess, and the people will be obliged to support him in whatever he does, and he may proceed to whatever rigor he likes against the Queen and Princess. Since the return of the Commissioners they have spread a report that the Queen was sickly (*mal saine*), and could not live long. They used the same trick a little before the Cardinal died, as a cloak for their secret designs. A respectable Englishman told me to send word to the Queen as soon as possible, that she ought to have her chamber well locked from night time till early morning, and carefully examined that no one was hidden in it, for there was a danger that they would play some trick upon her, either in injury to her person, or by accusing her of adultery, or charging her with a wish to go into Scotland or into Wales and raise an insurrection. There is danger lest the King in the forthcoming Parliament should demand aid from his kingdom in order to raise up troubles against you.

On Christmas Day I was visited by the bishop of Paris, who told me of the great affection that existed between their master and the King here, and that he would aid him all that he could. And he constantly recurred to this. I spoke on the necessity of union among princes; that you in this matter had always been a true friend to the King; that sick men often hate their physicians because they prescribe bitter things to them, but when they are convalescent esteem them more highly than those who, contrary to the order of their physicians, would give them wine, fruit, and other objectionable things. He told me also that when he presented the Lady with

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1571. CHAPUYS to CHARLES V.—*cont.*

the letters the King his master had written her she received him so well as even to kiss him. In reference to the difference between the King and the Queen he said his master had besought the Pope and the Cardinals to consider what means there were by which the King might not be totally alienated from his obedience to the Pope; that he himself had been suspected of promoting this affair, notwithstanding he had never meddled with it; and that his brother de Langey had not busied himself therein, except as far as he was commanded; and he thought that God would never leave the world without quarrels, though for his master's interest he might desire quarrels among neighbouring princes, and that his master, you, and this King should have been glad to pay 100,000 cr. each that this dispute had never arisen; that you had well acquitted yourself in your duty to the Queen, as all the world knew; so there was no need to enter on a war. On this I showed him how the matter touched so many persons, and was of so great consequence, and moreover was such a scandal to the Christian religion, and reproach to the Holy See, that if he had heard what was said in Spain and by this people, he would see that your Majesty could not be discharged either to God or to the world if you did not pursue the business to the end, and that the ill treatment of the Queen would disincline you to dissemble the case. He said that had not been well done or considered, and that he had spoken of it to the duke of Norfolk, who regretted it very much, but could not oppose the King's wishes. I believe firmly, whatever the said Bishop or other Frenchmen say, that they are not dissatisfied with the condition of affairs. Nevertheless, I thought it well to address him a word touching the treatment of the Queen, reminding him of the duty the Most Christian Queen his mistress had therein. At last I told him that the councillors of your Majesty and of the King his master could do no greater service to God or to their masters than to maintain the friendship between them, wherein I doubted not that he, being such a person as I had known him to be, would do his duty, and I conjured him to act accordingly. He replied very courteously that he had always done and would do his duty in this matter, and that certainly the friendship of such a powerful and virtuous prince, especially one of scrupulous honour and fidelity, ought by all means to be preserved. I think this cordial response was intended partly to efface the [statement of] the inordinate affection between the two Kings, which he had treated (*enrichy*) in such exaggerated language.

The Bishop went yesterday to Court at Greenwich, where he will remain without returning here until he is despatched. Nothing is yet known of his charge. I am told the partisans of the Lady profess to be encouraged since the coming of the Bishop, although it may be only to give the world to understand all is going well with them.

While writing, a book in English has been brought to me, containing nine articles made by the Council, with the King's consent, upon the validity of his second marriage, and against the Pope, of whom they speak the blasphemies which your Majesty will see therein, full of gall and venom, and without learning or foundation. The book was distributed yesterday through the Court, and one of the first to whom it was presented was the Scotch ambassador, who is very constantly at Court. It is the determination which this King, as I wrote to your Majesty, was anxious should be made before the coming of the bishop of Paris. I don't know how they can reconcile the fact that the Most Christian King calls himself so very devout and obedient to the Holy See and special friend of the Pope, and professes to favor both his Holiness and the King in these matters, as the Bishop generally affirms. I have sent the articles to Cifuentes to communicate to his Holiness as he finds it expedient to accelerate the sentence. London, 27 Dec. 1533.

Fr., pp. 9. *From a modern copy.*

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1572. Du Bellay on England and the Pope.

MS. Dupuy, tome 33, f. 52, Paris.

"Memoires pour le fait d'entre le Pape et le Roi d'Angleterre, auquel le Roi s'estoit entremis."

One of the principal reasons which induced the King (Francis) to go to Marseilles, and agree to an interview with the Pope, was, as I have said, to confer with him touching the peace of Christendom. Pope Clement, who sought the interview, proposed to him these reasons, and it appeared to him that one of the chief things demanding attention was the increasing dissension between the Holy See and England, for he saw it might lead to the most serious consequences, and, if not seen to at once, the flame might be difficult to extinguish. The Pope was continually urging Francis to this effect, knowing he had more influence with the king of England than any other. On the other hand, Henry, trusting in the friendship of Francis, would place more confidence in him than in any one else. The Pope, therefore, having intimated to Francis that if he would come to Marseilles he was ready to make such concessions (*il se condescendroyt a de si grandes raisons*) that they would not part before some good expedient had been found in the matter, Francis agreed to the interview, and sent to the king of England, desiring him to send persons in whom he had perfect confidence, both to be witnesses and participators in all that should be done, and to state reasons when necessary, and accept reasonable agreements, with power to conclude; assuring the said King that he would labor in this affair for his peace of mind as if it were for his own interest. The said King thanked him greatly, and expressed great satisfaction, saying that if his affairs could endure so long absence, he himself would come in person to the King that they might come the more readily to some arrangement; but, in default of this, he sent those who stood nearest to him, among others the duke of Norfolk, the brother of the new Queen, the treasurer, &c., accompanied by the most learned persons of his kingdom, who were best able to discuss matters. They were furnished with full powers, and came to the King at Vuich, where he was on the point of leaving for Languedoc, which he had not yet seen, to go from thence to Marseilles.

They were there received by the King very honorably, according to the amity between the two Kings, and after several meetings together it was suggested, for the convenience of the said Lords, who had come by long journeys from a distant country, that before going to Languedoc, a very hot country to which they were unaccustomed, especially as their men and horses were nearly worn out, they should leave with the King some of their number (those most familiar in our Court) and the English ambassador, and that the others should take the way of Lyons, which is much shorter and more convenient for them, and afterwards meet the King there, where it would be most convenient for both sides. The King thereupon ordered a great and notable company of his servants* to accompany them, the chief of whom was the bishop of Paris, all friends and "familiers," of whom there was not one who had not been ambassador in England, and with whom they were not on intimate terms, and ordered that wherever they went they should be honored as if it had been the Dauphin. They accordingly parted with the King in that company, full of great hope, both the said Lord (Francis) and they, that some important step would be taken; and the different embassies each informed their master of the good beginning which appeared to be made,—among others the ambassadors of the Pope, Fayence, who came on his part to conclude the interview and communicate about this affair of England, and the bishop of Como. But there immediately came news of a troublesome character.

* *In margin:* "Nota, si voulse nommer Jehan Joachin, Morette, Largerie, &c."

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1572. Du Bellay on England and the Pope—*cont.*

It must be observed that, as Francis had taken this affair in hand at the request of the parties, he conjured them to innovate nothing against each other until the issue of the enterprise was seen. This was agreed to, and Francis felt quite assured of it. Then, when the English deputies had arrived at Lyons, the authorities of the town receiving them with great honor, a gentleman arrived, on his way to England from Rome, in post, and told Norfolk that he was going to inform the king of England how sentence had been given against him by Pope Clement, and delivered him a little bill of it; at which the poor Duke was so astonished that he nearly fainted. Having communicated this news to the bishop of Paris, when he had calmed himself as well as possible, he retired secretly to his lodging, and they began to confer together what remedy could be applied. The bishop of Paris, not to interrupt an affair so well begun, urged the duke of Norfolk that, as they thought it desirable to go in post to Francis, take leave of him, and return to their master, the Queen's brother alone should go thither, and that Brian should go to Francis to complain of the outrage done by the Pope. They said that, after their master had received such an affront as to be condemned and excommunicated by the Pope, it would not be honorable for them to be with the King as suppliants in the presence of the said Pope. They said, if they committed such a fault their lives would be in danger; and, but for the assurance of the bishop of Paris, that this sentence, which he supposed had been given for contumacy, could be repaired by order of law at the interview, and a kind of protest he made against them if they departed so suddenly, by which protest they might protect themselves from their master's displeasure, they would have broken off at once. The reason which had induced the Pope to give this sentence was, among other things, the news that the king of England, in spite of his promise not to innovate, had caused scandalous farces to be played, and men in masks arrayed as cardinals went about the streets, "qui portoyent en crouppe des putains et des baudoiches (?)," things which the Pope interpreted as innovations, and took in great displeasure. Cardinals Tournon and Grammont did all they could to prevent the sentence, which the Pope showed that he had no wish to give; but he could not refuse, to the proctors of the old Queen, or rather to the agents of the Emperor and Cardinals, to let it be heard in Consistory, telling the French cardinals that nothing would come of it. Nevertheless, he was very glad to let the die be cast, and shut his eyes while the greater part of the Cardinals were irritated, for he knew quite well that, by bringing the matter into Consistory, sentence would be given; and, moreover, wished it to be so from a feeling that his side was injured, and that affairs would take a better turn for him at Marseilles if the injury was not overlooked. Such was the idea of Pope Clement, who sent to the King to excuse what he had done, saying the sentence had not been given by his wish, but that he had not been able to refuse audience to the parties after so many delays, especially at his departure from Rome, as the Imperialists would have cried out against his injustice, and this would have deprived him of the power of doing any good at the interview. The King received, or professed to receive, the arguments on both sides as plausible, begging that neither party would break off till the return of the Queen's brother, who at last came, bringing the most grievous complaints by which [Henry] would, if possible, have drawn the King over to his side against the Pope. But at last he and his colleagues took leave of the King, alleging that it would not be honorable for them to remain, for the above reasons; but that they would leave the bishop of Winchester, the ordinary ambassador, and some others, furnished with powers, since the King was so pleased, to see if he could still mediate in the matters. The delegates came to take leave of the King at Montpellier, and returned to their master, the duke of Norfolk making post-haste, lest, in his absence, others should cause his master to take the leap (*ne feissent faire*

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le sault à son maistre), for he felt there were many about him who only sought occasion to make him break off irrevocably, while he and some other of the chief people of the land wanted to prevent a rupture.*

And in fact he could not make too great diligence, for at his arrival† matters had come close to a rupture, and the Parliament had begun, &c. But his coming, together with the messages he brought from the King, arrested matters yet awhile, and caused the conclusion of this Parliament to be put off for some time, awaiting the conclusion of what had been done at Marseilles.

I presume you know how every thing went at Marseilles, and how the King swore not to hear the Pope on any subject, public or private, until the affair of England was decided; and how, after all conversations, when the King was on the point of taking resolution about it with the Pope, he met the English ambassadors, who had just signified to the Pope the appeal to the future Council, how he found the Pope very angry, and how he, &c. The Pope then made great complaints that the king of England had not only mocked them both by this innovation, but had grossly abused the King's protection; for, by reason that the Pope was his guest, these doctors had insinuated themselves into his presence, without asking leave of usher, chamberlain, or other, and had done a thing which at Rome would have been capital; viz., signified this appeal, which, in truth, the doctors confessed they had done for this reason, knowing that they would not have been permitted to do it elsewhere. "Concluoyt la dessuz le Pape sestant de son costé tout voulu mectre en son devoir;" and the king of England insisting, on the contrary, that the King ought to regard him as an enemy, and set himself against him with the Holy See. The King, who could not deny or excuse the error these deputies had made, and saw that the chief occasion of his journey had thus been frustrated, was very much displeased; for in fact he could not deny that the Pope had good reason for saying what he did; and, after talking with the English ambassador,‡ and seeing the little ground they had on their side, he could not but promise to the Pope not to speak to him any more of this matter, but to treat of the other things which till then he had always [kept] close from every one. This he promised the Pope, in order the better to get at his aims, and still try to patch up matters again, as will be shown hereafter. But as to declaring against the king of England, he showed the injury it would do to public affairs, and especially to the Holy See; for matters might take such a turn that a mediator would be of great service, and no other could be found but himself; whereas this declaration would drive the king of England to despair, and make him throw himself into the arms of those whose alliance might be injurious, not only to the Pope and Francis, but to all Christendom. Moreover the king of England had said to some one that, if the King his brother failed him, he could, in the last resort, take back his wife to the satisfaction of the Emperor, and keep

* Here occurs a note in the original MS. to the following effect:—Thinks it will be well to make some protest why it is this matter will be treated at so great length, lest hereafter it should not be clearly understood, and for a warning, lest affairs take a similar turn in future.

Mem.—Although the English deputies had the above commission, they nevertheless began, first, by all means to break off the interview with the Pope, and spared no kind of offers, by alliances, treaties, remission of debts, &c., to prevent the King from having a conference with his enemy, "comme il disoyt declarer." But the King thought it would not be right in him, after having gone so far, to break promise with the Pope; especially as, when the King despatched from Amiens the French cardinals (Tournon and Grammont) after the interview at Boulogne, the king of England, who had secretly desired the despatch, had, among other reasons for it, suggested to the King to get the Pope to come to Avignon, if possible, so as to make him consent to some reasonable proposal.

† *In the margin:* "Nota, scavoir de Castillon."

‡ *Here in margin occurs the note:* "Je croy que ce fut par vous."

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the other as his mistress, and that he was making some such proposal to the Emperor against the King, towards whom he had a secret grudge, that they would both renounce him together (*quilz le renierroyent eulx deux ensemble*); and in fact he had held this language secretly with some of his most familiar counsellors. Thereupon they began to treat of the marriage of Mons. d'Orléans, and other matters. After all which the King, finding himself assured that the Pope conceived no ill opinion of him for his remonstrances, began to recommend him not to break off with the king of England; and in the end it was agreed between them that the Pope should allow the King to send of himself to the said king of England to complain of the outrage that his men had done, making friendly remonstrances as he thought fit in this matter, "et a la fin venir dextrement a tomber la dessuz de renouer les choses." The Pope, seeing the danger of losing that kingdom entirely, and the little chance he had of reducing it by force, gladly agreed that the King should undertake the matter, promising that if he would send immediately towards the said King, he would temporise, even if he arrived at Rome before the answer came from England, so that the great fulminations should not be issued, whatever urgency the parties made. For this the bishop of Paris was chosen; who, as already said, had several communications with the said King, and was very agreeable to him, and he was charged to leave nothing undone which might tend to bring that King to reason. He set about it with great diligence, and met by the way the bailly of Troyes, who, returning from being ambassador there, was coming in post to inform the King that affairs there were desperate, and that the last irrevocable sentence of the Parliament against the Holy See was expected every day, as it was afterwards given. And in fact it would have been so, but that the King, perceiving the urgency of the matters, had persuaded Bryant to go with diligence, and stop everything till the arrival of the bishop of Paris, giving him hope that he would bring a satisfactory message. And in fact, both through his Ambassador and otherwise, he warned those who possessed authority from the said King, and also the partisans of the Church of Rome, to wait for the coming of the said Bishop;—a thing which only could be obtained with very great difficulty, because, among other reasons, the said King's ambassadors, who had precipitated the appeal, and put everything in flames, were carrying everything according to their inclination, fearing that if matters came to be heard without passion, they would be rebuked. Moreover, the new Queen feared always that some arrangement would be made at her expence. (*In margin:* Castillon will speak about all this.) Also those who had lately come into credit, such as the Chancellor and Cromwell, were deadly enemies of the Church of Rome; and, more than all, the alliance the King had made with the Pope laid him under suspicion with this King, and made him more subject to calumny from those who wished no good to the amity. Nevertheless, he waited, and after the aforesaid Bishop had communicated his charge to him, and mitigated his anger as well as he could, they began to discuss matters.* The King complained that the French king, who was joined to him in so great amity, and had been succoured by him in adversity, had made a secret treaty with his deadly enemy, and had contracted the marriage of his son to a niece of the other. What trust could he ever repose in him, seeing that the affairs of the one would be henceforth like those of the other? He also complained about the promise he had made to him not to contract any alliance whatever until his affair was settled, and that the King's servants and councillors were present and consenting when the sentence was given by the Pope, adding as many complaints as an exasperated man could make;

* *Marginal note:* "Nota, de sçavoir s'il fault inserer ce que je lui diz."

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for, in truth, nothing troubled him more than this affinity, fearing that it would incline the King in future more to the Pope's side than his own.

(At the bottom of this page is added, that the great regret he felt was not at anything done, but at the "recrudation de l'amytie," and want of correspondence shown by Francis.)

To all this the Bishop answered with proper modesty, reminding him that the first mention of this marriage had come from Henry to prevent the Pope's niece being disposed of in another quarter, which would have thrown the Pope into the hands of the Emperor. And though at first he only made this suggestion to break off the other match, yet when he saw that the Pope meant something more than words, and required an explicit answer, Yes or No, he advised the King to take the former. Moreover, he had given the Pope, at Henry's request, that one of his sons, who was most fit to be a mediator between the said King and Pope, being nephew by alliance of the one, and godson of the other. It was irrelevant to say that before the marriage was made, he had sent to pray him not to do it, and that it was enough that he should have the daughter in his hands, and make the treaty between the kinsmen, then procrastinate on pretence of the ages, and afterwards do as he pleased. For if the friendship of the king of England might have commanded him to bind his word to the Pope in a matter so little to his own advantage, or that of his son, it could not command him to break the promise made at his instance. The King would do everything for Henry, except hazard his honor and conscience. The same reason fully answered what Henry had said, that the King, having the Pope in his hands, ought not to let him go until he had got him to do in a matter so reasonable that which his friend demanded (viz., the declaration of the divorce), and that having such an occasion to gratify him in a matter so important, he ought not to have failed him; for whether the matter was reasonable or not, he was no judge to condemn or absolve the Pope; and even if he were so, he would not use power or jurisdiction towards him, who, in the confidence of friendship, had placed himself in his hands, or violate hospitality towards a Pope who is regarded as the common father of Christendom, and has done him no injury. He would not act so to an infidel, or an enemy, even receiving a good reward for it; he would not commit such an act of disloyalty for all the wealth in the world. The Bishop, however, made allowance for the extreme passion of the King, considering the injuries he said he had received from the Pope, as in truth he had received some, but thought it was his passion that spoke, and not his natural judgment. "I know not," said the King, "what another time I should think of you, for whoever fails in his promise towards one may do so towards another." "Laissast donc le Roy d'Angleterre de refreschir ces propoz; et ne usast de reproches envers le Roy, qui a luy mesmes ne seroyent gueres honnestes, et lesquelles il desplairoyt au Roy estre divulguees pour avoir l'honneur de son frere en reh . . . . comme le sien mesmes. Et aussi que là ou il y continueroyt, il feroyt que le Roy estimeroyt desormais son amytie moins qu'il navoyt faict par le passe, car le premier poinct et regle d'amytie, mesmement entre grans princes, c'est d'avoir foy, honneur et parolle là ou cela deffault ne se peult nommer ce poinct non d'amytie qui ne merite estre comptee sinon entres les bons."

These things the said Bishop replied on the part of the King; not as in answer to language recently held to him by the said king of England, but because that King had made such remarks to the King's ambassador, and also to the King himself by his Ambassadors. For this reason the said Bishop said, "I am commissioned to reply to you upon these subjects."

As to the promise he (Henry ?) said had been made, never to enter any treaty or affair of consequence till the affair of the said King was settled, it was a thing he had voluntarily promised, without obligation, and also without request; and he had faithfully executed it, and called all the world to

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1572. Du Bellay on England and the Pope—*cont.*

witness that he never wished to speak of any matters, general or particular, even though there was much to settle besides the point in question, until [the English] agents, showing an express commission from him, put an end to the whole business, without informing either him or his men.

As to the reproach of Henry, that he had broken his promise never to make this marriage without his express consent, Francis might pardon a good deal as due to the passion and anger of his good brother; but there was no man in the world who should impute to him that he had gone a hair's breadth beyond his honor. Du Bellay therefore begged of his friendship that if he had used such language he would withdraw it, for he knew how Francis usually replied to such attacks.

From a copy lent to the Editor by Mr. Friedmann, pp. 21. *The original is in Du Bellay's hand.*

28 Dec. R. O. **1573.** Dr. John London to Cromwell.

I send you, as a poor token, a trotting gelding, which is light and able to carry a man through the world. It is the best I could get. Oxford, Innocents' Day.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

28 Dec. R. O. **1574.** Christopher Hales to Cromwell.

If possibility may be in me to acquit your many kindnesses, it shall never fail. To the other part of your letter concerning your servant Brygenden, let me make a plain answer. Whereas ye impute to me an injury done to him in keeping his lands, I have explained it already. When you cause me to be convented before a competent judge, or he shall list to do so, I trust to make it appear that it was not my merit to be reputed a wrongdoer. As to your assertion that you see in me a vehement and insatiate appetite of covetousness, I am sure, if ye knew as well the value of my treasures as ye do of your own, you would find it but slender. If any other but yourself had imputed this vice to me, I should have rejoiced thereof as a man converted from prodigality judged in him by most of his friends. *De victu honesto non despero. Et superflua non quæro.* Pardon me, therefore, if I think your judgment of others is more correct than of myself. On reading your letters I have fallen into the presumption, when I see any vice in you, to give you such amicable admonition as you have done to me. The terms of your letters have many times caused me, sitting at the cards, not able now to use other recreation, "to forslewe and oversee my play and lose my money;" and then, somewhat like a covetous man, I give your said honest servant, causer thereof, my blessing, secretly to myself, feigning that my grief stingeth me. As to your statement that I promised you he should enter his land a year and a half ago, at this Michaelmas, you are not well remembered. I never promised that, but to enter at Michaelmas last; and if he had not acted lewdly, I would have suffered him; but I must indent with him for divers reasonable things; and I hope he will not end in evil thrift, as his father did before him. I have received the will and inventory of the lord Dacres. Canterbury, Innocents' Day.

Recommend me to my lord elect of Chester.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor and Master of the Jewels.

28 Dec. R. O. **1575.** By Sir Will. Poulet and Thomas Cromwell.

Warrant for the sale of the underwood of the coppice called Boyley Copyes in Grafton Woods. 28 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII. *Signed.*

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28 Dec. R. O. **1576.** WHYTELWOODDE.

Warrant for wood sales in the forest of Whytelwodde. of which one coppice in Wakefield, called the Low Quarter, and part of Fernelee, containing 30 acres, are to be sold. 28 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII.

Signed: William Poulet—Thomas Crumwell.

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28 Dec. R. O. **1577.** CALAIS.

Payments for the new fortifications and reparations at Calais, for 28 days, from 1 to 28 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII.

Wagis of a clerke, carpenters, sawers, tylers, laborers, longe cartes, short cartes, tumbrellis, and empchons, for the newe fortifications and reparations made at the towne and scunage of Calais, see banckes in Dycklond, the West Juttye, and the castell of Guysnes. 1 clerke. One of the overseers. 7 carpenters out of England workyng wyth the carpenters of the ordinary wagys, as makyng of brydges, heresys (hearses), halpasys, and doyng other necessaries for the fortification of the towne. 6 carpenters strangers working wyth the carpenters of the ordinary wagis as makyng of mowntes of tymber, and reparyng of the Kynges howses agaynst the Kinges exchequer. 8 sawers sawyng of braysis, joistes, postes, planckes, quarters, for the hedde of the West Juttye, and also sawyng of tymber for newe hersis, halpasis, and meny other necessaries for the workes. 2 pavyars workyng. A tyler workyng (2 names). 4 laborers servyng the sayd tylars. 2 thackers workyng. A laborer servyng the sayde thackers. 7 dayly laborers. 34 laborers workyng wythin the towne of Calais upon dyverse necessaryes, as fyllyng of tumbrelles wyth erth and rubbiysh for the mowntes, and also workyng upon the hyther slwce on the see-banckes. 4 laborers workyng in the Kinges howsys over ageynst the Kinges excheker. 24 laborers workyng upon the see-banckes in Dyckland as repayryng of the same wyth see-turffe and see-claye for deffending of the se. 54 laborers working at the West Juttye of the havyn, as fyllyng the sayde juttye with harde stone and chawlke, and also settyng up of packes of wodde alongest the see-bankes on Rysebancke syde. Longe cartes caryng of see-turffe from the Flomarsh in Dyckland for mendyng of the see-banckes there (10 laborers). Longe cartes caryng of see chawlke from Scalys clevys to the West Juttye for fylling of the same (14 laborers). Short cartes caryng to the Mylk Gate for makyng of a halpas, a herse, a newe brydge, and caryng out of brasis, joistes, and planckes to the slwce wythout the Lantern Gate, and caryng of stone and lyme from the Masons Lodge to the Fotemans ynne wythout Bullyn Gate for makyng of a brydge there, and out of the Kynges carpentre to the sayde brydge, and caryng of dyverse necessaries into the towne and out of the towne (30 laborers at 2*d.* the load). Short cartes caryng of packes, plates, joistes, brasys, and dyverse other necessaries out of the Kynges carpentree to the Rysebancke for makyng a pece of worke in the West Juttye, and caryng olde timber from thens to the Kynges carpentre (14 laborers). Short cartes carying of bryckes from the Kinges bryckerye at Newname Brydge to the Maysons Lodge and to the brydge at Fotemans ynn (6 laborers). Short cartes caryng of tymber for making of and caryng tyles out of the Armytage to the Ordynans Howse, and for fortifying of the Kinges howsis ageynst the Excheker, and caryng of dyverse other necessaries wythin the towne (21 laborers). Short cartes caryng of whyte borde and oken borde, joistes, tyles, lathes, sparres, lyme, and dyverse other necessaryes from the Kynges storehowses wythin the towne of Caleis to the watersyde at Newname Brydge for the castell of Hampnes and Guysnes (14 laborers). Tumbrellis caryng of rubbyshe at the brayes of the Mylgate, and at the slwce upon the see-bancke (26 laborers). Longe cartes carrying of tymber, bordes, justeis, from the Kinges carpentre to the castell of Hampnes for makyng of a new loofte for corne and other necessaryes (9 laborers). Payde to 2 laborers working with the carpenters of the ordinary wagis at the castell of Hampnes, by the space of 12 dayes, ether of theym apece at 6^{d} gr. the pece. To John Dossen, the Kynges smyth, for boltes of ieron, forelockes, kayes, barrells, plates of ieron, barres, staples, nayle, &c.

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1577. CALAIS—*cont.*

ii. Empchons. To John Dossen, for hanging lockes, hoopys of ieron, barres, boltes, &c. To Lawrens Chawndler for grene mawndes, doble whyte bordes, &c. Payment to William Dyaw, smyth, for makyng of a newe crosse of ieron, and for batteryng of masons ierons. To John Atwell for smale spykes and syngle brydge nayles. Payment to John Tacke, glasyar, for taking downe of panes of olde glas. Payments for quarellis of newe glas, colord glas, and takyng downe of a pane of olde glas. To Raffe Churchyarde for gutter tyles. To Antony More for gutter and corner tyles and for Evys borde.

iii. Workes doon at Guysnes (1 laborer at 6*d.* gr.) 4 tylers. 5 laborers servyng the sayde tylers. 2 laborers workyng in the Southe Brayes of Guysnes. A mason mendyng certeyne necessaries in the sayde castell. A laborer servyng the sayde mayson. A longe carte caryng of justys, bordes, tyles, and other necessares from the Havyn syde to the castell of Guysnes (1 laborer). Fraughttes of botes caryng bordes, justes, and artificers from the fery of Saynt Peters to the castell of Guysnes (4 laborers). Caryage of tyles from Newname Brydge by water to the castell of Guysnes (1 laborer). To Wyllm. Smyth, smyth of Guysnes, for mendyng and sockettyng newe Cressytts. To a carpenter for makyng of a brydge in the South Brayes. To Lawrens Chawndler for oken borde.

iv. Works doon upon the Kinges ordinance. 2 carpenters strangers makyng of truckells for goon stockes, and also makyng of goon stocks. To Wyllm Serot, whelemaker, for exeltres for serpentynes, and for 11 payres of whelys for serpentynes. To Olyver de Brwne, whele maker, for his wagis workyng on the fore sayd ordinans, &c. To Harry Dyke, smyth, for boltys, bandes, longe barres, and a brech for a serpentyne lyyng in Mylk Gate, and for a 1,000 of ieron dysye makyng to be cast in ledde. To Harry Dyke for grete hammers for the ordynance, also pykeaxes and sledges of ieron. To Loye de Sowter and his company for cuttyng of roddes and stakes in Guysnes wodde for to make erthe mawndes for the ordynances of the towne of Caleis. Cariages of the sayde roddes and stakes from Guysnes woode to Caleis (4 laborers). 2 mawnde makers makyng of grete mawndes to stande upon the mowntes for to be fyllyde wyth erth there. Payment to Joys de Grave of Saynt Thomas for ropys for the ordinances. Total, 191*l.* 0*s.* 4¾*d.* *Signed:* Edmund Howard.

Pp. 28.

29 Dec. R. O. **1578.** THOMAS PRIOR OF CHRISTCHURCH, CANTERBURY, to CROMWELL.

Thanks him for his continual goodness to himself and his church. Has received his letter by John Antony, desiring him to admit Dr. Thornedon, warden of Canterbury College, Oxford, as warden of their manors when next void. Will do his best to effect Cromwell's wishes, but the warden of Canterbury College is appointed, and can be removed, only by the Archbishop. Sends by his servant a New Year's gift for the King, which Cromwell may instruct him when to deliver. Canterbury, Monday, St. Thomas' Day. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Councillor. *Sealed.*

29 Dec. R. O. **1579.** RICHARD STRETE and others to the BISHOP ELECT OF COVENTRY AND LICHFIELD.

On receipt of the King's letters to both your chapters, they have fixed the day of election for Friday next after Epiphany, *i.e.* 9 Jan., at Coventry. Your friend Mr. Dean of the Arches is here, and we have examined the precedents, all of which are under the Great Seal, as the King is founder of both churches. If these are not followed, great objections will be made. The Dean of the Arches will stay here till the election is over. Lichfield, the Feast of St. Thomas. *Signed:* Richard Strete—David Pole—William Thomson—Edmund Stretcham.

P. 1. *Add.:* My lord [el]ect of Coventry and Lichfield.

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29 Dec. **1580.** MARY TOMLYNSON to CROMWELL.

R. O. I beg your favor as a poor widow by the death of my husband, Rob. Tomlynson, late merchant of the Staple of Calais, who died St. Andrew's Day last. Eight days before he died he received a letter from you, showing the kindness you had done him in moving the mayor of the Staple in his matter. By your means he hoped that his unreasonable assessment would be mitigated. I hope you will have pity on me and my poor children. Boston, 29 Dec.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

29 Dec. **1581.** JOHN LORD SCROPE OF BOLTON.

See GRANTS in DECEMBER, No. 27.

30 Dec. **1582.** [MORYSON to CRANMER.]

R. O. It is not safe to congratulate people on their advancement, considering the temptations to which they are exposed. I had long since congratulated you, "optime præsul," had I not now for the first time heard that you were created a bishop. I am but a young man, and have seen little of the world, but yet enough to discover how much men are changed by honors. But why should I write this to you, since religion expects her restoration only from you and Latimer? You have a prince such as you could scarcely have expected from Heaven. The whole nobility is opposed to superstition, and supports religion, being well aware that ceremonies once instituted for a good purpose have now degenerated into lucre. The people favor you, and only one thing is wanting, that you should not be behind the opportunity. If you wish to know who I am, poverty will drive me from study, except for the liberality of some good man. If you can confer upon me some "beneficium," you will not find me ungrateful. Five years ago I left the Cardinal's service for the sake of visiting Latimer at Cambridge. Gonell inspired me with love for you; with him I visited you once or twice, and once I dined with you. Venice, 3° calendas Januarias.

Hol., Lat., pp. 3.

Dec. **1583.** The EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Extracts printed in Arch. XXXIII. 2. Extracts from a draft indenture made at Greenwich, — December, 25 Hen.VIII., between the King and Henry earl of Northumberland, granting to the Earl the sheriffwick of Northumberland for seven years, at the annual rent of 40*l.* At the end of the term an account to be delivered into the Exchequer of all the rents, profits, &c. of the office. The grant to be then renewable for a like term, and so on during the Earl's life.

The original document is in the possession of J. P. Collier, Esq.

1584. The EARL OF ANGUS.

R. O. "The erle of Angwishe rekenyng."

1. His pension given him 7 Sept. 21 Hen.VIII., at the rate of 1,000 marks per annum, for four years ending 7 Sept. 25 Hen.VIII., 4,000 marks = 2,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Of which there was paid on 7 Sept. and in Jan. 21 Hen. VIII., in Aug. and Feb. 22 Hen. VIII., in Aug. and Feb. 23 Hen.VIII., in July and March 24 Hen.VIII., 500 marks each time; and in Dec. 25 Hen.VIII., 100*l.* So that he is fully paid to 7 Sept. 25 Hen.VIII., and 100*l.* over. And if the King wish him to be paid for the half year ended Sept. 25 Hen.VIII. at the rate of 1,000*l.*, there is due to him 100 marks; but if he is to be paid at that rate for the whole year ending 7 Sept. [last]*, 25 Hen.VIII., there is due to him at that date 233*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Pp. 2.

* The word "last" is struck out, and "a° xxv^to" is interlined.

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1585. [Lord Lisle] to the Lord Chancellor.

R. O. I and the Council here beg you to consider the following points, and that a remedy may be found in all haste. The King has ordained that no wood shall be carried out of Kent and Sussex but to this town; yet such impediments have been raised that we are in danger of being quite destitute of fuel; first, because the owners of woods, fearing they will not have sufficient utterance of their woods, forbear to sell as much as they were wont to do; secondly, Sir Edw. Guildford, warden of the Cinque Ports, has obtained of the King a licence to export a great quantity to strange countries; thirdly, no ship can be laden with wood for this town without finding surety to the customers that it shall be conveyed hither, and not elsewhere; and they cannot recover their bonds on bringing back certificates from hence, because the customers say they are ordered by you and my lord Treasurer to receive no certificates or deliver bonds as they used to do, but that every man must convey his certificate to your Lordship and my lord Treasurer;—which is so troublesome and expensive that they refuse to do it.

Pp. 2. *Endd.:* Copy of a letter sent to my Lord Chancellor and to my lord Norf. touching a remedy for wood.

1586. Ireland.

Lamb. MS. 603, f. 66. St. P. II. 162. Instructions by the Council in Ireland to John Alen, Master of the Rolls, to be declared to the King.

1. The land is brought into such ruin that neither the English order, tongue, nor habit is used, nor the King's laws obeyed, more than 20 miles in compass, and that part is likely to be brought into the same state as the rest. 2. The cause of the decay of the land is the immoderate taking of coyne and livery, "cuddees, gartie, taking of caanes for felonies, murdours, and all other offences, alterages, biengis, saultes, and slauntiaghes," and other oppressions. 3. Another cause is the decay of English inhabitants. The inheritors of the land of the Englishry admit Irishmen to be their tenants, and have expelled their English tenants, that they may have coyne and livery, &c. 4. In times past the English lords and gentlemen kept retinues of English yeomen, but now they keep horsemen and knaves, who live upon the King's subjects, and not in their houses. 5. By means of the liberties of the temporal lords, the King has lost the due obedience of the inhabitants, and his regalities and revenues. 6. The black rents and tributes which the Irish violently obtain from the King's subjects are a great mischief; but when the Deputies attack the Irish for redress of their robberies, they keep what they get to their own use, and restore nothing to the poor. 7. Another evil is the committing of the rule to native lords, and the often change of Deputies. 8. By reason of the negligent keeping of the King's records; and because the King and the Deputies grant clerks' offices in the Four Courts to unlearned persons, the courts and revenues are decayed, and the records embezzled. 9. The King has lost and given away his manors, customs, &c., so that he has not whereof to maintain a Deputy for the defence of his subjects. *Signed:* G. Armachan—John Dubliñ—Edward Miden—J. Rawson, prior of Kilm̃ Walterus Dareñ—Jeneco viscount of Gorm̃—James abbot of S. T. Courte—W. abbot of S. M. Abbay by Dublyn—R. P[rior] of Lowth—Sir J. Barnwall, lord of Trymlettiston—P. Fynglas, Baron—Cristofer Delahide, justice—P. White, Baron.

ii. Articles for reformation.

1. That there be captains in every march as in old times, and that the inhabitants attend the Deputy under their captains, and none other. 2. No English lord or captain is to make any covenant with any Irishman for bearing

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of men of war or termons. Any lord who has such a covenant must renounce it to the King. 3. The King must take order with the Deputy for exonerating his subjects from black rents. 4. No person must take "caanes" for felony or murder among the King's subjects. 5. In consequence of the dissension of those of this land, the default of execution of the laws, and other mischiefs, especially coyne and livery, all will be brought to be Irish unless redress is had. 6. The dissension between the earls of Kildare and Ossory is so rooted, that it is not likely they will be brought to good conformity, especially if either of them be Deputy, or aspire to that room. 7. They will not assist or obey any other of the land. An English deputy should be sent, who, they trust, will in three years bring Leinster and Munster to good purpose, so that the King's subsidy may run there. 8. There must be a resumption of the King's revenues. By that, the subsidy, and what the Deputy will get of Irishmen, it is likely there will be sufficient to maintain him without further charge to the King. 9. The Deputy should be one with experience of the land, and knowledge of the people. 10. If the King has war with any outward prince, he ought to take good order for this land. 17. All the King's castles are in utter ruin. 18. The Scots, who daily increase in Ulster, must be repressed; order must be taken for keeping the King's records; the revenues must appear in the Chancery and Exchequer, and be let to farm under the King's seal, and not privately by the Deputy; no clerks' offices should be granted but by advice of the Judge. 19. The instructions sent by the present Chancellor should be observed as near as possible by the Deputy, and all the lords and gentlemen in Dublin, Kildare, Meath, and Uriell be compelled to obey the King's laws. *Signed as above.*

Contemporary copy.

1587. ——— to HENRY VIII.

R. O. St. P. II. 166. Knows the King's ardent desire to have a reformation in Ireland, which was never further from the same than now, without the King's assistance. Has had some little experience in Ireland, having been born there; his father being an Englishman, who hitherto has had his preferment for the more part from the King. Doubts not the King will accept his goodwill, and not the simplicity and slenderness of the work.

ii. Causes of the misorder and debate in Ireland.

1. The lack of the Sovereign's personal presence. Most of the Deputies lean more to their own gain than to the King's honor, or the subjects' common weal. 2. When a nobleman there is Deputy, he uses his office as a cloak to cover his cruel persecutions, intending to extinguish the fame and honor of every other nobleman in the land. 3. When those who have served the King earnestly and faithfully are removed, and their adversaries put in their place, they think their good service is forgotten, which causes them and others, from fear, and for their own safety, to "aduere" to the earl of Kyldare, omitting nearly their whole duty to the King.

Other noblemen murmur thereat, and are often driven, in their own defence, to resist the King's Deputy, and "mawgre their heads" to encroach in disobedience. Unless hasty redress ensue, the authority of the King's deputation will be wholly extinguished. Those who most aided the duke of Norfolk and Sir Wm. Skeffington are now most persecuted, and their enemies who warred upon the King's subjects are favored and maintained. The present Chancellor is of great unskilfulness. He dreads the noblemen there so much, that he is more like their chaplain or parish priest than the King's chancellor. In consequence of his partiality in the earl of Kildare's proceedings, many people prefer to put their rights in suspense rather than jeopard them before him. There has been more war and robbery committed by the Irish on the King's subjects than any man can remember before.

CROYDON PUBLIC LIBRARIES CENTRAL

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1587. ——— to HENRY VIII.—*cont.*

The murder of Thos. Butler, son of the earl of Ossory, was not all done by the Irish. Not long after, Kildare was shot through with a gun, and nearly killed. The house in which his three brethren, James, Richard, and Walter, were, was burned by the Tooles. Another brother, John, was wounded, and 30 of his men slain by the McMahons. Thomas, Kildare's son, was driven back when on a "roode" upon O'Reyly; and Sir Walter Delahide's son was taken prisoner, and Edward Nugent and others slain. Edmund Ooge O'Brynne has committed infinite spoils, and within this five weeks entered Dublin Castle at night, taking away prisoners and cattle. This has more discouraged the King's subjects than the loss of 2,000*l.* of their goods. Last summer O'Nele was plundering for three or four weeks in Uriel among the Englishry, without resistance from the Deputy. These misadventures have lifted up the hearts of the Irish, and, unless they are with speed driven into their dens, much destruction will not fail to ensue.

iii. The remedy for the pacifying of the debate and misorder premised.

Some sage indifferent person must be sent as Deputy from England. The King's revenues are treble what they were when Skeffington was here, by reason of a subsidy for three years lately granted. The Banne and other lordships which Thos. FitzGerot had for life are now reverted to the King. There will soon be enongh to bear the Deputy's charges, and yet give a profit to the King. The office must be held for a certain term of years; for if the people know he thinks of going back, they will be afraid to "aduere" much to him, fearing always a new change. Suggests the duke of Norfolk as the best man for the office, and Skeffington as next. The earl of Ossory, who is most true and humble to the King, is now repairing to him. The acceptance of his good acquittal will be the means to encourage others to like flexibility.

The most necessary thing is to increase English order, habit, and manner, and put away Irish rule, habit, and manner. The earl of Ossory, who is now here, should be bound to cause persons within his dominion to conform thereunto, and that those who are of ability should put their heirs to school to learn English at borough towns, such as Waterford, Kylkeny, or Clomell. Tenants and servants will then imitate their superiors. The King's English subjects must first be brought to obedience. In Munster, there is no difference between them and mere Irishmen, except in name. Thinks that the heirs of lord Barry, of lord Roche, of James the son of Sir John of Desmond, of lord FitzMores, of Theobald Burke, beside Limerick, and of the earl of Desmond should be brought up in the Deputy's house. Gerald FitzJohn of Desmond's son and heir is already at Waterford. Thinks the lords and captains would be very glad to humble themselves thereto. Cormoke Ooge's son is too old, but his grandson is not; and that lordship goes always by lineal descent. The grudge between the Geraldynes of Munster and Cormoke Ooge must be pacified. McGyllipatrik, who has married one of the daughters of the earl of Ossory, will be conformable. Obrene's elder son has married another of the daughters. The Karrolles are in great division for the name of O'Karroyll. If the Deputy will take the matter up they will be ordered accordingly, but they will never abide by any trial of the earls of Kildare or Ossory. Being assured of them, and also of O'More and McMorgho, the Deputy may set substantially upon O'Nele, keeping amity with O'Donyll, O'Reyly, Nelmore, Nelconylagh, and MacMahon. The Deputy may free the King's subjects from a tribute of 100 marks which they pay him. If the Burkes in Conaght are then put in order, the land will be in greater quietness than for 200 winters.

The bridge made by the Brenes over the Water of Shenyn must be destroyed. The Scotch are busily inhabiting a great part of Ulster, and must be driven away. It would do very well to send a man of high degree like the duke of Richmond, and a man of experience, as his councillor.

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Many places, such as Kilkenny, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, and Limerick, would be obedient enough to the King's laws if they could resort to Dublin without danger of being robbed or slain by the Irish. Advises that persons there should be appointed as the King's Council, with one of them as President, as the earl of Ossory, or the Lord Treasurer his son, and the archbishop of Cashel; with them the bishops of Waterford, Limerick, and Ossory, and the mayor of Waterford, with the two resident commissioners or justices. When this device takes effect, it may be devised how to put away coyne and livery, and other exactions, and then to enterprise a general reformation.

Pp. 7. *Headed:* To, &c. Master Thos. Cromewell, of the King's most honorable Council, to be presented to the King's most excellent Highness. *Endd.:* A reputation for misorder in Ireland to be reformed.

R. O. St. P. II. 173.

2. An addition to my former book.

The King and his predecessors have often been advised that money spent in Ireland is wasted, judging from the experience of the duke of Norfolk, Sir Edw. Poynengis, and Sir Wm. Skeffington. The soil universally is comparable with that of England, and the people would be as civil and politic as any others if justice were used amongst them. The cost done there these fifty years has been vainly consumed; and yet the King was forced thereto, unless he would have been expelled from his dominion by the Geraldynes. Strongly disapproves of giving authority to Irishmen who have rebelled. States that when Sir Thos. Fitzgerald, second brother to the earl of Kildare and heir to the lady St. Johns,* refused to join an invasion of the King's dominions, Sir Gerald Shaneson told him that to take part against the King was the way to be esteemed in Ireland, and that Sir Thomas's father was not set by until he crowned a King† here, took Garthe the King's captain prisoner, hanged his son, resisted Ponengis and all Deputies, and killed those of Dublin upon Oxmantown Green; and then the King made him Deputy. Refers to the better state of Ireland in the days of Henry VI. and Edward IV. as an argument against Irish Deputies. The earl of Kildare and his father have tried to have the land in such trouble that the King should have small affection or regard to it, and would withstand any Englishman in authority, so that the King must depend upon his pleasure, and not he upon the King's. The King lost the Englishry of Mounster, because the earls of Desmond, being Deputies successively, brought the English lords under their rule, and then rebelled. Fears the four shires remaining will be brought to like case. One reason for preferring an Irish Deputy is economy; but this is like a man preferring to risk 20*s.* rather than spend 4*d.* Kildare's advice to the King that the castles and lands offered him by O'Donell were not worth having, as the King could not keep them, was from policy. He wishes the King to have the whole land in little estimation, that he may convert the commodity thereof to himself. Although he said the King could not win nor keep anything there, he has obtained a grant of all he can take from the Irish, and gained largely thereby. It would be to his advantage to suffer the Irish to conquer the King's land and others, for so might he in conclusion have the whole. Doubts not that with an English Deputy the King will have 3,000 or 4,000 marks more than now, with 2,000 men, and above, for defence of his right. Considers the Council of Ireland to be partly corrupted with affection toward Kildare, and partly in dread of him. Some of them study how to keep out of his danger, rather than the reformation of the land. Knows some of their secrets in this behalf, and could show their writings.

Pp. 6. *Endorsement pasted on:* A discription of Irelonde.

* Eliz. daughter of Oliver St. John, second wife of Gerald eighth earl of Kildare.
† Lambert Simnel.

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1588. IRELAND.

R. O. "The answer of John archbishop of Dublin and primate of [Ireland to the] demand of 100*l.* st., and one hundr[ed] . . . . . whereof the earl of Kildare, deputy unto the King's lieut[enant] . . . . . Ireland and others of the King's honourable Council, dem[and] for the same account of him, according to the King's grace's instru[ctions]."

Pleads the King's letters patent, dated 7 Feb. 23 Hen. VIII., remitting all debts, &c.

P. 1, *mutilated.*

1589. "REMEMBRANCES."

R. O. First, concerning the diets of the Commissioners on the Borders. Concerning "them of Garnesay, what the King's pleasure shall be to be done with them." Touching the stranger that is taken for suspicion of clipping of gold. Touching a letter from my lord of Northumberland for the redemption of Ponynges. Touching the translating, changing, and selling of certain plate out of the Jewell-house, to be converted into other fashion to the King's use. For the 500 marks forfeited to the King by recognizance and verdict in the county of Bedford. For the sending of young Doctor Lee into Denmark. A letter to be sent to the vicar-general of the bishop of Bangor, and another letter to the executor of the same Bishop. To remember the signing of Pynto's letter. For the Queen's New-Year's gift[s], and what they shall be; which, as Cornelis reporteth, is palfreys and saddles for her ladies. For the escape of a convict and two felons out of the prison of Ely. To remember that Dr. Bokking did put unto Skotte all the Nun's book to print, and had five hundred of them when they were printed, and the printer two hundred. To take Hackett's letters with me to the court. Of the finding out 560 crowns of the Garnesey men. For the marsh at Lyesnes to be measured and allotted. To have a book made of the King's obligations that shall be sued this term. To know what obligations remain in Mr. Attorney's hands and in Skotte's hands. Touching the confession of the printer that printed the Nun's book. "Of one that hath counterfeited the King's warrant with these words,—'Serve this.'" To remember the examination of Doctor Bokking and "Bacheler" Hadley, and of the falsehood of the said Doctor Bokking. To take with me the estimate of the account for the Princess Dowager. To take with me my lord of Northumberland's last letters, and the letters of Geo. Lauson. The book containing the will of lord Dacres of the South. To remember Doffelde, the yeoman of the Crown's matter touching the Lord Chancellor. To remember the money paid to Geo. Taylor for the Queen. For the 1,604*l.* paid for my lord of Northumberland's lands. The friar Observant's letters sent to the Nun. To remember what answer shall be made to Rob. Fowler's letters. A letter to the prior and convent of Ely to permit such persons as the King shall appoint to be receivers of the revenues of the bishopric of Ely. Answer to be made to Rob. Fowler to detain money, according to the effect of his letters. To remember the declaration of the ships in the fleet of "Islande." To remember lord Wentworth. A letter to be directed to my lord of Bath for the prebend of Lytton. A letter to my lord of York for the prebend of Northmuscam. A letter to the abbot of Glastonbury for the parsonage of Blakemore. A letter to the abbot of Reading for the parsonage of Assheton. A letter to the abbot of Chertsey for the parsonage of Hutton. Answer to be made to the letters from the North. To remember letters of answer to be sent to Stephen Vaughan. A warrant to be made and directed to the abbot of St. Mary's for money to pay the King's garrison. To remember to cause books to be made for the staplers, and conclusions to be concluded between them and the King.

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1590. Lord Dacre of the South.

R. O. The yearly value of his lands is 1,042*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*

Deductions for fees and annuities 100*l.*, and lady Fenys' jointure, 110*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* Total value at his death, 832*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*

Further deductions:—The manors of Burgham and Nassheall, willed to John Fenys, one of his younger sons, the manor of Horsford and all his lands in Norfolk, willed to Thos. Fenys, another of his younger sons, and the manor of Cowham, appointed by his feoffees for lady Fenys' jointure, 121*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* Residue, 711*l.*

Further deductions:—The manor of Wrentham and all the lands in Suffolk, the manors of Ewhurst, Bukholt, South Berwyke, Dolhams, Knyghtes, and Peny Landez, Sussex, the manor of Compton Mounceux, Hampshire, assigned for the performance of his will, 214*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* The residue, which the executors should have till the heir comes to the age of 24 years, whereof there is 500 mks. willed to Anne Fenys, lord Dacre's niece, 497*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*

The manor of Hurstmonceux for one year after his decease is for the finding of the household there.

P. 1. *Endd.*

1591. James Griffith ap Howell.

R. O. The confession of David Wyllyams.

1. That about Whitsuntide last Jas. Gryffith ap Howell "received a letter from the Queen's Grace, as the said Gryffith said," to provide hobbies for her in Ireland; for which purpose he took a ship, and sailed towards Ireland, having in his company Alice his wife, Sache his daughter, his kinsman John a Morgan, Henry Ellington, Lewes, a mariner, John a Pen "Breere," John Beau Teaw, John Owen, a gunner, and the said David Willyams. The ship was of 15 or 16 tons, laden with beans; the crew, a master and five mariners. Griffith and others were first conveyed in a coal boat to Uphill in Somersetshire, where they joined the ship, and sailed to Youghal, in Ireland. There they landed, stayed a se'nnight, and sold the beans to the owners of the ship; then sailed to Scotland, and arrived at St. Tronyan's (St. Ninian's) the Sunday before the Nativity of St. John Baptist last, where Gryffith lodged in a widow's house. Three days later the king of Scots arrived at St. Tronyans. Griffith had sent to lord Fleming, brother to the abbot of St. Tronyan, and had a conference with him in the abbey; on which Lord Fleming repaired to the Scottish king, who came and remained three or four days. Griffith then repaired to Edinburgh, where he remained a month, lodged in the house of Ric. Lundell, servant to the Scotch king's secretary. He spoke several times with the Chancellor and Treasurer, and also with the Secretary in the Chancellor's house, who gave him about 160 cr. He had also much communication with one Loyd, [who has since] departed to Denmark. He asked the Chancellor for 3,000 men to go with him into Wales, alleging himself to be the greatest man in Wales, and prince of Wales by descent, and that he, with the Lyon of Scotland, would subdue all England. He obtained of the Council of Scotland a passport to go into Flanders, and we departed from Edinburgh to Newbotell, where he remained a se'nnight, feigning himself sick; during which time two merchants came to him from Edinburgh. From Newbotell he went to Davykythe (Dalkeith) where he remained a fortnight, and from that to Lygth (Leith), from which he sent Henry Ellington into Flanders, —for what purpose he knows not.

Thos. ap Rother of the Krengarth was a great friend to Griffith, and offered him 300 men; and David Vaughan, of Kydwellys land, brought him to the waterside when he left Wales. David Meridith of Kydwellys land was also a great friend of Griffith's, and Rether ap Davyd ap Jankyn, in

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1591. JAMES GRIFFITH AP HOWELL—*cont.*

whose house he lodged in South Gare. Griffith often made much moan that he had no way to convey letters into England to one Fras. Nevile. Walter ap John also kept company much with Griffith in Wales long before he went to Scotland.

Pp. 3. *Endd.*

R. O. 2. "A remembrance to Master Richard Cromewell to examine the servant of James Griffith Powell."

1. What day his master left the realm; how many, and who, were privy to it, and who owned [the ship that] brought him to Ireland? 2. What [part of] Ireland he landed, what comfort he had to land, and how he was received there, and by whom? 3. How he departed out of Ireland to Scotland, and who helped his passage? 4. What part of Scotland he landed, and to what man he applied to be introduced to the king of Scots, and how he had comfort to apply to that man? 5. How he was retained there, and who kept him company? 6. What aid he had out of this realm to the support of himself, his wife and servants? 7. What manner of man did he profess to be to the king of Scots, and what service did he offer to do him? 8. Why he came from his master now, and what letters or tokens he had to his master's friends in England or Wales? 9. How long he had been in Thos. Lewes' house before he was taken, and what communication had he with Lewes about his master? 10. Whether Lewes did not speak with him secretly since he was taken, and what communication he had with him?

P. 1, *large paper.*

1592. DAME MARGARET MARSON.

R. O. Fragment of a petition of Dame Margaret Marzen, widow of Richard Audeley, complaining of having been forcibly expelled from her house after her husband's death by his father, Sir John Audeley. Will. Willoughby, knt., lord of Willoughby and Eresby, and Thos. Bonham, were parties to the marriage contract, which was dated 5 Oct. 14 Hen. VIII.

Pp. 2, *broad sheet, in Wriothesley's hand. Endd.:* My lady Marson.

1593. JOHN ESTGATE.

R. O. "The examination of Joan Estgate, late wife of John Estgate."

1. She deposes that on 4 Nov. 25 Hen. VIII. "the said John Estgate, after his belly was brosten," called neighbours to witness what he should say, and told them that ——— Swyft, his uncle, late dwelling in Goderston, in his life-time showed him a brass pot containing half a bushel, standing in the ground under a pair of stairs in a house of the said Swyft's in Barton Bendych, in which pot were five great bags full of money. After Swift's decease, he showed Thomas Burston, of Goderston, where the said money was, having obtained from him a promise of half the money for doing so; but Burston carried it all away, and refused to give him any; and when he showed openly that Burston had found the money, Burston called him to his house at Goderstone, and gave him a drink which caused his belly to burst.

The said Joan also says that at the assizes at Thetford in 25 Hen. VIII. a servant of Mr. Bedyngfeld put in her hand three angel nobles, and in her brother's hand one angel noble, desiring them to make no business against Burston for the death of her husband.

Robert Frost, of Necton, confirms her depositions.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

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1594. PROMOTIONS.

R. O. Dr. [S]h[u]rl[e]y . . . . . wall, 47*l.* pensionary to the Dean of the chapel, 20*l.*, = 27*l. de claro.*

Mr. Curwen,† the parsonage of Wasshington, 18*l.* Dr. Goodryke, the prebend of Scharowe, in Rypon, 20*l.* To Mr. Almoner, the deanery of Salisbury and archdeaconry of Dorset.‡ Mr. Bedyll, the prebend of Lytton, in the church of Wells, 18*l.* (The King hath the seal.) Mr. Wyllyams,§ the prebend of North Muskeham in Southwell church, 32*l.* To Dr. Kerne, [a prebend in London,‖] 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To Dr. Kerne, the rectory of Blakmore, Wells dioc., in the patronage of the abbot of Glastonbury, 31*l.* (The King hath the presentation.) Chr. Welfed, the rectory of Asheton, Leic. dioc., in the patronage of the abbey of Reading, 20*l.* To Mr. Bedell, a mastership in Chancery. To Dr. Aldryge, the rectory of Sutton, near London (*prope London ad septem miliaria*), 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (It is gone to Dr. Insent.) * * * Chr. Welfed, the prebend in Morton, 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (Not given). To Mr. Gutryche, a prebend in St. Stephens, of 40*s. in absentia.* Krantok prebend in Exeter, 6*l.*

Pp. 2, *mutilated. Corrections and notes by Cromwell. Endd.:* "The benefices of Dr. Lee."

1595. GRANTS in DECEMBER 1533.

Dec. GRANTS.

1. Anth. Knyvett, Matt. Smyth, [Edw. ——,]¶ Humph. Raynold, and Rob. Good. Next presentation to the canonry and prebend of Bercleswyth or Berkyswych in the cathedral church of Lichfield. *Del.* Westm., 1 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII..—S.B.

2. *Lincolnshire:* Sir John Thymbleby, Sir Tho. Tempest, Ric. Ogle, and Augustine Porter. Commission to make inquisition p. m. on the lands and heir of Maurice Barkeley. Westm., 1 Dec.—*Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 26*d.*

3. Nich. Dery of Rochester, Kent, clk., *alias* chaplain. Pardon. *Del.* Westm., 2 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 34.

4. John Dunstone of Apuldore, Kent, "tyler," *alias* of Canterbury, bricklayer. Pardon for the death of Tho. Nye. *Del.* Westm., 2 Dec.**—Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 35.

5. Thos. Goodric, the King's chaplain, Grant of a canonry and prebend in the collegiate church of St. Stephen, Westm., *vice* John Maltby, deceased. Greenwich, 4 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 5 Dec. —P.S.

6. Urian Brereton, one of the pages of the King's Privy Chamber, and Edward Hopton, one of the gentlemen-ushers of the King's Chamber. Grant, in survivorship, of the office of forester and keeper of the forest or chase of Brengewod, and outer woods to the said forest or chase adjoining; and the office of steward of the lordship or manor of Orleton, Heref., in the King's hands by the death of Sir Ric. Cornewall; with the usual profits and fees of 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* a year, as forester of Brengewod, 18*s.* a year for the custody of Prestwod forest, 30*s.* 5*d.* a year for "le pokership," &c. Greenwich, 3 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 8 Dec.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 36.

7. John Gravy, a native of Almain, and priest, of the Order of Crutched Friars. Denization. *Del.* Westm., 8 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII. —S.B.

8. Tho. earl of Rutland. Grant, in reversion, of the offices of steward of the town and lordship of Wakefeld, constable of Sandale castle, master of the hunt of the old and new parks of Sandale, and of the old and new parks of Wakefeld, and of all woods there, with the usual fees out of the

† This name is written in place of "Crumwell kinsman" struck out. Hugh Curwen afterwards archbishop of Dublin.

‡ Edw. Foxe was collated to the archdeaconry of Dorset 25 Nov. 1533, on the death of Bennet.

§ Hen. Williams, S.T.P., was admitted to this prebend 18 Dec. 1533, on the death of Bennet.

‖ This entry is struck out.

¶ An Edward is named in the repeating clause, but not at the beginning of the grant.

** Year omitted.

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1595. GRANTS in DECEMBER 1533—*cont.*

issues of the town and lordship of Wakefeld; which offices were granted by patent 20 July 13 Hen. VIII. to Sir Ric. Tempest, knight of the Royal Body, in reversion on the death or surrender of Sir Tho. Lovell, now deceased. *Del.* Westm., 10 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII. —S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 11.

9. Mons. Marke Megier, gentleman, of Germany. Licence to leave the realm and go beyond the sea, with his servants, six horses, and baggage. Greenwich, 8 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 10 Dec.—S.B.

10. Mons. Dinteville, ambassador of the French king. Licence to import 30 tuns of Gascon wine, in a ship called the *Edmund*, of Lynn, John Duke master. Palace of Westminster, 16 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 12 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

11. Geo. Cotton. Annuity of 10 marks out of the manor of Thornebury, Glouc. *Del.* Westm., 12 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 32.

12. Sir John Shore, parson of Harston, Leic. Licence to absent himself from his benefice, according to the law spiritual and the discretion of his ordinary, notwithstanding the statute of 21 Hen. VIII. Greenwich, 23 Nov. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 13 Dec. —P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 36.

13. Rob. Ryngold of Melton Magna, Norfolk, laborer. Pardon for having, along with others, on 30 March 24 Hen. VIII., feloniously broken the close and houses of Hen. Florye at Wymondham, and stolen therefrom certain money and other articles belonging to the said Henry. *Del.* Westm., 14 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 38.

14. Thos. Whateley of Stratford-on-Avon, Warw., innholder. Licence to bake and to sell "horsbred." Greenwich, 28 Jan. 14 (*sic*) Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 15 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B.

15. Monastery of Malmesbury. Restitution of the temporalities on the election of Rob. Frampton as abbot, confirmed by Ric. Hilley, LL.D., vicar-general of Laurence bp. of Salisbury. The abbot's fealty ordered to be taken by the prior of Bradstok and Sir Walter Hungerford. *Del.* Westm., 16 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 29.

ii. Certificate of Dr. Hilley, annexed to the S.B., dated Salisbury, 6 Aug. 1533.

16. Rob. Knyvett. Livery of lands, as kinsman and heir of the body of Sir Will. Knyvett and Joan his wife, viz., s. and h. of Charles Knyvett, deceased, s. and h. of the said Sir Will. and Joan; and also as kinsman and heir of Sir Edw. Knyvett, lately deceased; on possessions in Bokenham, Tybenham, Old Bokenham, and Cathe, Norf., New Bokenham, Wilby, and Bauham; a meadow called Wadletons, and a pasture called Handicroft, in Tybenham and Carleton; the site, and certain lands, rents, &c. in Tybenham excepted, which were assigned to the lady Anne Knyvett, late wife of the said Edward; which possessions, on the death of the said Edward, should come to the said Robert, by reason of a grant made thereof by a certain Rob. Southwell and others, to the said Sir William and the heirs of his body. Greenwich, 1 Nov. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 16 Dec.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 2. *m.* 22.

17. Thos. Horsey of London. Pardon for having, along with John Heron of London, John Anwike of Rumford, Essex, yeoman, and Thos. Harris of Downhamney, Glouc., yeoman, on the 24 Feb. 22 Hen. VIII., broken and entered the house of William prior of the new hospital of St. Mary, without Bisshopsgate, London, at Byknacre, Essex, and stolen therefrom certain goods and money of the said Prior, in the custody of Ric. Cressall, his canon, whereof they were indicted before Sir Roger Wentworth, Humphrey Browne, serjeant-at-law, Thos. Audeley, Wm. Bradbury, John Edmondes, John Pylbarough, and Bartholomew Prouz, justices of the peace, at Chelmsford, Essex. *Del.* Westm., 17 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 38.

18. Thos. Hayward or Heyward. Presentation to the parish church of Clonygonford, Cov. and Lich. dioc., void by death, and in the King's gift by reason of the minority of John Litleton. Hamptoncourte, 14 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 17 Dec.——P.S.—There is also an undated S.B. for the same, addressed to Chas. bp. of Hereford, and giving the name of the deceased incumbent as Will. Hampstwaite.

19. John Harpar. Licence to export 60 beefes, 300 muttons, 60 lambs, 20 porkes, 40 flitches of bacon, 100 couple of ling, 200 couple of haberdyn, 100 couple stockfish, "a thousand weight" of tallow, 6 barrels of butter, and 4 "wey" of cheese, for the victualling of the household of the lord Lisle, deputy of Calais; to be shipped at the ports of Southampton, Portsmouth, Hide, Foliston, Sandwiche, Colchester, Yarmouth, and elsewhere, in the cos. of Sussex, Hants, Kent, Essex, and Suff. Greenwich, 13 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 17 Dec. —S.B.

20. Rouland Lee, LL.D., the King's chaplain. Custody of the temporalities of the bpric. of Coventry and Lichfield from the death of Geoffrey the last bp., so long as the said temporalities shall remain in the King's hands. *Del.* Westm., 18 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII. — S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 37. *Rym.* XIV. *p.* 481.

21. John bishop of London. Pardon for the escape of Lawrence Williams of London, yeoman, an attainted clerk, who, having

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abjured the kingdom and returned, was committed to the Bishop's prison at Storteford, Herts, where he had remained three years in irons, when he was released upon a warrant, dated Greenwich, 26 April 25 Hen. VIII., which it appears is insufficient in law. *Del.* Westm., 20 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII. — S.B. (*Mutilated.*)

22. Ric. Rawson, clk., archdeacon of Essex, in St. Paul's, London. Licence to absent himself from his said archdeaconry, and go over and dwell in Ireland for the space of two years. Hampton Court, 12 Dec. 25 Hen.VIII. *Del.* Westm., 20 Dec.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 37.

23. John Bolton of London, carter. Pardon for having killed Wm. Rugby of Cranbroke, Essex, by a blow given in self-defence in "le Vintre," London, 3 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII., of which he died on the following morning, in the parish of St. Martin, ward of Vintry, London, as appears by an inquisition taken at London in the said parish and ward, 4 Feb. 24 Hen. VIII., before John Wilford, coroner, and Richard Reynolds and Nicholas Pynchon, late sheriffs of London. Westm., 22 Dec. — *Pat.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 1, *m.* 33.

24. Thos. duke of Norfolk, treasurer of England. Licence to import 60 tuns of French or Gascon wine. *Del.* Westm., 28 Dec. 25 Hen.VIII.—S.B.

25. Jasper Culpeper, Thos. Culpeper, and Ric. White, yeoman. Next presentation to the rectory of Middleton, Durham dioc. Greenwich, 18 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 Dec.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 33.

26. Thos. Budde of Bathe, Somers. weaver. Pardon for having, with others, on the 1st Jan. 23 Hen.VIII., broken the prison of the bp. of Bath and Wells, at Wellys, Somers., and stolen therefrom certain goods of Wm. Jerveys, keeper of the prison, whereof he was indicted before the justices of peace in the said co.; and also for having, on the 2nd May 25 Hen. VIII., broken loose from Yevilchester gaol, where he and others were confined, having been committed to the custody of Sir Thos. More, then sheriff of cos. Dorset and Somers., whereof they were indicted on Thursday after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, 25 Hen. VIII., at the session of peace at Yevilchester before Wm. Vowell and others. Hampton Court, 14 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., 28 Dec.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 36.

27. John lord Scrope of Bolton. Livery of lands as s. and h. of Sir Hen. Scrope, late lord Scrope deceased. Hampton Court, 17 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII. *Del.* Westm., *[. . . . .] — P.S. *Pat.* 29 *Dec.* 25 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 19.

28. Nich. Vanbroke of Southchurch, *alias* Southkyrke, in Artoys, *alias* of Marke, yeoman, a native of the Emperor's dominions. Denization. *Del.* [Westm.,] 29 Dec. 25 Hen. VIII.—S.B. *Pat. p.* 1, *m.* 37.

1596. THE DIVORCE.

Lansd. MS. 94, f. 5. B. M.

"A note of such records concerning the divorce of K. Henry VIII. from queen Katherine dowager, remaining in the custody of my Lord Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer."

Clement VII. to the King, naming Campeggio as his Legate, 8 July 1529.

An additional article concerning the King's protestation.

Campeggio's pollicitation.

Testimony of notaries concerning the determination of the university of Padua.

The King's appeal from the bishop of Rome to a future General Council.

Sentence of the university of Bologna.

Citation of the Queen before the archbishop of York and Campeggio.

Two attestations of the determination of Padua.

Assertion of the clergy of York touching two questions.

Opinion of two doctors upon the same.

Assertion of the prelates of Canterbury concerning the same.

* Date illegible.

1533.

1596. THE DIVORCE—*cont.*

Proceedings of the card. of York in the King's cause before commissioners appointed by the bishop of Rome.

Dispensation for the marriage of Henry VII. and Elizabeth, being in the fourth degree of consanguinity.

Determination of the university of Angers.

Attestations of lord Bowrcher.

Additional article concerning the transcript of the brief.

Attestations of nobles and others in the King's favor.

Transumpt of Francis Catulus of Venice.

Transumpt of Jacob a Lawsanna.

Definitive sentence of the bishop of Canterbury.

Copy of the determination of the dean and faculty of theology of the university of Paris.

Reasons to prove the General Council to be above the Pope.

Causes impugning the matrimony.

Twelve letters of testimony concerning the scrutiny of the register of briefs.

Transumpt of doctors and advocates of Paris that the king of England is not bound to appear at Rome.

An exemplification of certain writings concerning the great affairs.

Testimony of eight English bishops that the King's conscience was moved by weighty causes.

Determination of the university of Orleans.

Counsel of doctors of decrees at Paris against the dispensation.

The King's letters to Clement VII.

The oath of Thos. Lee, bishop of York, to the King.

Determination of the theologians of Paris.

Printed book by Raphael of Como.

Transumpt of the brief of Clement.

Letters of Gregory Casale to the King.

The copy of the instrument granted by the College of Divines at Ferrara.

A note of a brief of Pope Julius making for our cause.

Transumptum capitulorum inter divinos, &c., Cum olim.

A conditional dispensation for the King from the bishop of Rome.

Sentence of the faculty of Doctors of Decrees at Paris.

The dean and faculty of theology at Paris upon the King's cause.

Revocation of Pope Clement's censures against the King.

Requisition of the convocation of Canterbury.

Sentence of Orleans.

Sentence of the university of Bourges.

Revocation of Campeggio to Rome.

Appeal of the King from the bishop of Rome to a future General Council.

Two letters of Card. Chrysogonus to the King.

The copy of the King's letters to the bishop of Rome.

Sentence of the university of Tholouse.

Requisition of the convocation of York.

A transumpt of the determination of Orleans that the King ought not to appear at Rome.

Reasons proving that the King ought not to be excommunicated in consequence of the divorce.

Sentence of the university of Padua.

The sentence of the invalidity of the marriage between the King and the lady Catharine dowager, pronounced by my lord of Canterbury.

A request of the King's subjects that the cause of the Dowager should be determined within the realm.

1533.

Two bulls of dispensation for the marriages of Arthur and Henry with Catharine.

A bull authorising the card. of York to take cognisance of the matrimonial cause between Henry VIII. and Catharine.*

A bundle of letters, ciphers, and other books and copies, concerning the managing of the said King's great matter.

Lat. and Eng., pp. 3. *Elizabethan hand. Endd.*

1597. [CHAPUYS] to [CROMWELL?]

R. O. The Emperor has written to me by this Spaniard to speak to the King about the loss he has sustained, and to obtain redress; and that if his Majesty declined to hear me on the matter, I should apply to you and others of his Council. It was on this subject I wished to speak to you some days ago. I beg you to give me an answer to the patent he bears from the Emperor, addressed to the King, as the case has been brought to your notice for more than a year.

Ital., p. 1. *In the hand of Chapuys' clerk. Begins:* "Signor."

1598. ERASMUS to THOMAS LORD ROCHFORD, EARL OF WILTSHIRE.

Er. Epp. lib. xxix. 43. Expected to be accused of impropriety if he wrote anything about the Apostles' Creed after so many divines have exhausted the subject, of whom Cyprian is first among the Latins. Would deserve the imputation, however, if he declined to do it at the request of Wiltshire, especially considering how he received his exposition of Psalm xxii. Knows also that Wiltshire asked it, not for himself, who needs no teaching from Erasmus, but for persons less instructed. Has treated the subject accordingly, so as to adapt it to the most ordinary comprehensions. Friburg, in Brisgau, 1533.

Lat.

1599. WILLIAM GLOVER to QUEEN ANNE.

R. O. Once a messenger of Christ came to me, and commanded me to take a message to you, but I did not believe him. In three nights he came again, and I said I would do it, "if he were personally," fearing he was my ghostly enemy. In three nights he came again, in "angel form," and I promised to take the message, which was, "That you should have been quene of Inglande 10 yeres past." I left it with John Averey, master of the flagons to the King. When you had become Queen he bade me let it alone, but told Dr. Bruton of the message. After your Grace's coronation the messenger came again, and bade me tell you that you were with child. He said you were at Windsor, and went with a "woman [child] whiche shulde [be a prin]ces of the land." I told this to Dr. Bruton, and told him also that your Grace should be delivered of your burden at Greenwich. Dr. Bruton then wrote about it to Mr. Gwynne, your chaplain. Mr. Gwynne brought your almoner with him to me; but I was loth to tell them, and lay there three days. Now again the messenger has come to me, and commanded me to go or write to you, or else his master, Christ, would "stryke." *Signed:* William Glover, "dwelling with Sir Henry Wyatt."

Hol., large paper, p. 1.

* This and the preceding are marked "*In pixide.*"

1533.

1600. HENRY LORD MORLEY to RALPH [MORICE?]

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 77 b. B. M.

"Fellow Raf." Asks him to move the archbishop of Canterbury that there may be a stay concerning the priest who occupies the chantry of Harloo; also to procure an audience of the Archbishop for his servant, who has a letter for his Grace, which [Morice] can see, but he must return it to the servant, who will tell him the matter more fully. Markehall, &c. Your friend, H. M.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book, p. 1.

1601. [RALPH MORICE to CRANMER.]

Harl. MS. 6,148, f. 77. B. M.

On Friday last I received a letter from lord Morley, to be sent on to you, and certain credence by his servant. Your Grace will soon perceive the effect of his letter; and the credence is to the effect that the bishop of London will not willingly tender the report of the most honest men of the parish there, specially when he is once sinisterly reported unto, but will rather stiffly regard the malice of some one or two persons than the verity itself. Lord Morley, therefore, requests you to send letters to command the parties to cease their suit till your audience examines the truth thereof, and that soon, as it is thought that tumult will arise from the people taking parties therein. Lord Morley has asked me to send him word of your pleasure. Your lodging and household at Mortelaque is in good condition, though some evil-disposed persons on Friday night stole certain surplices and other ornaments out of the church. The things were not of as great value as perhaps they expected.

Copy from Cranmer's Letter Book, p. 1.

1602. [JAMES V. to CLEMENT VII.]

Royal MS. 18 B. VI. 36. B. M.

"[Beatissim]e pater, devotam ad pedes beatos obedientiam. Cupit . . . . . er venerandus senio literaturaque sacerdos, Willelmus Prestoun, ... certus vitæ supremus dies capellaniam infra parochiam . . . . . e Mussilburgh divo Niniano sacram quam vocant Camme . . . . . [cum p]rediis proventibusque ecclesiasticis ei pertinentibus familiari [nostro] . . . . . [Tai]llefer eruditione et rerum experimento atque ingenii candore . . . . . [con]spicuo resignare. Est autem capellaniæ dominus. . . . . ius a Craigmillo dominus; verum is patronatus consensu . . . . . en negat. At quoniam Laurentius fælicis memoriæ patri nostro . . . . . t fidem exhibuit servitutem nobis eandem præstet graviter . . . . . magis rogamus ut in hac tantum causa jure patronatus . . . . . [v]elit, et ex speciali Sedis Apostolicæ gratia per designationem . . . . . anus Sanctitatis vestræ ad præmissam capellaniam cum ecclesia, prædiis, cæterisque juribus Laurentio pleno jure co . . . . . Willelmo quoad vixerit proventus omnes una cum . . . . . gressu decedente Laurentio reserventur. Plusculum . . . . . supra juris rigorem desideramus expectamusque . . . . . Clemente impetratum, tuæ beatissime pater . . . . . ." Edinburgh, 1533.

Copy, mutilated.

1603. [HENRY VIII. to SIR BRIAN TUKE.]

R. O.

Whereas Anthony Bonvixi, merchant of Luke, and others, stand bound to sundry persons to our use in 19 obligations remaining in your custody, for 8,062*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, whereof 147*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* shall be payable in June 1535, and in Sept. of the same year 2,080*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, others falling due at various dates between that and Jan. 1539: we desire, for the further surety thereof, that if the said Ant. Bonvyxe hereafter bring to you any persons having lands in England, and willing to be bound to our use for any of the

1533.

said sums, that you, with the advice of Chr. Hales, our general attorney, Baldwin Malyet, our solicitor, and Thos. Cromwell, one of our councillors, shall receive mortgages from them at 20 years' purchase.

Draft, corrected by Cromwell, pp. 3.

1604. [HENRY VIII. to ———.]

R. O. Wishes the lease of Heigham, Kent, belonging to St. John's College, Camb., to be granted to Gennys, sergeant of the Pastry, and not to Ric. Rawnschawe, for whom he wrote before. Did not know of his former letters for Gennys, nor those of the Queen, duke of Norfolk, Mr. Crumwell, and the bishop of Rochester, chancellor of the University there, in his favor.

Draft, pp. 2. *Endd.*

1605. [ANTONIUS LAUDUS FLORENTINUS*] to HENRY VIII.†

Nero, B. VI. 1. B. M. Asks for licence to return to his own country. Came hither six months ago with gems and other objects of value, which he showed to the King, but without result. Caused lately an ornament for the head, set with pearls and gems, to be shown to the King by Sir Francis Brian, being similar to a necklace which the King had previously bought. It would be a loss to take the price which the King offers for it. Begs him to give more. 870*l.* would leave no profit, but he would rather take 30*l.* or 50*l.* less, and have licence to depart.

Lat., pp. 2. *Add.:* Al serenissimo Re.

1606. SIR ROBERT WINGFIELD.

R. O. Petition of Wm. Sybronde, late servant to Sir Robt. Wingfield, to Cromwell, as one of the Privy Council, showing that while on his master's business he was attacked by thieves, and 46*l.* of his master's money taken from him. That, fearing his master's cruelty, he fled to sanctuary, having in his possession 94*l.* which he had received by his master's commandment of one man and 10*l.* of another. That he took with him the 10*l.*, of great necessity, into sanctuary, but left the 94*l.* in London to his master's use. That if he had been untrue, he had often property in his custody, both of his master and of his brother, Mr. Speaker, Sir Humphrey Wingfield, as no doubt Mr. Speaker will testify. At Mr. Speaker's suit to his brother he was fetched out of sanctuary, and discharged, on condition that he would be bound for the money that was taken from him at days set by himself. To this he agreed, and gave his master a letter of "lyssaunce," which remained in his master's hand three months for signature, when he sent it over to the petitioner unsigned, and the bearer of it warned him that Sir Robert intended to trouble him again. He, therefore, fled to sanctuary again, and has remained there ever since Michaelmas, making many suits to his master, in which the Council at Calais have interceded for him. Begs Cromwell to write to his master in his favor.

Large paper, p. 1. *Endd.*

R. O. 2. A fragment on another piece of paper, giving particulars of the robbery.

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* The signature is cut off, but the name is written at the head of the letter by a later hand.

† Dated at the head, in a modern hand, but on what authority does not appear, "1533. 25 Hen. 8."

1533.

1607. Richard Cowper to Henry VIII.

R. O. Representing that in Cheshire lately, one Master Keffyn, a priest of Oswestry, told him that he had seen and handled, in the city of Chester, a unicorn's horn, which he believed to be the King's, and which Dr. Aleyn, now bishop of Develyn, took with him into Ireland. There is great substance of tanned leather unmarked in the city of Chester, about to be shipped in Biscayan and other vessels. Randolph à Brereton, deputy chamberlain there, keeps a tan-house; and, that he may utter leather tanned contrary to law, will not allow any leather to be marked. When the mayor ordered certain tanners to prison because they would not let him search and mark their leather, Brereton had them removed by *corpus cum causa* out of the mayor's jurisdiction, and set them at liberty. Brereton oppresses the King's subjects, and defrauds the customs. William Slede, a justice of Chester, takes fees of both parties, and levies 1*d.* on every ton of merchandise coming and going, whereas only 5*d.* is paid at other places for the whole entry of every ship.

P. 1, *broad sheet. Endd.*

1608. Lady Lisle.

R. O. Parcels bought for the right honorable lady Lyle in Bawmis mart, 1533.

20 ells black velvet jenes, at 11*s.*; 2¾ ells cloth of gold, at 34*s.*; 7 ells white damask, at 6*s.*; 1½ ells white satin, 9*s.*; 11 ells black satin, at 7*s.* My said Lady owes me for stuff bought in the Synxon mart, 28*l.* 16*s.* 7 g. Total, 50*l.* 18*s.* 1 g. Fl. = 38*l.* 3*s.* 6¾*d.* st.; whereof 10*l.* was paid to Ric. Cony. Item, for 20 ells velvet, 7*l.* 15*s.* Total, 35*l.* 18*s.* 6¾*d.* st.

P. 1. *Add.:* My lady Lisle.

1609. The Royal Household.

R. O. "Remembrances."

1. That the King's pleasure be known what allowance be made to every gentleman and page discharged from their "rooms." 2. That the masters of the household have not the power to appoint places for the waiters to dine and sup. 3. Touching the exclusion of vagabonds from the court. 4. Whether any loan-money should be advanced for payment of the charges of the household. 5. To know who shall have their salaries paid monthly or quarterly. 6. To advertise the lords of the Council that no more allowance is given to purveyors when riding out than 5*d.* a day for him and his horse, which is sufficient. 7. Also, that the allowance made to the household servants when sick is but 2*s.* 6*d.* a week for a gentleman, 1*s.* 6*d.* for a yeoman, 1*s.* 2*d.* for a groom, and 1*s.* for a page, which is not sufficient.

P. 1. *Endd.*

1610. The Court.

Add. MS. 9,835, f. 11 b. B. M. Proclamation ordering all vagabonds to leave the court, and forbidding officers to allow any followers of the court about their rooms.

Proclamation forbidding Londoners to enter the gates of the houses where the King and Queen are staying, and forbidding the servants of the court to go to London and return to the court.

Copies, pp. 2.

1533.

1611. Diets of Household.

Harl. MS. 589, f. 244. B. M.

The diet of Master Cofferer, Mr. Clerk Comptroller, and Clerk of the Kitchen.

Dinner.—Sunday till Thursday: beef, mutton, pig, goose or other dish, veal or pork, bakemeat. Friday and Saturday: ling, salmon, white, and plaice. Reward: conies, pigeons, tarts or fritters, soles or flounders.

Supper.—Sunday till Thursday: mutton boiled or beef leached, roast mutton, hen or pullet, lamb, coney, or other dish. Friday and Saturday: ling, salmon, white, plaice or other fish. Reward: dowcets, wild fowl, tart or other bakemeat.

For dinner and supper.—Bread, wine, and ale.

Total for the week, 1*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.*

Liveries of bread and ale in the morning, afternoon, and at night, 9½*d.* a day.

The diet of ladies is the same as the preceding; and that of gentlemen and gentlewomen is 18*s.* 5¾*d.* a week.

Pp. 3.

1612. The Mint.

Royal MS. 7 F. xiv. No. 11. B. M.

"Estimate of the value of certain plate to be delivered to the Mint to be coined."

3,775 oz. of gold "of the infra," at 40*s.* the oz.; 28,116 oz. "in unces gilt of the infra," at 4*s.* 2*d.*; 4,082¾ oz. "in unces parcel-gilt and white," at 3*s.* 8*d.*; 163¼ oz. of gold, 2,959¾ oz. of gilt plate, and 63 oz. parcel-gilt and white, from the Lady Dowager, 956*l.* 10*s.* 11½*d.*; 100 oz. gold, 2359⅞ oz. gilt plate, 108½ oz. parcel-gilt and white, from the Lady Mary, 711*l.* 10*s.* 7¾*d.*; 90 oz. gold, 2,994½ oz. gilt plate, 2,262½ oz. parcel-gilt and white, from the duke of Richmond, 1,218*l.* 11*s.* 6½*d.*

Total, 17,008*l.* 13*s.* 2¾*d.*

P. 1. *Endd.*

Ib.

ii. Similar account, probably an enclosure in the above.

Total, 17,006*l.* 18*s.* 2¾*d.*

P. 1. *Endd.*

1613. Bonds to the King.

Royal MS. 7 C. xvi. 78. B. M.

"Debts remaining upon sundry obligations to the King's use."

The names of the debtors are as follows:—John Patterton, Ric. Turke, Peter Lighame, LL.D., John Danestre, Wm. Knyght, the bishop of Winchester, the archbishop of York, Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, treasurer of the Household, the bishop of Bath, the prior of St. Bartholomew's, the bishop of Hereford, John Bothe, clk., Humfrey Ogle, clk., David Walker, prebendary of Barstenshame, the archbishop of Dublin, the bishop of Lincoln, Ric. Blythe, treasurer of Lichfield cathedral, Sir Thos. Seymour, Rowland Hill, citizen and mercer of London, Thos. duke of Norfolk, Wm. Mokk, rector of Foston, Robt. Cokkett of Bolton Percy, Ric. Southwell, Thos. Darcy, the prior of Huntingdon, the abbot of Mochelney, John Pakington, the prior of Mountegewe, Jas. Griffith ap Howell, Walter Bowles, and Roger Horton, goldsmith, of London. The dates at which they are payable range from 24 Hen. VIII. to 35 Hen. VIII.

Old debts to the King:—Abbot and convent of St. Alban's, payable in 1521. Sir Thos. Tempest, Sir John Savyle, and Thos. Fitzwilliam, payable 2 Hen. VII. Thos. Hennage.

Lat., pp. 4.

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1614. LUDGATE PRISON.

R. O. Petition to Cromwell, as one of the King's council, by "the poor citizens prisoners in Ludgate," complaining of injuries inflicted on them by Thos. Hollande, keeper of the prison, contrary to the articles contained in the table for the good rule and quietness of the said prisoners, viz.:—

1. That whereas he is bound to take no more of any prisoner for a feather bed with blankets, sheets, and coverlets than one penny a night; yet if there lie two or three in one bed he takes a penny of each. He also exacts a halfpenny a night of each man where three lie in a couch, instead of a penny a week; for he says his couches are beds. It were better for us that the couches lay on the floors, and the bedsteads were taken away, so that we might bring in our own beds, for the room there is sufficient for 10 or 12 couches; but as the keeper has his pleasure with his couches and other costs, a prisoner coming in for 10*s.* will soon owe the master 20*s.* or more.

2. The keeper distributes the alms given to comfort us prisoners at his own discretion, and retains so much in payment of the debts we owe him that we get little or nothing.

3. The keeper uses the women's ward to wash bucks in, by which the whole house is annoyed, and the women constrained to pay 3*d.* a night for chambers, contrary to the table.

4. Whereas every freeman is allowed by the table to bring in his bed or couch freely: the keeper "appointeth them to a vile place, called the Lumbardy," to the annoyance of those that lie there.

5. Every prisoner going abroad has to pay the keeper 8*d.* a day, and find the keeper's servants in meat and drink, who force him to spend largely at taverns, so that it costs him 18*d.* or 20*d.* a day, and at night 2*d.* is required of him for his supper.

6. Whereas the poor prisoners used to have "in the hole under gate" a prisoner elected by themselves to ask alms for them: the keeper will suffer none there, because he says the hole is not strong enough, though he has enough money by the house to amend it.

7. The keeper will not provide small beer for the prisoners, but drives them to drink good ale, to their great cost; moreover, it is brewed and mingled by the tapster by night, and not wholesome; nor do they give fair measure. "And if any man show the tapster his evil demeanour in that behalf, then he is ready to be wroken and to fight with them, and haleth and pulleth the poor men by the heads."

8. He sells them faggots at ½*d.* each, and will not provide coals at 1*d.* a bushel according to the table, nor allow prisoners to send out and buy faggots for themselves.

9. If any be sick, and call for drink in the night, they are not attended to, and some have died from this cause.

10. When in an ill temper he draws the men out of their beds or puts them in irons without mercy.

11. If a prisoner's wife come to see him, and she be a pretty woman, he will by crafty means "labor to fulfil his foul lust."

Large paper, pp. 5.

1615. ENGROSSERS.

R. O. Draft bill * in favor of A. B. C. D. to be appointed the King's officers "for the true making of deeds, indentures," &c., in London, many actions having been caused by the forgeries of "evil-disposed, unthrifty, and covetous persons." The "said *two* officers" are to seal (with a seal appointed

* Henry VIII. is styled Defender of the Faith and Lord of Ireland, but not Supreme Head of the Church of England.

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by the King) and subscribe every deed they draw up, and their fees to be as follows; viz., for engrossing 3 lines 10 inches long or under 4 lines, on parchment, 1*d.*; above 4 lines, 2*d.*; 4 lines on paper, 1*d.*; above 5 lines, 2*d.* And they are to receive to the King's use for every obligation and acquittance, 1*d.*; for every pair of indentures of bargain and sale of lands, 4*d.*; every pair of indentures of other covenants, 2*d.*; deed of lands, 4*d.*; release of lands, 4*d.*; will, 4*d.*; letter of attorney, 1*d.*; testimonial, 1*d.*; and for all other writings sealed with the King's said seal, 1*d.* An account is to be given yearly of the money received to the King's use.

Large paper, pp. 3. *Endd.:* For Rastall (?) and Martin Pyrry.

1616. The King's Game.

R. O. "Item, remember that Roger Holboro did kill a great hart on they (the) Ascencion evy[n] was twylmond." He hunts and kills daily, and says he will, and has indicted many of your fellows because they took him to your master. He sues your master for "pryssyng" (prisoning) him, though he was not in ward an hour, and has had many of your fellows before "they prynys Consell." By his example the King's game is destroyed. Therefore desire Mr. Cromwell from me to get him committed to the Tower.

P. 1. *Endd.*

1617. Smuggling.

R. O. Petition of William Bradford [to Cromwell], complaining of Rob. Milner and Will. Moothe, merchants of Lynne, who loaded certain coal in a keel, and abused the searchers.

P. 1. *Begins:* Pleaseth it your Mastership. *Endd.:* Petition of Will. Bradford.

1618. Church Furniture.

R. O. Garnishing a staff for the "rectour cory" (*rector chori*), 117¾ oz. Garnishing a staff gilt with pommels, 127¾oz. 8 gilt pommels for the white garnishing for a cross, 96¾ oz. 3 crosses, gilt, with an image of Our Lord on each, 234½ oz. Garnishing for a "pystler bowke," with an image of St. Paul on one side, 183 oz. 3½ q. The garnishing of the Gospeller book with the Passion, and Mary and John, on one side, 193 oz. 1½ q. Total, 952¾ oz.

Garnishing for cross staves, which contain 8 pieces, 119 oz. 3½ q.

P. 1. *Endd.*

1619. Parcels of Gold Plate.

R. O. A bowl, chased and garnished with red and white roses crowned, 84½ oz. A bowl with white and red roses on the foot and cover, 128 oz. A cup with a cover chased rocky, 61½ oz. A cup with the King's arms borne up by two naked boys, 61½ oz. A layer, garnished with stone and pearl, having a lion on the top of the cover, 65¾ oz. A salt with dragons and greyhounds, 50⅝ oz. A cruse, with roses and pomegranates, 15 oz. A gold spoon, 3 oz.

Total, 469¼ oz., at 45*s.* the oz., and workmanship = 1,055*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

Two copies, pp. 2. *Endd.*

1620. Kendal.

R. O. Articles concerning the infringements by the earl of Cumberland of the liberties used in the lordship and barony of Kendal, Westmor., to the injury of the duke of Richmond and the disturbance of the tenants.

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1620. KENDAL—*cont.*

Under color of being sheriff of Westmoreland, the Earl has lately held the sheriff's turn within the lordship of Kendall,* and distrained certain tenants for fines, though he has no authority even to hold the turn. He has had the tenants fined at the court of the said county for not doing suit to the same, though they ought to do no such suit there. His officers execute writs there, which power is granted to the duke of Richmond by Parliament. Debts under 40*s.*, and such matters, have always been tried in the lordship before the Steward, but the Earl causes his servants to distrain the tenants for such plaints to the Sheriff Court. They punish offences committed at fairs and markets; which they have no right to do. He has wrongfully indicted the Steward for punishing tenants who have offended against the customs, as has been done for time out of mind. His officers take away all felons' goods, waifs, and estrays. He has infringed the liberties in many other ways; and though the King lately wrote to him to reform the premises, he and his officers have done worse than before.

Pp. 2. *Endd.*

1621. [CHESTER.]

Harl. MS. 2,101, f. 24. B. M. Dugd. Mon. IV. 315.

The Gabull rents which the sheriffs [of Chester] are charged with, set forth in the time of Henry Gee, mayor 1533, 25 Hen. VIII.

The Bridge Street:—The prioress and sisters of the Nuns, for liberties given unto them, 20*s.* The prioress, for a garden, 18*d.*; for land lying within their house, 10*s.*

Copy, p. 1.

1622. MARWELL PARK.

R. O.

Grant by Stephen bishop of Winchester, to Ric. Crumwell and Sir Lionell Noreys, of the keepership of Marwell Park, Hants.

Lat., corrected draft, pp. 2.

1623. CROMWELL and PAULET.

R. O.

Sir Will. Powlett, controller of the Household, and Thos. Cromwell, Master of the [Jewels]. To be surveyor of woods in the duchy of Lancaster, during pleasure.

Corrected draft, on paper roll of two sheets. Imperfect. Endd.: "A copy of the King's letters patents to Sir William Powlett and to my master for the surveyorship of the King's woods."

1624. CROMWELL and RALPH SADLER.

R. O.

Grant by Sir Edw. Aston, of Tyksall, Staff., to Thomas Crumwell, Master of the King's Jewels, of an annual rent of 40*s.* from the manor of Ashstedon, Surrey.

Copy, large paper, pp. 2.

ii. The above grant is altered in another hand so as to became a draft grant from —— Hill, clk., to Ralph Sadleyer, of a 40s. rent out of all his lands.

R. O.

2. Fair copy of § ii.

Pp. 2, *large paper. Endd.*

* *See* Vol. IV. Nos. 951, 966.

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1625. CROMWELL PAPERS.

R. O. Drafts of portions of letters in his hand, as follows:—

i. After most hertye salutacyons, this shalbe [to] thanke yow of your exceding lovyng kyndnes shewyd in the dylygent wryting to me of your newse. And according to your request, I presentyd your lettres unto my lorde of Norffolkes grace, who I assure yow ys singuler good lorde unto yow. And wher ye wryt in your fyrst lettres . . . .

ii. Mem.—That Maister Kendall, chauntrye preeste of the chauntrye founded in Barkyng churche, may optayne my lorde of Londons favour in the resignacyon of the sayd chauntrye unto Sir William Cowplande my freind . . . .

iii. Thus fare ye hertelye well, trusting that ye will persevere as ye have begonn, I meane so freindlye and secretlye as thes thinges that shall passe between us may be proffytable to us bothe, so that your wryting matyers of gravyte and importaunce wherin maye be persayved good will myxyd with wisdom and trowthe, I then may have corage as an entyere frende to prosecute for your furderaunce and advancement, with recuperacyon of that which I am sure ye most desyre, which, as I shall see opportunyte, I will not undowtedlye forget. And ons agayn fare well, daylye lokyng for answer.

Pp. 2.

R. O. 2. Memoranda.

Two lists of names in parallel columns, apparently for some commission:—

i. Sir Thos. Audeley. Thos. earl of Rutland. Wm. prior of St. John of Jerusalem. Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam, jun. Sir John Dawnce. Sir Thos. Nevell. Sir Bryan Tuke. Sir John Aleyn. Thos. Crumwell.* Sir Ant. Browne. Thos. Hennedge. Roger Cholmeley. Robt. Wrothe. John Baker. Robt. Chesman.

ii. Thos. Audel[ey]. Thos. earl of Wiltshire. Geo. Nevil lord Abergavenny. Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam. Chr. Hales. Sir Thos. Nevell. Sir Thos. Cheynee. Sir Edw. Guldford. Sir Ant. Browne.† Sir Ric. Walden. Sir Wm. Hawte. Sir John Norton. Sir John Scott. John Hales. Thos. Willowhbye. Thos. Crumwell. Hen. Norreys. Geo. Guldford. John Baker. Ant. Seyntleger. Wm. Draper. Walter Henley.

P. 1. *In Cromwell's hand. Endd.*

R. O. 3. Cromwell to [the Officers of Customs].

The King desires that Rob. Bonvell, merchant of Paris, should come to England with certain jewels, of which he desires you to make a special note by bills indented between you and the said merchant, mentioning every parcel thereof, and declaring what the custom should amount to, without charging him, but only taking surety that, if he sell any, he shall pay the custom accordingly.

P. 1. *Below is written:* "The copy of Mr. Crumwell's letter, signed with his hand."

R. O. 4. Draft bill in Chancery by Ric. Croke, of London, goldsmith. On the back of which is a draft warrant, imperfect, apparently for a pension to Thos. Gylberd, gunner, for services done to the King at sea against the French and Scots, especially at the assault of the town of Moorlesse in Brittany, and in the burning of certain ships there, in which he was maimed and lost his sight.

Pp. 4. *In Cromwell's hand.*

* This name and Sir Ant. Browne are crushed in between two lines.
† Inserted between the lines.

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1625. CROMWELL PAPERS—*cont.*

R. O. 5. Indenture dated* —— 25 Hen. VIII. between Sir Thos. Rotherham and Cromwell, whereby the former sells to the latter the wardship of Thos. Rotherham, his son and heir apparent, now 15 years old, whom Cromwell will cause to be married to his niece Alice [Wellyfed ?],† viz., daughter of [Elizabeth ?]† sister of the said Cromwell, with a settlement of lands in Schitlyngton, Kempston, and Houghton, Beds, to the yearly value of 100 marks.

Draft, large paper, pp. 13.

R. O. 6. Clause of a grant from the prior of St. John's to Thos. Crumwell, reserving the chapel and belfry built by Thos. Docwray, late prior, his predecessor, within the moat of a certain manor, with a kitchen, brewhouse, and dovecot, all which Crumwell promises to preserve.

Lat., p. 1. *Endd.*

R. O. 7. Grant by William Burrey, prior of Shullred (Shulbred), Sussex, to Thos. Crumwell, gent., of an annuity of 26*s.* 8*d.* out of the manor of B. in co. S.

Lat., Draft. p. 1. *Large paper. Endd.*

1626. E. AMADAS to CROMWELL.

R. O. Begs him to be good master to her cousin the bearer, according to promise, and will give him 40*l.* London, Monday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right hon. Master Cromwell.

1627. JOHN ARDREN.

R. O. Indenture, made 26 . . . . . Hen. VIII., between John Ardren of . . . . . York, on one part, and Th. Hennege on the other. The former grants to the latter the wardship and marriage of Peter Ardren, son and heir apparent of the said John. If Peter die during his minority, Hennege shall have the wardship and marriage of Raffe, second son of the said John; and, if Raffe die, the same of John the third son. Margery, wife of the said John Ardren, sen., to have for her jointure lands to the annual value of 10*l.*, during her life.

Draft in Wriothesley's hand, corrected by Cromwell, pp. 10, *large paper. Endd.*

*** This document has been largely corrected. It was originally an indenture between Sir Wm. Skeffington, master of the Ordnance, and Th. Cheney of Hawghton, Sussex, whereby the latter sold to the former, for 50*l.*, the wardship and marriage of his son and heir apparent, Thomas, who was to be married to one of the daughters of Skeffington, "or to some other honest young gentlewoman." If his ward died, Skeffington was to have the wardship and marriage of William, the second son; and, if William died, the same of the third son. Agnes, wife of the said Thomas Cheney, sen., to have for her jointure lands to the annual value of 20 marks, during her life.

2. Memoranda of deeds, viz.:—

R. O. A bargain and sale from John Ardren of the manor of Belthorp; a deed of feoffment and a release from the recoverers to Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam and others to the use of Thos. Hennage; a release from the feoffees of Thos. Perpoynt to the use of Thos. Hennege; a fine with proclamation against John Ardren and Margery his wife; a release with warranty from John Ardren and his heirs, with warranty to be inrolled; to have from Sir Wm. Constable a marriage indenture between him and John Ardren; a release from Sir W. Constable and others enfeoffed according to the said indenture; to have from —— Eldercarre the indenture of covenants of marriage. A release from Elecare.

* Day and month blank.

† Blanks are lef for these two names in the MS.

1533.

1628. ELIZABETH ASKEWE, of Edmonton, widow.

R. O. Her petition to Cromwell as one of the King's council, complaining of her son Rob. Askewe, of Enfeld, husbandman, of whom she held a farm, and who, for anger that she had left it, and gone to live with her other son, John Askewe, has taken away a quantity of the farm produce.

P. 1. *Endd.*

1629. JAMES BACON, of London, Alebrewer.

R. O. Petition to Cromwell touching the abduction of a young woman from his service, praying him to call before him Henry Gattysford, of London, fustian shearer, and Rob. Folses, barber, sanctuary-man, and examine them thereupon.

P. 1. *Headed:* To the right worshipful Mr. Cromwell, one of the King's most honorable Council. *Endd.*

1630. THOMAS BALDRY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Petition. Has been in prison for two years and a quarter, at the suit of Richard Sparre, for mercery. Complains of one Thos. Davy, who by indirect means had prevented him from raising the money to pay his creditor by withholding his goods.

Pp. 2. *Add. at head:* One of the King's Council. *Endd.*

1631. EDWARD BESTENEY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Thanks him for favors. Ought to have sent him some dainties, but could get no fowls. Desires to have licence for one to shoot in a cross-bow and a little gun, as he is much annoyed by "wyldges" (wild geese) and "barnagies" in his pastures. If he had a gun he might fray them away, and have fowl to send to Cromwell at all times. Will defray any charges Cromwell may be at. From Soham.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Master Cromwell.

1632. BARNABY BLAGGE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Calls to his remembrance a conversation in which Cromwell had said "Blagge, how do you? You had a great loss of your office."* I answered "I content with patience." You said, "Blagge, you had never lost that office but for my causing." I said, "I marvel, sithen that my father never offended you, nor yet I." In the end you promised you would do the best that might be for me. Now that God has called you to great promotion, I request you to get my bill signed by the King, and hope no back friends will induce you to withdraw your aid in my great poverty. This is the first time I attempted you. From Clerkenwell.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor.

1633. WILLIAM BLECHYNDEN, prisoner in the Fleet, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Laments his woful and bitter chance in having offended not only his prince, but God. Implores Cromwell, for the love of God, to find some means to deliver him from this wretched life, "which I must needs, notwithstanding, confess to be good for me." Was never before false to the value of a halfpenny, and did not this for need; but the Devil enticed him, on sight of the casket, to take it away, [meaning to] deliver it again, which he could not do for shame. Could not be merry while he had it in keeping.

Hol., pp. 3. *Add.:* One of the King's Council.

* Remembrancer of the Exchequer. See Vol. II., No. 1172.

1533.

1634. JOHN BOTHE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Finds it true that the King is displeased with him, as he told Cromwell he suspected. On coming to Court, brought letters to divers of the Privy Chamber from the abbot of Chester, to intercede with the King that the writer might have a piece of ground belonging to his monastery; but the King replied that he had living enough, and more than he was worth. Implores Cromwell to speak a good word for him.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Endd.*

1635. HUMPHREY BROUN to CROMWELL.

R. O. You spoke to me for my house and land at Waltham. If I may have a little house called Alderbroke, once belonging to Heron, I would be content, if it be of the like value. You told me the King's pleasure was that I should have some preference for it. Would like to be one of the King's serjeants. My lord of Wiltshire and my lord of Rocheford are my good friends.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* To the right worshipful Mr. Cromwell. *Endd.*

1636. JOHN CHAMBRELEYNE.

R. O. Petition to Cromwell, as one of the King's Council, to protect him against Thos. Fysh and others, who threaten him for having caused the arrest of Sir George, the parish priest of Keterynge, in accordance with Cromwell's letters of commandment, which he delivered to Pyndar and Rob. Lyne. John Lane also encouraged the priest, talking to him apart, and going in his behalf to Mr. Montagewe, serjeant-at-law.

Large paper, p. 1.

1637. THOMAS COLLES to CROMWELL.

R. O. Petition of Thomas Colles, of Cley nigh the seaside, in Norf., freemason, a prisoner in Ludgate, London, at the suit of Nich. Hecker, of London, fishmonger, complaining that his imprisonment had been procured by maintenance of Ralph Symonds, of Clay, who attempted to wrest from him certain lands holden of the King and the earl of Rutland, with the aid of Robert Jermyn, bailiff of Clay. These men have made forcible entry on his lands, and have created a grudge against him on the part of the earl of Rutland and Sir Will. Paston, on account of "a porpas pygge" taken before Colles's door, which Sir John Heydon desired to have.

Pp. 2, *large paper. Add.:* Of the King's Council.

1638. JOHN COPYNGER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Wishes to have to himself and his heirs the keepership of Chestonwoode, Kent, being born in that country, and his lands near it.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Sealed.*

1639. JOHN COPYNGER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Wishes a grant of a benefice in the diocese of Ely, called Wethersett, for one of his kinsmen, not much above 20 marks.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

1640. SIR WILLIAM COURTNEY.

R. O. Instructions to Mr. Crumwell from Sir Will. Courtenay.

To speak to the King to appoint some one to view the park of North Pederton, Soms., for his grant thereof to be made to Sir Will. Courtenay and his heirs. *Signed:* Rychard Pollard.

P. 1, *in Pollard's handwriting. Add.:* Of the Jewel-house.

1533.

1641. JOHN CREKE to CROMWELL.

R. O. I beg you to help me in my extreme need. I am in this adversity by my negligence, as I did not in time "forloke" my business, and I have no help from friends I had in prosperity. You have often said you would not see me cast away. If you see anything convenient, have me in your remembrance. I should be glad if you could get me a loan of 1,000*l.* from the King for seven years, to give 100*l.* a year in custom during that term, and find sureties. This would set me clear of debt and enable me to maintain my wife and children during my life. The King has, in times past, been good to strangers in like matters without any condition of profit. Excuses his boldness in writing. Is so abashed in Cromwell's presence that he cannot open his griefs, "which I do marvel of, for the like I am not before the presence of no man."

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Endd.*

1642. JOHN CREKE to CROMWELL.

R. O. By the labor of Sir John Russell to lord Mongew, also [to] the Queen's almoner and her receiver, was appointed to be admitted her gentleman usher last Easter; but the Queen has stated that she will take no servants till such time as she may be more in quietness than now she is. If the writer will tarry the time, he will be the first that shall be preferred. Thinks if he waited he would lose much time. Would be glad to be taken into Cromwell's service. Would be glad to live with honesty away from all vanities of the world. If Cromwell cannot comply, begs for a recommendation to Mr. Treasurer.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

1643. THOMAS CROFTE to CROMWELL.

R. O. Reminds him of his promise to further the writer's suits. "A neighbour of mine, the which hath been a suitor now sithens Lent to a servant of the archbishop of York for an office that the said Bishop's servant hath of the King's gift hath put me out of." This has been to his no little grief, as he was reported to have obtained it by Cromwell's help. Desires credence for the bearer.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Endd.*

1644. ANTHONY DUNRYCHE to [CROMWELL].

R. O. "Pleaseth it your Mastership to be advertised of a matter for the King's advantage.

"At your commandment, Anthoni Dunryche, at St. Dunstan's-in-the East."

Endd.

1645. RICHARD DYCHER, Goldsmith, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Supplication of the above as prisoner in Newgate, asking his intercession with the King for the safeguard of his life, else he is utterly cast away. Begs to be put in a little shop at home, in Cromwell's occupation. He will be willing to do all such work as belongs to a goldsmith, and for 20 nobles a year to mend his plate and ornaments.

P. 1. *Add. at the head:* Of the Council.

1533.

1646. WILLIAM DYNHAM to CROMWELL.

R. O. Notwithstanding my daily attendance since Monday last, owing to the importance of your affairs, I have not been able to speak with you, and therefore I have put my suit in writing. I request favor for my poor father as one who ought not to be returned upon the precept to take up his knighthood. He is willing to bear any reasonable burden for his Prince, such as others bear of 40*l.* land. He has hitherto borne many impositions beyond his ability, and has children to support. Secondly, I desire the answer of Mr. Wyse of Sydenham's letters, who is in danger without your favor, by the suit of Will. Schylston, a man lately so endangered to the King's laws as, but for a pardon, he had not lived to vex Mr. Wyse, whom he has outlawed for certain goods of his that Wyse bought of Haidon, of Lyffton, in Devonshire. His son-in-law, one Whiddon, of the Inner Temple, has issued a *capias utlagatum*. I beg you will speak to Sir Will. Courteney, sheriff of Devonshire,* in Wyse's behalf, or commit it to Sir Thos. Denise.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. at the head;* Of the King's most hon. Council. *Endd.*

1647. THOMAS EMSON to CROMWELL.

R. O. I heard lately from the "gardonesse" of the Fleet that 20*l.*, part of 300*l.* for the bargain of Chalocke, which I left with her, is now, to my comfort, come to your hands. I should have presented this my petition to you in person, but I have not been able to leave my lodging for a month. Give your helping hand to reform the award by you made, as it would be perilous to me. Peruse the petition touching the same which my sister presented to you. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.;* Of the Council.

1648. JOHN ETON to CROMWELL.

R. O. Petition that whereas he has been gentleman usher to the King more than six years: on some evil surmises he had been committed to the Tower of London, 12 weeks last past. He is so straitly kept in evil air that neither his wife nor his friends are allowed to visit him. For the space of 10 days of the said time, on sufficient sureties found by him, and by obligation to Sir Edmond Walsingham in 600 marks, to be paid at a certain day, he was suffered to go at his liberty in the precincts of the Tower, where, by the surmises of his enemies, he has since been restrained. Desires that his imprisonment may be enlarged under sufficient sureties.

P. 1. *Add. at the head:* Of the King's Council. *Endd.*

1649. JOHN GOLDESMYTH to [CROMWELL].

R. O. Whereas it has pleased the Lord Chancellor, at your command, to commit me to the Fleet until further knowledge be had of a certain deed written by me at the instance of John Hiett, servant of the bishop of Lincoln: so it is that a year and a half ago the said John brought me a precedent in paper, desiring it might be written *verbatim* in parchment, and he offered me 8*d.* for my pains, as is known to the Bishop's servants now in the city, who were instant with me for the same. Except for this writing I am entirely innocent, and therefore I desire to be released. My mother is not able to help me or herself. It is my misfortune to incur your displeasure for certain light offences (but herein I have not offended), for which you have cast me into prison.

Hol., p. 1. *Begins:* Right worshipful Sir.

* He was made sheriff in Nov. 1533 (see GRANTS in NOVEMBER, No. 29), and the date of this document must lie between Nov. 1533 and April or May following, when Cromwell would have been addressed as secretary.

1533.

1650. JOHN GOODALL to CROMWELL.

R. O. Ten years ago I was induced to leave Cambridge in order to instruct young people, and stayed in Essex five years, and saved a little money. The last five years I read with an English student. As every one desires to be under a patron, I apply to you.

Hol., Lat., p. 1. *Add. at the head:* Splendidissimo viro, necnon prudentissimo, Thomæ Cromwello.

1651. GEORGE GRAVENER, of Lylleshill, Salop, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Complains that the abbot of Lylleshill, about three years past, made advances to Eliz. his wife, which she resisted; and, understanding that she had informed her husband, the Abbot commanded him to avoid his mansion belonging to the abbey, although he had duly paid his rent. The Abbot has taken forcible possession of the house, and troubled the petitioner by colorable writs. Begs that the Abbot, who is now in London, may be called before Cromwell.

Hol., p. 1. *Add. at the head:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

1652. GEORGE GREY to CROMWELL.

R. O. Wishes to know when Cromwell will be at the Court, as he desires to speak with him on divers matters. Sends a book for a remembrance. Standan, this Tuesday.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

1653. NICHOLAS [HANCOCK], late of Christchurch, to CROMWELL.

R. O. Trusts to Cromwell, next to the King, though he never has deserved his favor, which it is therefore the greater merit in Cromwell to bestow. "The pore woman askyd of Crist the smale crommys, *et non totam massam*, whereby her remedy folowyd. I not so moche askyng but that one gentyll crome well mynystred from your goodness, the hole pece to me nedes yt shall salve me fully." "Heretofore of your goodness I have had many hard words, them never deserving, God be my witness; yet other words to certain of my religion of me by your mastership spoken, as they have reported, grieveth me much more; whereby they dare not house ne keep me." It has cost me 40*l.* since I departed my place, having nowhere yet to rest in. You promised, in the honorable Mr. Alleyn's presence, to set me in good case for making a book of such things as you were in doubt of. I said nothing about my annuity being so small that I and mine cannot live thereon, as some have reported of me. I am very well content with it, and thankful to the King for his charitable gift to me his poorest chaplain, and also to you for getting my bill signed, and afterwards my annuity by patent sent to me by Mr. Richard Cromwell. I desire your acceptance of a small gift enclosed. I have sent divers times many evidences and writings by Jonson in boxes and bags, but have had no answer from you. Since my last coming to London there have been found in Jonson's house, he being dead, divers evidences which I gave him half a year ago to deliver to you. "He deceived me. And for because I doubt whereof he died, I send not them, but where your pleasure shall be they shall be delivered." I will be at your commandment day and night to go and speak to you. Keeps two servants on his annuity, besides his sister, her husband, their two children and servants. Prays for long life and health to the King and Queen and all their progeny.

P.S.—If Cromwell think his gift enclosed insufficient, let him amend it, and the writer will put his seal to it.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add.:* Chancellor of the Exchequer.

1533.

1654. Christopher Hales to Cromwell.

R. O. I am informed that the parsonage of Drayton Basset is fallen void, and that Sir John Dudley, and Robynson the mercer, are in contention for it; and an inquisition has been taken *de jure patronatus*. As it belongs to the bishopric of Chester, it will fall to the King. Help me to the presentation for a friend of mine. It is not above 10*l.* a year.

The priest I would prefer is Sir Ric. Talbot.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

1655. Thomas Herbert, of Bristowe, to Cromwell.

R. O. Complains that whereas one Enderby, of Bristol, was robbed in his house at Laffordesgate, he has accused the petitioner. Sends a testimonial of his innocence, signed by 24 persons of the town. Has been thrown into Newgate at Bristol, and kept in irons some time, to the undoing of himself and his wife. Enderby has further commenced an action of surety of peace against the wife of the petitioner. As Cromwell is capital justice and governor of the said town, begs he will see justice done.

P. 1. *Add. at the head:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

1656. Walter and William Herbert.

R. O. "A remembrance to the right honorable Mr. Cromwell, being one of the High Privy Council, of the first occasion and foundation of the malice and strife between Walter Herbart and William Herbart of that one party, and George ap Morgan of that other party."

This statement is furnished by Sir Will. Morgan, one of the Commissioners of the marches of Wales, and chief officer in the district, in corroboration of certain charges that he laid against Walter Herbert in the Star Chamber. He says that John Sisillt, Walter Herbert's servant, murdered one Roger D'd Tewe, in the town of Newport, South Wales, and that George ap Morgan, then one of the officers of Wenlocke and Newport, seized the murderer's goods as escheats to the King's use. On this Walter Herbert gathered a number of men. A breach of the peace was prevented for some time by Sir Will. Morgan and his friends; but on the 23rd Feb. last, as the said George was uncoupling his own hound at Newport, William Herbert struck him in the arm into the body, so that he would have been in great danger had he not got into a house to save himself. Sir Will. Morgan issued a second injunction to both parties to keep the peace, under a penalty of 500*l.*; but Will. Herbert, with an inordinate company, made another assault on George Morgan on the 27th Feb., when an honest man, John Thomas, was murdered.

Pp. 4, *large paper. Endd.*

1657. Joachim Hochsteter to Cromwell.

R. O. Begs him not to forsake the cause of his servant, Angiolo di Milanese, who came with Hochsteter on his business, as Cromwell knows. Begs him urgently to promote his interests as if they were Cromwell's own. If money is required, Giovan Batista Ghualterotti will provide 1,000 angels. *Signed.*

Ital., p. 1. *Add.:* Al suo honorando Thomaso Chromuello, in Londra.

1658. Joan Holme.

R. O. Petition to Cromwell, as one of the King's Council, of Joan Holme, widow, sister and heir of Thos. Harte, master gunner to the King, complaining that William Huxley, serjeant-at-[law], had forged a will, purporting to be that of Harte, and entered on his lands, which ought to descend to her as her brother's heir.

P. 1, *large paper.*

1533.

1659. EDMUND HORNE to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have received a privy seal to appear before you, and pay a fine for the order of knighthood, of which I spoke to you half a year ago at London, showing you that my land is not 5*l.* a year, and that we live upon my mother, and what my father-in-law is pleased to help us. Saresden, in Oxfordshire.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* One of the King's Councillors. *Endd.*

1660. RODERICK JENKYNS to CROMWELL.

R. O. The said Jenkyns, being of Caermarthenshire, and in the Marshalsea at Cromwell's command for a long space, is like to be undone. He is "lx. score yeres" (*sic*), and more. Desires he may be examined on the points alleged against him, or have liberty on sufficient surety to return to his country, and sell his goods to pay his charges in prison.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor. *Endd.*

1661. HENRY KNYVETT to CROMWELL.

R. O. Please get this bill sealed with the signet in your custody. I would have spoken to you yesterday, but my servant had trussed my coffer where the bill was. Unless you will be so much my friend as to write to my lord Chancellor, I shall not have so ready despatch as if you send him some token or letter by the bearer, to whom I have given sufficient money. Waltham, Wednesday morning.

Hol. Add.: Of the Council.

1662. SIR JOHN LAMPLUGH to CROMWELL.

R. O. I have sent a letter by the bearer to show you how the King is esteemed in these parts. I beg you will give it your attention, as I will have the King feared here above all men. I know I shall have great "maggreth," but I shall endure it. *Signed.*

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

1663. The PRIOR OF LITTLE MALVERN.

R. O. The complaint of John Peryns, of Herton, in the parish of Brameyard, Heref., to Cromwell, as of the Council, that John Bristowe, prior of Little Malvern, Worc., accompanied by Thos. Estnor and John Clifton, his monks, disguised with coats, swords, and bucklers, entered divers times Malvern Chace to murder and kill the King's deer, the skins of which were sold to John Glover, of Hidys Mill, Heref., tanner, for 40*s.* The Prior has also procured warrants against the petitioner for threatening him. Desires that the Prior may be called before the Privy Council.

Large paper, pp. 3.

1664. SIR JOHN MARKHAM to CROMWELL.

R. O. At my coming home it was reported that a friar Observant had preached certain sermons in the parish church of Newark, of a seditious and slanderous tendency. I enclosed the words in a schedule, and rode to the Prior's house; and, calling him before me, in the presence of his warden and brethren I read them unto him, desiring to know whether they were his words or not. He admitted all, except four or five, which I have drawn through with a pen. I remit to your discretion what inconvenience will ensue if these men be suffered to preach and stir men in their confessions, considering their credit among the people.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

1533.

1665. William Marshall to Cromwell.

R. O. At the time you sold to Nich. Stathum, mercer, your lease of Sutton in Kent, belonging to St. John's of Jerusalem in England, you promised him, in the house of Ric. Gresham, that you would cause the lord of St. John's to make him a new lease in his own name, more favorable to him than it had been to you. His Lordship and brethren are now assembled in chapter, and Stathum has caused me to draw in paper a copy of your lease in English, putting in his name instead of yours, and drawing a line under such clauses as he would have omitted. He desires you to procure a new lease for him, and, if his house had not lately been visited with sickness, would have come to you in person. Though he is bound to pay you for the lease a great sum of money, he is contented to take such pains for enlarging the lease as you think reasonable. The mill, which was wont to be yearly worth to the farmer four or five marks, is utterly decayed. The "pardon," which went for 5*l.* yearly, is also decayed.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Endd.*

1666. Richard Mastyr to Cromwell.

R. O. I am much bound to you for your great goodness in expediting my pardon,* for which I cannot recompense you. I send you two gold royals.

Hol., p. 1. *Sealed. Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Endd.*

1667. John Mochet to Cromwell.

R. O. As cousin and heir of Harry Mochet, of Bovyngton, Herts, I beg you to take into your hands all the interest I have in the lordship of Bovyngton and the town of Berkhampstead, insomuch as Ric. Mochet, my grandfather, and Joan his wife, daughter and heir of Will. Prat, gave to Harry Mochet, their son, certain property described. The said Harry took to wife one Alice, and died without issue when I was an infant, and had no succour to maintain my rights, amounting in value to 6*l.* yearly. The said Alice married again one Will. Gate, by whose negligence John Gold obtained possession of the land, and held it for 29 years. Enters into other details concerning the property.

Hol., pp. 2. *Add. at the head:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

1668. Morgan ap Rice.

R. O. Petition to Cromwell, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, by Morgan Apprice, of Hackney, for restitution of a gelding, detained by Cromwell's servant Ric. Swyft. The petitioner lost it at Hackney, and claimed it afterwards for his own in Smithfield Market; whereupon he brought an action against Swyft in the Guildhall, which the latter vexatiously got removed before the Lord Chief Baron and Cromwell in the Exchequer.

Large paper, p. 1, *corrected draft. Endd.*

1669. The Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to Cromwell.

R. O. Great division arose among the burgesses of Newcastle in the election of a mayor, when the offenders were sent to the Tower, and the mode of election was determined by the Council. Describes the method of it, which continued in force till Mich. last, when Jas. Lawson, late mayor, with others, absented themselves, with a view to disturb the election, as, in default of 12 persons, according to the decree, no election could be had. Without

* He was afterwards executed as an accomplice of the Nun of Kent.

1533.

them there are not in all our town so many freemen of the sort required. Desire some remedy may be found. *Signed:* Robert Brandlyng, mayr—Edward Baxter—and by five others.
P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

1670. The Town of Oxford to Cromwell.*

Turner's Records of Oxford, 129.

Complaining of the infringement of their liberties by the university, who suspend, accurse, and discommon those who disobey them. Beg that a commission may be made that the mayor and two aldermen and the commissary, with two of the most learned of the university, have power to hear and determine questions both of the townsmen and the university, till the King finally determine the liberties of the town.
Add.: Of the King's Council.

1671. Robert Parker to Cromwell.

R. O.

I have been called by many ways for goods lost. I have witness of many persons that they have come to light by the grace of Jesus Christ. I have knowledge from the Lord that the missing candlestick belonging to the King was taken away by Will. Hervy. Jesu preserve our lord the King and Anne the Queen, of the imperial crown of England.
Hol., p. 1. *Begins:* Master Cromwell.

1672. Rowland Philipps, Prisoner, to Cromwell.

R. O.

I pray you to have pity on the miserable condition I am in by reason of my restraint. I have many diseases incidental to age, and require continual counsel of surgeons, whom I cannot now have. I lack my common diet,—which will shorten my life. As to this particular charge made against me, I forsake God if I intended any evil to any man in my words; only I would have been glad to have known somewhat of the cause of this great rumor in the city concerning this great matter, which I never knew of before that day, as you may learn from those who have been doers in it. I never spake of the said demeanor to any of them, either to laud it, or dispraise it. As touching the deed of the late lord of Canterbury, I was not privy, though I had been his chaplain; for, as Mr. Bedell knows, I was out of his favour these seven years, and he did less for me than for any of his chaplains. These things considered, and my loss by my absence from the cathedral church of Paul's, my punishment until now, please to move the King to have pity on mine age and my diseases, and that I may go to my benefice.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Councillor. *Endd.*

1673. Roger Poley to Cromwell.

R. O.

"The wavering adventure that hath me long disturbed much, is it pacified now on late," by assurance of your promise of my deliverance. When that happens, I beg you will take me into your service.
Hol., p. 1. *Add. at head:* Of the Council.

1674. Thos. Preston to [Cromwell].

R. O.

As it has pleased the King through your Mastership's mediation to give me a living and a yearly pension, and I understand by my brother Barthelett that you would see my fashion of writing, I send you a specimen.
Hol., p. 1. *Begins:* Right honorable Sir. *Endd.*

* The Editor's date, 1535, is certainly wrong.

CROYDON PUBLIC LIBRARIES CENTRAL

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1675. THOMAS RABETT.

R. O. Petition of Thos. and Eliz. Rabett, of Fenchurch, London, to Cromwell, stating that their daughter Eliz. is married to Thos. Drapper, bowyer. They pray that he may have the room of a wine-portership. Beg he will write to Mr. Will. Broderour, of London, draper, in whom the said room is vested. *Signed at bottom:* Chauncy.
P. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council.

1676. ROBERT RADCLIFF to CROMWELL.

R. O. Desires, if he can get assistance, to study law and medicine, and begs Cromwell's aid. Carmelites' College, Cambridge.
Hol., Lat., p. 1. *Add.:* Consiliario apud Regem.

1677. NICH. AUSTEN, Abbot of Rewley, to CROMWELL.

R. O. The youngest of our convent, one Richard, son of Robert Davys, of Oxford, has accused one of his brethren, called Norton, of treason, because Norton said he had read a certain sentence of Agrippa in his book *De Vanitate Scientiarum*, which was against the King's marriage, and Norton repeated it. Hereupon Davys, without informing me, wrote a letter to the mayor, bringing in three witnesses, all of his own handwriting, who say they were not of his counsel in the matter. I put the parties in prison, and sent for the mayor, desiring him to respite the matter for two or three days, until I had written to you. I beg their punishment may be left in my hands, to the honor of our house, and they shall be grievously handled, or remitted to their ordinary, the abbot of Tower Hill, the visitor. God save the King and Queen Anne.
Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council.

1678. RIC. RUNKORN to [CROMWELL].

R. O. I am a poor man, and desire your Mastership's aid. "I have here wytnes makyng of his wyll, and his gostly father, Sir John Walker, gave my wyfe six angells in gold, and the saw whan Master Coplond tooke yt owt of his bosum." He says, I shall not have anything without the law; and I am not able to follow the law. John Coplond, who is dead, was executor to Sir John Walker; and young Copland, his father's executor, withholds my right.
Hol., p. 1. *Begins:* I desire your Mastership. *Endd.*

1679. ADAM SAMPSON, and others, to [CROMWELL].

R. O. Concerning the taking of Andrew the Scot, on Wednesday after Easter Day 25 Hen. VIII., by their ship the *Anne*, of Orwell; after which they met with another ship, and desired the master to put a man on land in England with certain letters that the Scot had, which we thought it important for the King to see. "We thought to have had great rewards of the King's grace for our diligence, and so had him with us into Iceland." On their return, when expecting a reward, were commanded to bring him to the King's Council at Easthampstead. At that time your Mastership said the King gave us the prisoner, and thanked us for our pains; but that was a small reward. Had him to Yarmouth, to one Wyllow's (or Wydowe's) brother, taken in Scotland, from which place he ran away, and was retaken. Got him ultimately into the Marshalsea, but have had to pay heavily for his costs. Beg that they may not lose his ransom.
Hol., pp. 2. *Headed:* "1533."

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1680. WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

R. O. An information, addressed to Cromwell as Chancellor of the Exchequer, of the fraudulent demeanour of Will. Saunders and others, by which the King is defrauded of great sums from the lands of Thos. Haddon, lately within age, son of Will. Haddon.*

A specification is given of the value of the lands, which are in cos. Oxon, Northt., Kent, and Suff.; total, 124*l.* 6*s.* per annum.

Large paper, p. 1.

1681. NINIAN SAUNDERSON.

R. O. Complaint of Ninian Saunderson to Cromwell, master of the Jewels, setting forth that he is apprentice to Leonard Tewfford, and was sent by his master to the Counter, and afterwards committed to Newgate by Mr. Reynolld,† then sheriff, on a false suspicion of having clipped a groat. Fears to be overtaken by "the sickness of the prison."

Large paper, p. 1. *Endd.*

1682. THOS. SAVELL, of Clyfton, Yorks., to CROMWELL.

R. O. Complains that Sir Henry Savell, about five years ago, hired certain persons to murder him; and two years ago caused him to be wrongfully indicted of felony for robbing one Richard Kent, about 14 years ago. Obtained a writ of *supplicavit*, by virtue of which Sir Henry Savell and others were bound before Sir Ant. Fitzherbert and his fellow justices to be of good abearing. In spite of this, on the feast of the Conception of Our Lady last, Sir Henry sent threescore of his tenants and servants armed to murder him, but he escaped to the house of one Arthur Pylkynton. Begs him to summon Savell and the others to appear before him.

Large paper, p. 1. *Headed:* One of the Council. *Endd.*

1683. HENRY SELBY, of Thyndon, Northt., to CROMWELL.

R. O. Petition on behalf of the inhabitants of Thyndon, a town belonging to the ancient demesne of the Crown, against John Mulshoo, who has come into possession of five parts of the said town, by what means is not known, to the prejudice of the King's right. The tenants in times past have been able to furnish 200 good men to do the King service, and might be still if rightly treated; but Mulshoo takes extortionate fines, &c. A bill was presented by the petitioner since last term, and Cromwell gave order to Edw. Montague, serjeant at the law, to see justice done, but Montague said Cromwell's letter was no commandment.

ii. Statement of unlawful acts done by Mulshoo.

Large paper, pp. 2. *Headed:* Of the Council.

1684. WM. SHOTER to CROMWELL.

R. O. Petition complaining of the conduct of Robert Martyn, of [All Hallows beside] London Wall, and of Boghton beside Brandon Ferry, Norf., parson, who has slandered and persecuted him in various ways, and bears a very bad charater.

P. 1, *mutilated. Add. at the head:* Of the King's Council.

* See Vol. IV. No. 1230 (17).
† Ric. Reynolds was sheriff of London in 1532.

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1685. For William Shurland.

R. O. Grant, in reversion, in consideration of his services in the King's "most victorious wars," of the room of a soldier in the King's ordinary retinue at Calais, with 16*d.* a day, now held by John Pigott.

Draft, large paper, pp. 3. *Endd. The King is styled,* "Defender of the Faith and Lord of Ireland," *but not* "Supreme Head of the Church of England."

1686. The Town of Southampton to Cromwell.

R. O. We are sorely charged yearly to the King for our fee-farm, besides our charges for defending the town against the sea and repairing the walls. We have only petty customs, formerly levied on merchant strangers arriving here in galleys and carracks. They do not come as they have done. Without your help we are undone, as our debt is fallen into arrears; for though the King relieved us in the yearly payment of the fee-farm we have no profit from it at present. We beg the arrears may be stalled, so that we may be able to pay from henceforth. At Hampton.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Of the King's Council. *Endd.*

1687. Nicholas Statham.

R. O. "Anno 1533.—Costs laid out by me, Nicholas Statham, upon a certain bargain made with Sir Robert Waterton, of Yorkshire, knight, for the manor of Bourne, to the use of Mr. Thomas Cromwell, one of our Sovereign lord the King's most honorable Council."

Payments to Sir Robert on his indenture, to Giles Polyvar for the recovery and fine, for costs of counsel, and for servants riding to take possession. Total, 162*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* Received from Mr. Cromwell, 120*l.* But Cromwell has to receive 39*l.* 20*d.* for a whole year's rent ending at Whitsuntide next.

P. 1. *Endd.*

1688. Geo. Stephynson, of Wilton, Norf., to Cromwell.

R. O. Petition complaining of Sir John Tyndalle, knt., lord of Wilton, who has put him in prison, and detains from him his wife, and goods and chattels to the value of 10*l.*

P. 1. *Headed:* To the right hon. Sir Thomas Cromwell, knight, and one of the King's most honorable Council.

1689. Sir Walter Stonore to Cromwell.

R. O. I wish you to learn the King's pleasure whether he will take any order between Sir Adrian Fortescu and me before Easter, and let me know his intention, that I may wait upon him for the same. Let me put you in remembrance of the fee-farm that young Dawnse has of the manor of Wychyrch in Oxfordshire, one of the four belonging to the honour of Wallingford, never let before. He will keep the courts in his own name, yet I kept them as deputy to my lord of Suffolk, according to your commandment.

Hol., p. 1. *Add:* Of the Council.

1690. Friar William Storme to Cromwell.

B. M. Being in the Fleet by your commandment I beg you to have pity, else by distress and poverty I am like to be undone. If I have said anything against the truth, "I me for think," and will be redressed according to your pleasure. The articles on which I was convented are these: "I said, 'Friends, ye have new inventions sprung amongst you, which, I think, be admixed with the gall of heresy, for they doth allege unto you that ye should worship

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no saints, nor fast, nor go in pilgrimages.' Contrary the which I alleged and said that it was meritorious to honor images, fast, and go in pilgrimages, so it were used without superstitiousness." There is no other article justly surmised against me, and I refer me to the whole parish of Lee, where I preached. I beg that you will examine me, that I may know whereof I am accused; and where I am culpable I will submit, and am willing to amend.

P. 1. *Add.:* Of the Council. *Endd.*

1691. For Thomas Strangwyshe.

R. O. Licence to export 1,000 sacks of wool from London, Southampton, and Sandwich, paying four marks on each sack for all dues at the end of four years after every shipment.

Corrected draft, pp. 4.

1692. Lady Storkey* and the Priory of Stratford to Cromwell.

R. O. I beg your goodness to us and our house at St. Leonard's, Stratford, and that we may be your beadwomen for removing our supposed Prioress, according to the advice of Mr. Noress. Since our petition to the King we have been worse entreated than ever, for meat and drink, and threatening words; and when we ask to have anything remedied, she bids us "go to Cromwell and let him help us." The old lady who is the rightful Prioress is like to die for want of sustenance. She can get neither meat nor drink, nor money to help her.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

1693. The Nuns of Stratford to Cromwell.

R. O. The Chancellor† of the bishop of London was with us yesterday, and says that the Prioress shall continue in spite of our teeth and theirs that say nay. He has commanded her to ascite and punish us for an example. We pray you, for the honor of God and Our Lady, to assist us, for we can no longer continue in the manner we are. The Chancellor rebuked us, saying we had got a temporal man to our ordinary, "and that he spake by you;"‡ but our learned counsel, who put our matter to the King, told us it was not lawful for him to be a chancellor; for he is no priest, nor has any power to hear confession, or give absolution, as he does.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Right worshipful.

1694. Claws Tamme to [Cromwell].

R. O. Please inquire if it be the King's pleasure to have my "cowper" now in the Steelyard, London, amounting to 35,000 or thereabouts, or license me to convey it beyond sea.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd.*

1695. Robt. Tarbocke to Lady Lisle.

R. O. Asks for the settlement of the accompanying account, dated 6 June 24 Hen. VIII. Has sent many bills, but heard nothing of them. It is a great journey for him to come to Calais to demand his money.

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* Eliz. Sterkey, prioress of Stratford at Bow, mentioned by Dugdale, but at what date does not appear. After her comes the last prioress, Sibilla Kirke.

† Thos. Baye *alias* Williams, S.T.B.

‡ *i.e.* in saying that he meant you.

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1695. Robt. Tarbocke to Lady Lisle—*cont.*

Two side saddles of French fashion, with seats of feather, covered with Naples fustian, with footstools fringed with cadyce and garnished, 26*s.* 8*d.* Two harnesses of Naples fustian, 12*s.* Two bits with bosses. Two white twine girths, 16*d.* A saddle of French fashion, for my Lady's daughter, with a deep covering of fustian of Naples, lined with buckram, with a footstool, 18*s.* A harness of Naples fustian, 6*s.* A bit with a pair of bosses, 2*s.* A white girth, 8*d.* Total, 3*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*; of which 30*s.* 8*d.* was paid by Mr. Aylemer at lady Lisle's going away.

Hol., p. 1. *Add.:* Lady Debyte of Calyce.

1696. Nic. Thorne to [Cromwell].

R. O. As you have spoken to the Lord Chancellor in my matter, my request is that I may be at the same liberty I was when I came to this city to sue the executors* to perform the legacies in England, as they have the money in their hands, and other effects. I request that 147*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* be paid to me. I will take upon me to see paid the legacies and debts in Spain, and liquidate all accounts, saving the executors harmless. As you have been much engaged, I have not resorted to you.

Hol., p. 1. *Endd. Begins:* Right worshipful.

1697. Henry Tolley, Goldsmith, to Cromwell.

R. O. Petition to Cromwell as one of the King's Council, setting forth that he had been over seven weeks a prisoner in the Counter, by Cromwell's command, for certain broken silver delivered to him to sell by a Grey Friar of Chichester, who was taken and brought to Sir Hen. Owen, justice of the peace, but was allowed by him to escape. Desires that Sir Henry be commanded to appear before Cromwell and examined on the subject.

P. 1.

1698. Paul Withypoll.

R. O. To the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs of London.

Notification that the King has granted by patent† to Paul Withypoll, of London, merchant-tailor, exemption from serving on juries, &c., and commanding them not to molest the said Paul, under pain of 1,000*l.*

Draft. p. 1. *Endd.*

1699. ——— to [Cromwell?]

R. O. Petition to "my singular good master."

The petitioner was ward of lord Mountjoy, and married to Katharine, one of the daughters of Sir Thos. Tyrell, and wishes to enforce payment of 1,075 marks due by one Lomnor according to indentures tripartite, dated 21 Dec. 17 Hen.VIII., between lord Mountjoy, on one part; Sir Thos. Tyrell and John Tyrell, then son and heir apparent of Sir Thos., and the petitioner, on the second part; and the said Lomnor, on the third part.

A paper roll, mutilated.

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* Rob. Thorne died Whitsunday 1532.

† No such patent appears upon the Rolls, and the date is quite uncertain, except that it must be between 1521 and 1534, as the King is styled *Fidei Defensor* and *Dominus Hiberniæ*, but not *Supremum caput Ecclesiæ*.

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1700. The Rector and Parishioners of ——— to Cromwell.

R. O. In behalf of Will. Barbar, attached on suspicion of coining. Nothing was found in his house but an old saucer clipped, and a new penny of twopence, being in his wife's purse, which penny she had of William Cheyny in changing of a groat. *Signed:* Henricus Dely, rector—John Foschat, bayly; *also by three constables (of whom John Machyn is one), and four others of the parish.*

P. 1. *Begins:* Right worshipful master. *On the back are memoranda of certain payments for cows, calves, &c.*

1701. ——— to Cromwell.

R. O. On coming home last night, stopped at the door of Guglielmo Corsi, where he had a cup of wine. Then going on to the house of Antonio di Vivaldi, encountered Antonio Dodo, whom he did not at first know, as he was dressed as a courtier, and one of the young Vivaldi. Wished to tell him (Ant. de Vivaldi?) that he did wrong in sending money to the writer's wife; but got into an encounter with Dodo, who pursued him with a naked sword, and threw stones at him, encouraged by his companions. With difficulty saved himself, and got home. This morning wished to go and speak to Cromwell, but found Dodo had placed two serjeants before his door, so that he could not stir without being arrested. Writes accordingly by bearer. Thus Cromwell will see that the man who detains his wife by force wishes to get him arrested as surety to keep the peace. Begs Cromwell's favor, as he has no money.

Hol., Ital., p. 1. *Add.:* Nobili D., Magistro Cremuello, patrono suo honorando. *Endd.:* Thomas Brewster, vicar of Bysbroke—Edward Watson, gentleman.

1702. Italian Merchants.

R. O. Proposal made on the part of Giovanni Campucci for the settlement of matters in dispute between him and Antonio Dodo by the arbitration of foreign merchants. Among other things it is proposed that if it should appear the goods arrested by the earl of Essex (*da Mons. diesexi*), by command of the King, belonged to Nicolo Balbi and not to Dodo, the latter shall be bound to make good their value.

Ital., pp. 2.

R. O. 2. Another paper relating to the debts of Giovanni Campuci to Antonio Dodo, and the late Nicolo Dodo, for which he had been obliged to take sanctuary for some time at St. Martin's, till Ant. Dodo consented to release him on certain conditions. Reference is also made to the dealings of Ant. Dodo with the late Lorenzo Bonvixi, to whom he gave a bond payable 1 April 1534.

Ital., p. 1. *Endd.*

R. O. 3. Accounts of Lorenzo Bonvixi from 1526 to 1529.

Ital., pp. 2, *large paper. Endd.*

1703. ——— to [Cromwell].

R. O. Has been here, by the King's desire, well nigh four years, and has been for two years asking leave to go home. It is necessary for him to be at Venice by the month of April, else he shall lose an office which brings him 30 ducats a month,—to the ruin of himself and his children. Will follow his mastership's advice about making a supplication to the King. Owing to his

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1703. ——— to [CROMWELL]—*cont.*

expences here, is in debt and destitute of money for his journey. Desires to obtain a licence to bring into this kingdom 600 tuns of Gascon wine and woad of Toulouse.

P. 1. *Begins:* Right honorable and my singular good master.

1704. ——— to CROMWELL.

R. O. Implores forgiveness for having blackened Cromwell's character, and desires to be released from prison.

Lat., p. 1. *Headed:* Honoratissimo consultori regio M. Crumwell.

1705. ——— to [CROMWELL ?]

R. O. Three specimens of handwriting in English, Latin, and French, sent in accordance with [Cromwell's] wish.

P. 1. *Endd.:* A copy or form of ones writings that sheweth to be in my master his service.

APPENDIX.

1533.

13 Feb. **1.** CLEMENT VII.

Vatican Registers.

Dispensation for Rob. Benet, scholar, of Salisbury diocese, now in his fourteenth year, to hold as many as four benefices, even of the Cluniac and Cistercian orders, and to retain them after he reaches the age of 20, when he shall be at liberty within the next seven years to take priest's orders, provided he takes subdeacon's orders within the first two. Bologna, 13 Feb. 1533, anno 10.

Lat., pp. 5. From a modern copy.

21 March. **2.** LORD BERNERS.

R. O.

Inventory of parcels received in the Exchequer, 21 March 24 Hen. VIII.

2 gilt pots with 3 bowls and 6 plates of silver, 259 oz. Gilt goblets and cups with covers; a gilt salt with arms with a cover, 12¼ oz., and other gilt salts and spoons; a chalice gilt with a paten, 20 oz.; a spoon of gold with a "perell," 2 oz.; and a gold chain and cross, 17⅜ oz.; and flagons, pots, candlesticks, &c. of silver.

A standing cup in the hands of Griffith Appendreth, in pledge for money lent to lord Berners, and one in the hands of Richard Bennet for money lent for my lord's "feneralles;" a shaving basin in the hands of Griffith Appendreth as a pledge; and a gilt cup given by lord Berners to Lord Edmund Howard.

In custody of Francis Hastings at lord Berners' place:—

A gown of tawney velvet furred with black budge; a black velvet riding coat, and a gown of black satin furred with martens; 6 pair of "Almayne revettes with the splints." the bed "complete ther as Mr. Slyng laye;" linen and chamber hangings.

Jewelry, linen, chamber hangings, &c. given by Lord Berners to Francis Hastings at his marriage, including,—a cup with a cover and a rose on the top, gilt, at 5*s.* an oz.; a garter with St. George within it; a spoon of crystal, broken, bordered with gold; crosses of gold with pearls and rings with diamond and ruby; a whistle of "an unycorne" tipped with gold; a sapphire ring given to my lady Wiltshire.

A night-gown of chamblet furred with old fur and faced with old martrons, blankets, cloth, silver pots, &c. given to Francis Hastings after his marriage.

4,000 billets, ½ barrel of salt, 34 pieces of horse harness, 9 scutcheons embroidered with the King's and Queen's arms, &c.

Parliament and other robes; a bed of state with James Bourchier; other beds, bolsters, &c.; 80 books "& oon of latten and frenshe;" 4 pictures, &c. In the gentlemen's and yeomen's chambers, 11 bedsteads with feather beds and bolsters.

Furniture of the Chapel.

In the pantry:—Napkins, &c. Cellar:—Fish, &c.

5 mares going abroad on the common.

Plate, velvet, &c. in the hands of James Bowsser.

Other artic'es with Humphrey Bowsser

Pp. 7. Endd.: "Concerning the Jewel House. Inventory."

1533.

11 July. **3.** The Papal Sentence.

Chigi Library, L. II. 23, Rome.

1533. On Sunday, 29 June, at the celebration of mass by the Pope, the ambassadors of the duke of Ferrara, Milan, Venice, and England (Sir Gregory Casale), bore the water for the Pope's hands. On Wednesday, 9 July, at a secret Consistory, the excommunication of the King was asked for in consequence of his marrying his concubine. The discussion lasted from the 11th to the 18th hour, but nothing was determined.

On Friday, 11 July, in a secret Consistory, the Pope pronounced sentence against the King, declaring him excommunicated unless he put away the woman he had taken to wife, and took back his Queen during the whole of October next. The sentence was read by D. Blosius, secretary.

Lat., modern copy, pp. 2.

Add. 8,446, f. 10 b. B. M.

2. From the diary of Blosius baron Martinello de Cesena*, 1533. On Wednesday, 9 July, there was a secret Consistory for the discussion of the king of England's plea for a dissolution of his marriage. A demand was made on the part of the Queen and Emperor for the King's excommunication on the ground that he had proclaimed his concubine as his wife at Easter last.

On Friday, 11 July, the Pope in secret Consistory pronounced sentence against the King, *super attemptatis*, and declared him excommunicated, unless during the whole of October following he took back the Queen, and dismissed the other.

Lat., p. 1. *From a modern copy.*

MS. Vat. 7,167, f. 115 b.

3. "Diaria Romana."

A.D. 1533. On Wednesday, 16 March, a Consistory was held "in Sella Magna," in which the advocates of the king and queen of England disputed before the Pope and Cardinals, in presence of the auditors of the Rota and many others, for the Pope desired all to be admitted. But the discussion was unsatisfactory.

On Friday, 11 July, the Pope in secret Consistory, at the request of the Emperor and the queen of England, declared [Henry VIII.] excommunicated, unless during the whole month of October following he dismissed the other woman whom he had taken to wife, and took back Katharine.

Lat., p. 1. *From a modern copy.*

12 July. **4.** Clement VII.

Vatican Registers.

Dispensation for John Leyland, B.A., rector of the parish church of Pippeling, Terouenne dioc., to hold as many as four benefices, even of the Cluniac and Cistercian orders; the annual values combined being not more than 1,000 ducats; leaving him within the next seven years to take priest's orders, provided he takes sub-deacon's orders within the first two. Rome, 12 July 1533.

Lat., pp. 3. *From a modern copy.*

20 Aug. **5.** Clement VII.

Vatican Registers.

Bull in favor of William Benet, archdeacon of Dorset, Sarum dioc., ambassador of Henry VIII., who is now about to return to England, there to celebrate his first mass; granting indulgence and remission of a third part of all their sins to all who shall attend the said first mass. Rome, 20 Aug. 1533.

Lat., p. 1. *From a modern copy.*

* The original is in the Vatican Library, MS. E. 1,885.

1533.

Ib. 2. Bull of indulgence for all who may give aid for the repair of the two stone bridges of Gloucester, and of the hospital of St. Bartholomew there, which is under the rule of Andrew bishop of Chrisopolis, suffragan of Jerome bishop of Worcester; so long as the said hospital shall remain under the rule of bishop Andrew. Rome, 20 Aug. 1533, anno 10.
Lat., pp. 2. *From a modern copy.*

Ib. 3. Bull of indulgence, during the lifetime of Edward Karne, LL.D., chancellor of Sarum, for all persons who shall visit the chapel of Holy Cross of Cowbridge, Llandaff dioc., at the Feasts of the Invention and Exaltation of the Holy Cross, between first and second vespers, and repeat the Lord's Prayer three times. Rome, 20 Aug. 1533.
Lat., p. 1. *From a modern copy.*

6. Clement VII.

Vatican Registers. Indulgence (called a *confessionale*) to Edward Gage of Chichester, a layman, enabling him to choose a confessor with powers to absolve from ordinary excommunication, and from vows to perform pilgrimages to foreign lands; also to have a portable altar for celebrating divine offices, to receive the Eucharist, and to be buried with the rites of the Church, even during an ordinary interdict; to obtain indulgences by visiting one or two churches, or two or three altars at places where he may be residing; and, if health requires it, to eat flesh on fast days. Bologna, 5 Jan. 1533.

Ib. 2. Similar indulgence (*confessionale*) to William Benet, archdeacon of Dorset, ambassador of Henry VIII., and 12 noble persons, named, and 12 to be named once by him, with a clause enabling him, the archbishop of York, the bishop of Winchester, the marquis of Exeter,* and Lord Sandes, to have mass celebrated four times during life, even when their country is under an Apostolic interdict; also for the others named, twice, and the rest once; with leave to eat flesh during fasts, and to enter convents of women, giving exceptional privileges to Benet and the four above-named. Rome, 20 Aug. 1533.

ii. Similar *confessionale* to Edward Karne, chancellor of Salisbury, even more honorable. Rome, 21 Aug. 1533.

Also for Edmund Bonar and 12 others to be named by him.

Similar *confessionale* for Gueltrude marchioness of Exeter, with entry of monasteries, even of St. Claire, once a month. Rome, 24 Jan. 1534.

The like for Alvaro de Moscosco and Eustace Casenis with others.
Lat., pp. 4. *From a modern copy.*

[— Aug. ?] 7. England and Rome.

MS. Vatican Polit. vol. xiv. p. 319. "Avisos para en la causa de Inglaterra dados per Mons. de Gambaro en Roma."

It may be that the king of England, satiated with his new wife, and the more so if a boy is born, desirous of making the child's position secure (*de stabilirlo*), may return to his first marriage. Only the duke of Norfolk can persuade him to do this by his influence, and relationship to the new Queen, pointing out that the peace of the kingdom and the settlement of the King's son weighs more with him than the good of his own niece, and that if the King were to die before the son became a man, the next heirs might trouble the succession,—*i.e.*, the king of Scotland and the sons of the other sister and of the duke of Suffolk, declaring the lad illegitimate by virtue of the sentence passed here. He might, no doubt, be assisted by the decrees of the

* *Oxoniensi* in MS.

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7. ENGLAND AND ROME—*cont.*

kingdom lately made in his favor; but if the obstacle of this sentence were removed, his opponents would have no power to do mischief. And the sentence might be mended so that the son should be declared legitimate on the ground that his mother was not cited, and that she is in good faith (*et lei e in bona fide*), especially after the sentence of the archbishop of Canterbury, and to legitimate a son the good faith of one party is sufficient. Such a declaration could easily be made if the King were content to return to his first marriage; the Emperor would be satisfied, and everything would be honorable to the parties. But, as I have said, the duke of Norfolk alone can put forth these arguments, and the suggestion must be kept very secret, as the English are very suspicious, and, on account of old seditions, their laws are extremely harsh. A man is liable to the penalty of treason who does not reveal within 24 hours anything he knows that may concern the King; and the rewards of informers are infinite. This law has been passed because the King's power is so precarious. He has only one castle in London, named the Tower; he has only a hundred archers of his guard, and for any other protection depends upon his barons. Thus anyone who speaks to him on this subject must be deep in his confidence, and must assure him that he looks for no reward in England, for the English do everything from interested motives. Nor would the auditor of the Chamber, or the knight Casal, be a fit man to do this, for they have interest in England; nor would the present Nuncio, the baron [del Burgo], because he has no familiarity with the duke of Norfolk; but I have, because he used to come and sup with me at least once a week, and he used to talk with me freely of the affairs of the kingdom. He said he never loved any priest but me, and he lent me 5,000 cr. "quando fu il caso di N. Signore;" so I think I could point out to him that this course would so endear him to the Emperor and the Pope that they would enable him to have the Princess for his son; whose right would not really be put aside, and they would afterwards help to maintain him by force, as they would be bound to do; for it is notorious that the boy will be illegitimate, "ne le mancara quando fusse bisogno la declaratoria per justicia a questa cosa." The kingdom, besides, will not wait for a child [*i.e.*, during the minority of a child], especially an illegitimate one. And who can suppose that the king of Scotland, as the eldest son of the King's eldest sister, will not molest the kingdom? Moreover, it is to be feared there may be disturbances aided by the Emperor, and that the child will be weak, owing to his father's complexion and habits of life. If a girl is born, the right of the Emperor's niece will pass without dispute.

Advises that the count [Cifuentes] should petition his Holiness to send the writer to England.

Ital., pp. 3. *From a modern copy.*

[31 Oct.] **8.** CLEMENT VII. to JAMES V.

Vatican Registers.

John Lauder has delivered to the Pope at Marseilles James's letters, dated Stirling, 10 June last, with the process raised by the bishop of Galloway and the abbot of Holyrood House, against James archbishop of St. Andrew's. Although the Pope had committed the cause to cardinal Campeggio, will send a special Nuncio to Scotland to determine it, the Archbishop being meanwhile still detained in custody without prejudice to his spiritual jurisdiction. Marseilles, "die ultima Februarii* 1533, anno x."

Lat., pp. 2. *From a modern authenticated copy.*

* Clearly an error. The month must have been October.

1533.

7 Nov. **9.** CLEMENT VII.

Vatican Registers. Dispensation for Thomas Runcorn, archdeacon of Bangor, to hold the parish church of Patrington, York dioc., and the archdeaconry of Bangor, with any other benefices, even of the Cistercian and Cluniac orders, the annual values, combined, not exceeding 2,000 ducats; with liberty to reside in Rome or in any university, provided he observes the divine offices as accustomed in the Roman church or the university of Cambridge. Marseilles, 7 Nov. 1533.

Lat., pp. 4. *From a modern copy.*

10. PROPHECIES.

R. O. Information against the abbot of Garadon, who said to John Bower that in A.D. 1535 "the Church, by my book, shall have a great fall, and by '39 it shall rise again and be as high as ever it was. And further he said, 'Know you any arms?' And he said, 'None but the lord Marquis and the earl of Huntingdon.' And then the said Abbot said, 'Know you not who giveth the Eagle?' And he said, 'No.' Then the said Abbot said, 'The Eagle shall rise with such a number that the King shall go forth of the realm; and the King shall come in again when he is at most highest and be slain at a forth (ford?);' of which forth the said John Bower hath forgotten the name. And further the said Abbot said, 'Know you who giveth the molle (mole)?' And the said Bower said, 'No.' And the said Abbot said, 'As far as I know the King doth give it.'" He added that whoever gave the mole is cursed of God's own mouth, "for he rooteth up the churches as the mole rooteth up the molehills; and before the 39th year be come you, by my book, shall hear many things which I tell you not of yet." He also said, "When the Tower is white and another place green, then shall be burned two or three bishops and a queen; and after all this be passed we shall have a merry world."

P. 1. *Endd.*

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NOTES AND ERRATA.

No.

32, l. 7 from bottom of p. 14, for "the abbess of Reading" read "the abbot of Reading."

46. At the end, before "*P.* 1" insert "*Hol.*"

89, p. 35, l. 6 from bottom, for "rife" read "ripe."

129, 244–5, 256, 709. These letters should have appeared in the previous volume. Rob. Hogan was dead in November 1532. *See* Vol. v., No. 1598 (20).

737 (15) and 929 (1). Although both these commissions are enrolled on the patent roll of the 25th year, it is clear that they could not have been issued before the year 1534 in pursuance of the Statute 25 Hen. VIII. c. 19.

156 (at the foot of page 71), "although the "duke cares little for her dower," &c. The reading ought to be :— "although the said duke has little "hope of her dowry: for *she* has "rents of 9,000 cr. in France from "the inheritance of *her* mother, "who was daughter of the count of "Boulogne, and expects as much "on the death of the duke of Al- "bany, whom *her* aunt married, and "died without issue."

165. The three other signatures are Sampson Thomas, John Parchardes, Recherde Caplyng.

203, 249, 342. It will be seen by g. 196 (38) and 228 i. that these letters must be all of an earlier date.

232. This letter appears to be of the year 1534. *See* Nos. 680, 898, and 914.

253. This letter must be of a different year, probably 1532. *See* No. 166 and vol. v., 1588.

265, l. 14, for "two kings" read "Pope and Francis."

291. The marginal date "30 March" ought to have been enclosed in brackets.

341, p. 160, ll. 10, 11 below heading. The semicolon after "Capisucciis" should be a comma, and after "Datary" there should be a full stop.

No.

364. This document is, perhaps, more probably of the year 1532. Monday before St. George's day fell in 1532 on the 22nd April, the first day of the new regnal year; in 1533 it fell on the 21st of April, which would still be 24 Hen. VIII., though the St. George's day following would be of the 25th year.

417 (13), for "Thoreton" read "Thorneton."

417 (17), l. 13, *dele* comma after "Warre."

417 (25). Although this is enrolled in the 24th year, it really belongs to the 23rd. *See* the P.S. in vol. v., No. 978 (23).

418 (7). *Dele* comma after "Northumb.," and read "Vacated" with capital V.

443. This letter is endorsed in a contemporary hand, "Sir Thomas Wentworth," but the signature both in this case and in vol. v., No. 1415, appears to be that of lord Wentworth.

628, 629. These letters must be of the year 1534. *See* the papers relating to Thomas Philips referred to in the note on No. 232. The abbot of Malmesbury's letter catalogued in the year 1532 (vol. v., No. 990) must also belong to the year 1534.

741–2. These two documents ought to have been placed in the latter part of July rather than in the beginning, though neither can be fixed to a day.

767 ii., l. 2, for "datis" read "data."

929 (38), l. 8, for "Rougeton" read "Rongeton."

1128. The MS. is now in the Huth library.

1190. Strike out the marginal references "Cleop. E. v. 286. B.M.," and "Burnet VI. 86." The document printed by Wilkins is only the first two paragraphs of that in Cleop., with some slight verbal variations, and may have been issued soon after the birth of Elizabeth. But the other is certainly of the year 1534.

1280 ii., l. 1, for "Swiss bishops" read "Swiss, bishops."

No.
1368 is wrongly numbered 1366.

1430, p. 573, l. 4, for "kinsman" read "kinswoman."

1431. This letter appears to have been addressed to lord Sands, as the woman Parnell or Peronnelle was in his service. *See* No. 138.

1510, foot note. For "Chr. Mont" read "Stephen Vaughan."

1528, p. 618, l. 10 from bottom. "Brian Tuke." The name in the original is "Brianturcq." Chapuys seems to have confounded Tuke, whose christian name was Brian, with Sir Francis Brian, who had just returned from Marseilles.

1541 and 1571, foot note †. For "John de Atequa" read "George de Atequa."

1594, l. 11, for "Leic. dioc." read "Linc. dioc."

No.
1603. This document must be before October 1533, as Malett, the King's solicitor, was dead in the beginning of that month.

1643. This letter should have appeared in the last volume, the date being probably in 1531. The queen referred to is Katharine, and "lord Mongew" must be lord Mountjoy, not Montague, as might perhaps be supposed. *See* vol. v., No. 652, which is also a letter from Creke.

Index, title "Rosimboz." He is styled in the last two indexes "Peter Equitis lord of Rosimboz," because his name is so given in an original document (vol. iv., 6704). The clerk who drew up that indenture had before him the original commission, No. 5889 of the same vol., and fell into the strange mistake of treating Equitis as a surname.